To Dr. Richard Hughes

With the Compliments

of

The Author.

May 1896.

A HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

ON

A NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAN

BY

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"ONLY THE BEST IS GOOD ENOUGH."

A Sample Fascicle Containing

THE ARSENIC GROUP.

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NOTICE TO THE READER.

The author wishes to call particular attention to the following points:

First: He has been obliged *to omit the larger part of the Full Form* on account of keeping the price of the "*Sample Fascicle*" down at a level that will make it purchasable as a "sample copy." He has in MS. the Full Form of Arsenicum met., Arsenite of copper, Arsenicum hydride, Arsenicum iodide, Arsenite of potassium, Arsenate of sodium. Had these been printed, the volume would have reached at least 500 pages, and made the price too high for a "sample copy."

Second: *Two samples* have been presented *as object lessons* in the present copy. THE FINE PRINT of the first part of Arsenicum album, *Full Form*, presents much matter in little space. *It is not the Author's idea.* THE LARGER PRINT of the final pages of this copy accord with his best judgment, and seem to him to be the proper print and arrangement for the *Full Form.* This will be used if the work is continued.

Third: The Author is in doubt regarding *the advisability of publishing the Full Form at all!*

Do the profession want it?

Will they buy it?

Is it necessary?

To the Author it seems a very necessary part of Materia Medica, for the purpose of gaining a correct and complete understanding of the drug. *From this part alone*, can one gain a correct knowledge of *the association of symptoms*, which is undoubtedly the key to the most successful use of drugs.

Fourth: THE COST OF THE COMPLETE WORK WILL DEPEND LARGELY ON ANSWERS TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS.

(1). *If only the Condensed Form is published*, the price will be $8.00 per volume of 600 to 700 pages.

(2). *If the Full and Condensed Forms are both published*, and the *Full Form printed in the larger type*, shown in the last pages of Full Form of Arsenicum album in the present volume, the price will be $5.00 per volume of 600 to 700 pages. This means in the best cloth binding. In leather it will be $1.00 more per volume, added to each

of the above mentioned figures. The reasons for the difference are briefly these: the greater part of the Full Form must practically be written out *before the Condensed Form can be constructed;* the work is enormous, and must be thrown away in case the Full Form is not published.

By way of experiment to test the sense of the public, several sizes of type have been used in this volume. Fifty "*Partial Proof Copies*" were struck off in June, 1895. From opinions gathered from these, the work, if continued, will all be printed in the type and style of Arsenicum (met.) p. 1, and Arsenite of copper, p. 115, etc.

The Editor solicits criticisms from any and every one who is interested in improving our Materia Medica. He has manuscript on hand for the first two volumes of both Forms, but is desirous of improving upon this plan in any way possible. To this end he desires adverse as well as commendatory correspondence.

Ft. Edward, N. Y., January 1st, 1896.

PROLOGUE.

THE present volume is an effort toward the production of an ideal Materia Medica on the basis of *Similia similibus curantur.*

It is not expected that it will be free from faults; that would be superhuman. Again, ideals depend on individual views of the ends to be attained.

The views on which this work has been planned, and the ends sought to be accomplished by it, are briefly these:

That every man has a right to be, in a large degree, his own judge of the value of any given symptom. The *ipse dixit* of no man is to be accepted as final, but he should be required to furnish forth reasons for the assertions he makes. Hence, Hahnemann's dogmatic way of writing down a symptom, and then destroying all evidence of its source, is a proceeding to be greatly deplored.

As regards the symptoms themselves, the *time* and *frequency* of their appearance, the *associate* or *concomitant* symptoms, as well as the *antecedent* and *sequent*, have seemed to me very valuable points, which cannot be neglected, if a clear understanding of the action of the drug is to be attained.

"The *same aggregate* or *totality* of symptoms can be produced only by the same morbific cause acting in the same manner and direction." (DUNHAM.) It is necessary to gain a clear apprehension of "the aggregate" in the *individual* manifestations of the drug.

The Materia Medica of the present destroys all this, despite the repeated assertions of such leaders as Dunham, Farrington, Hughes, Hayward, Dudgeon, and many others, that *such associations of symptoms* are essential. For the past ten years, in the magazines, in the State and National Associations, I have constantly advocated these principles. Some of these papers are republished in the Appendix.

During most of that time I have employed the greater part of my leisure in elaborating a plan that would adequately set forth these facts in a *practicable* form. To this end it seemed necessary to offer on the one hand, *opportunity for an exhaustive study of the drug*, and on the other, means for *rapid and cursory consultation* of its essential features.

It is at once apparent that the task involved the widest departure from established customs. From the inception of this work the ground traversed has been wholly new to me.

Had I profited as much as I might have done by the labors of others, a part of my work would have been easier. As it now stands, the plan from beginning to end has been worked out without outside suggestions. It is no small satisfaction to have found it paralleled in some degree by the latest work of others. I refer to the physiological arrangement of symptoms in *Materia Medica, Physiological and Applied*, and to *Underwood's* little volume on *Materia Medica*.

My own plan was wrought out in detail before the leaves of the former work were cut in the copy then on my shelves.

This has encouraged me to think that I may not be so far from the right path. The *physiological arrangement* accords best with the manifestations of natural disease, and the pathogenetic manifestations of the drug. It is also in better harmony with modern research as set forth in the experimental sciences.

In working out the problems encountered I have never for a moment considered the amount of labor already bestowed upon a then existing plan.

As a consequence of this, I had at the end of five years' hard labor, employing all my leisure time, nothing to show but my experience. After Aconite, Arsenic, Apis, Arnica, and Belladonna had each been worked out in detail, and Arnica and Apis revised no less than three several times, I still had nothing to show.

The whole work went into the flames. And so it has been again and again; I have never hesitated to revise my plan at the last moment, if another, with sufficiently strong inducements, presented itself, calling for improved methods of presentation.

I will not say with Aurora Leigh,

> "Behold at last a book,
> If life-blood's necessary,—which it is,
> (By that blue vein athrod on Mahomet's brow,
> Each prophet-poet's book must show man blood!)
> If life-blood's fertilizing, I wrung mine
> On every leaf of this,—unless the drops
> Slid heavily on one side and left it dry.
> That chances often; many a fervid man
> Writes books as cold and flat as grave-yard stones."

I can only say I have tried to make a book that shall commend itself to the practical man in the most practical way.

What I now send out is but "A Sample Fascicle." If it meets the approbation I hope it may, and the profession see fit to sustain the plan by substantial aid, the work will go on.

With the experience I now have, by calling to my aid amanuenses and type-writers, I can easily get out six to eight hundred pages a year.

If the work is sustained in the way I hope it deserves

to be, if it meets the requirements of the times, as I hope it may, it will prove an indispensable adjunct to the outfit of every intelligent homœopathic practitioner.

To carry the work to a successful termination, I must have at least one thousand bona fide subscribers. If, after a sufficient length of time, these are not forthcoming, I shall stop where I am. Already I have wasted as much time, energy, and opportunity as I can afford. To go on with the work under less favorable circumstances would only be to sink these factors of life deeper and deeper in a hopeless slough.

If I receive sufficient support, I shall cover the *entire field* of *homœopathic materia medica.*

The offer is to the English speaking and English reading people of the world. *A comprehensive* and *a comprehensible* work has here been projected, on a larger, clearer, and more elaborate scale than has ever been attempted hitherto.

At the same time, it is believed *to be unequaled in its applicability to everyday work*, in the saving of time and energy, and in the clear presentation of facts necessary to intelligent prescribing.

M. W. VANDENBURG, M. D.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y.
Jan. 1st, 1895.

PREFACE.

A WORK that shall embrace all materia medica up to date, except such as is scattered through magazine literature, and present it in an accessible, practical, and usable form, is a desideratum felt by every practitioner of Homœopathy.

Condensed Materia Medicas we have, enough and to spare. Recondensations and Key Notes. Repertories, small and large, and *one* that is comprehensive and universal.

But a materia medica that embraces all symptoms in the standard works, that conveys reliable information regarding origin and data, is not known. To reach such a result requires an entire review and revision.

The revision of Homœopathic Materia Medica is a work of such magnitude, that no one has seriously undertaken it since ALLEN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. The object of the CYCLOPEDIA OF DRUG PATHOGENESY was to sift the doubtful sources of symptoms, and separate the *pathogenetic* from the *clinical*. But this work gives only the pathogenetic. In the sphere it was intended to fill, it is an undertaking that cannot be too warmly commended, nor too highly estimated. It furnishes the bed-rock for all future structures. But it is a mechanical impossibility to use it in looking up a case. If all the symptoms were reduced to a repertory, the same objection would hold regarding its employment in everyday work.

For practical consultation, symptoms closely related to those manifested by the patient must be brought into a reasonably small space for comparison. The mind must not be distracted by a multitude of inconsequential, or unrelated phenomena, nor must the phases of the similar sickness as manifested by different individual provers be too widely separated for comparison. When thus separated it is a physical impossibility to employ the work in practical prescribing.

This is the strongest objection to the Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy, which work has been made the basis of the present undertaking. Without such previous labors, and they have been very great, any such work as is here proposed would be an impossibility.*

Too much stress cannot be laid on the *purity of pathogenetic symptoms* in the outset. This view has led me to reject some of the cases given in the Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy, for the reason that the symptoms are rendered doubtful by the possible influences of other drugs. Such, for example, is No. 11 Toxic, in Arsenicum album, where it is worth while to consider what part 40 grains of Calomel had in modifying the acute symptoms, and the inordinate use of opiates in modifying the chronic manifestations. Cases of this sort have been very sparingly admitted to the present work, *and have in every instance been prominently noted* in their departure from the standard. Absolute fairness demands that these admissions be made at the outset.

On the other hand, *Clinical Symptoms*, if they have been *verified* by several or many practitioners, are of a very positive value in treating the sick. They cannot be ignored without loss in the efficient application of the drugs at our command. They should by all means be present in every consulting materia medica; at the same time they should be readily distinguishable from pathogenetic symptoms, where the distinction can be made. Such is not always the case in Hahnemann. The two sorts are inextricably mixed and confused, as is clearly shown by the annotations of Drs. Hughes and Dudgeon. They have shown how impossible it is to ever distinguish the clinical from the pathogenetic in a large part of the purely Hahnemannic symptoms. Again, it is there clearly shown, that not the slightest regard has been paid to the order of appearance, or concomitant manifestations. This is strikingly illustrated in Arsenicum album by the Langhammer symptoms regarding the scalp. Symptom No. 148 appeared after 11½ hours; No. 151, after 8 h.; No. 154, after 8½ h.; No. 155, after 7 h.; No. 156, after 2 h.; No.

* Since the beginning of this work, some discussion has arisen regarding the reliability of the work in the Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy. In this discussion the Editor has taken the liveliest interest, and some public part. The result of it all seems to be, that Dr. Hughes, the chief compiler of that great work, in his desire to be rigidly reliable, has, in a few cases, left out symptoms which he deemed unimportant. He has also in a few cases too closely condensed the diffuse symptoms. In addition to this, as happens to all human work, there may be an occasional unintentional omission, through oversight. But these are *errors of omission, not of commission;* ALL THE SYMPTOMS GIVEN ARE RELIABLE, and are pure pathogenetic symptoms, to the best of his judgment, in the selected cases. If any emendations are made to the Cyclopedia, they will be trifling compared to what it now contains, and will be in the nature of additions, not of subtractions. The Editor has carefully compared the C. D. P. with Allen's Encyc., and has included all found in these two works, as well as all of Hahnemann and Hering.

157, after 3 h. Commingled with these and filling up the intervals, are symptoms from powdering the hair with arsenic. How can any one form any adequate idea of the course of arsenic disease of the scalp from this record, with no distinctions expressed? And similar discrepancies exist in other parts of the same pathogenesis. And what is true in this case is true in almost every instance in the Hahnemannic order of arrangement.

Neither are all the Hahnemannic symptoms of this pathogenesis from *ars-alb*, as will be seen by glancing at the Hahnemannic authorities given in the present volume. As far as possible, this variation will be noted in the case of every symptom where it is given. Such Hahnemannic symptoms as were plainly derived from hydrogen arsenide, etc., were transferred to their proper pathogenesis.

Hering gives no other authority for his Arsenicum album symptoms than Hahnemann. In his preface, he claims that his work "IS A COMPLEMENT TO ALL OTHER WORKS ON MATERIA MEDICA, BEING PRINCIPALLY A COLLECTION OF CURED SYMPTOMS." This peculiar characteristic of his work should always be kept in mind when using Hering's symptoms.

Regarding Allen's symptoms of Arsenicum album, it has not always been possible to disentangle them from the Hahnemannic symptoms on the one hand, or the Cyc. of Drug Path. on the other. In a general way it may be said, symptoms of Allen's Nos. from 1 to 89 inclusive, and 90 to 94 inclusive, also No. 99, No. 172, and some others, all of which need not be mentioned here, have been omitted, because found in Hahnemann, or in the Cyc. of Drug Path., or both. The only misleading thing that can result from any possible repetitions that may remain, is that *a symptom may be given as appearing in two instances*, when in reality it was manifested only by *one* and the same case.

The *prolixity* of the symptoms in all these authors, has been occasionally curtailed, without omitting anything essential. Where the same symptom is present in all three, they are each accredited with it, and in a similar way where appearing in only one or two authorities.

In this "Sample Fascicle" two general works on materia medica have here been combined in one. In the SECOND, or FULL FORM, the symptoms manifested by each prover or toxic case, are grouped under his personal designation in such a way as to show their *succession in time;* their *concomitant* symptoms are shown by brief abbreviated references accompanying *each symptom*. By this means

ANTECEDENCE, CONCOMITANCE, and SEQUENCE are clearly and briefly indicated.

The physiological system affected is shown by grouping together the closely related symptoms under the following general headings: The NERVOUS SYSTEM; The SPECIAL SENSES; The RESPIRATORY SYSTEM; The DIGESTIVE SYSTEM; The URINARY SYSTEM; The SEXUAL SYSTEM; The FIBROUS, OSSEOUS, AND TISSUE SYSTEMS; and The SKIN AND SUPERFICIAL GLANDULAR SYSTEMS.

By turning from *system* to *system*, a connected history of each *individual* case may be obtained, when that is desirable. By consulting the successive cases, provers and toxic, a sound general idea of the action of the drug on *that physiological system* will be formed.

Hahnemann's, Allen's, and Hering's symptoms, combined or separate, as the case may be, are placed as foot-notes on each page in the Full Form, corresponding to the main symptoms in the text. It is not intended by this, to in any way belittle the authority of these authors; the arrangement is thus made, to keep the *pathogenetic* entirely separated from the *mixed pathogenetic and clinical* parts of our homœopathic materia medica. So long as the *authority* for each and every symptom is chearly shown at all times and in all places, the consultant is free to trust whom he chooses, and to make his choice intelligently. No work has hitherto rendered this possible.

With the *mention* of each prover or toxic case, is also mentioned the *potency*, and length of time during which the drug is taken. The full history of drug taking and the time of symptom manifestation are shown in the short *Prover's Histories* (see 8—Full Form), prefixed in every case to each drug symptom-list. It has seemed to me that all the ground has hereby been covered which is necessary to a clear, comprehensive, and scientific study of the action of the drug. Nothing need be taken for granted. The authority for each statement may be easily found. It has not been my intention "to go behind the returns" in seeking the ultimate authority for symptoms. If an author has examined an original source, and has concluded there is evidence sufficient to warrant its admission to the materia medica, then he must be held responsible for its validity. If his reputation suffers on further investigation, then his authority must sink to a corresponding level.

A work of this magnitude could not be undertaken if one were to attempt *to verify every original authority*. I have not attempted to do it in a single instance. Each author stands or falls on his own estimation in the public mind. I have, however, compared the cases common to both Allen and the Cyc. of D. Path., in order to detect

any omissions made inadvertently or otherwise. The corrections when present will be readily apparent.

The first or Condensed Form, is intended for *rapid consultation.* It is a Condensed Materia Medica, with the sum total of authority affixed to each symptom.

The comparative rank and value of symptoms, is a question second to none in importance to the practitioner of homœopathy. It is also the most difficult point to establish in a satisfactory manner, since its sole basis is clinical observation and clinical experience. Doubtless many an experienced practitioner carries with him to the grave a mass of information, unwritten and uncommunicated, that would enrich the world, but the demands of his life-work in healing the sick, the lack of aptitude in expressing his knowledge, or the lack of inclination to impart what seems to him peculiarly his personal possessions, has forbidden giving to the public this treasure gathered painfully through long years of practical experience in the use of drugs.

Among the most valued and precious boons handed down by Hahnemann, are these distinctions of drug-value. Allen's great work owes the greater part of its value to these gradations marked by Carroll Dunham and Ad. Lippe (Vol. I., p. xv.). Hering's Guiding Symptoms embrace not less than five grades of distinctions. Some of these are too fine to be of practical value, though still of a certain importance.

These distinctions are noted in the present work, except some of the finer grades of Hering. In every case the authority is given with the distinction-mark.

In addition to this, the Editor has been so fortunate as to enlist the aid of DR. AUG. KORNDOERFER, of Philadelphia, than whom a more competent authority in this department cannot be found among living homœopathic practitioners. Long years of practice, wide experience, an almost painful accuracy in observation, loyal adherence in the application of the law of similars, the strictest sincerity in recording distinctions, and a familiarity with all works of value in the English and German languages, combine to render the value of his personal distinctions second to none that have preceded him, and reliable to a degree that could not be surpassed by any single living practitioner. Doubtless they will meet the lasting appreciation they merit at the hands of our rapidly increasing school.

Foot-notes have been introduced into the *Condensed Form* to elucidate the comparative value of drugs in cases most suitable for the application of the main drug. These must needs be restricted in

amount; but when a *topic* is under treatment it is not intended to refer to it again in a like manner. Hence, when it would come in for review under a cognate drug, it will be referred to by a note giving volume and page where the review may be found. Let no one be misled into supposing that such works as Dunham, Farrington, Burt, Allen, Bell, Neidhard, and others, have been exhausted in these notes. Such is not the case, and the notes should lead to a more intimate acquaintance with these leaders in elucidation of homœopathic materia medica, and the high appreciation they well deserve.

The following is the outline of the Method of Arrangement:

METHOD OF ARRANGEMENT.

GENERALITIES. *(Condensed Form.)*

1. POTENCIES, DOSE, REPETITION, AND TOXIC DOSES.
   (a)—Homœopathic.
   (b)—Allopathic.
   (c)—Toxic.

2. ALTERNATES, SEQUENTS, COGNATES, AND INCOMPATIBLES.

3. SUITABILITY, CONTRA-INDICATIONS, AGES, AND TEMPERAMENTS.

4. USE OF DRUG.
   (a)—Homœopathic.
   (b)—Allopathic.

5. ANTIDOTES.
   (a)—To the Drug.
   (b)—The Drug antidotes.

6. SPHERE OF ACTION.
   (a)—Systems.
   (b)—Tissues and Organs.
   (c)—Diseases to which it is Suitable.

7. GENERAL VIEW OF CHARACTERISTIC ACTION.
   (a)—Mind and Emotions.
   (b)—Nervous System.
   (c)—Eyes.
   (d)—Ears.
   (e)—Respiratory System.

7. GENERAL VIEW OF CHARACTERISTIC ACTION—*Continued.*
    (f)—Digestive System.
    (g)—Urinary System.
    (h)—Sexual System.
    (i)—Muscular, Fibrous, and Osseous Systems.
    (j)—Skin System.
    (k)—Ameliorations.
    (l)—Aggravations.

8. LEADING CHARACTERISTICS. (Key-Notes.)
    (Arranged in approximate order of importance.)

8½. CONDENSATION OF PROVERS' HISTORIES.

GENERALITIES. *(Full Form.)*

1. MEDICAL NAME.

2. COMMON NAME.

3. CHEMICAL, BOTANICAL, OR ZOÖLOGICAL NAME.

4. SYNONYMS.

5. DESCRIPTION.
    Chemical. (a) Formula. (b) Qualities.
    Botanical. (a) Habitat. (b) Order, Genus, Species, Variety.
    Zoölogical. (a) Habitat. (b) Order, Genus, &c.

6. HOW COLLECTED AND PRESERVED.

7. PREPARATIONS USED.
    (a)—Homœopathic.
    (b)—Allopathic.

8. AUTHORITIES.
    (a)—Sources of Symptoms.
    (b)—Grouping.
    (c)—Histories of Provers, or Toxic Cases.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY. *(Full and Condensed Forms.)*

Nervous System.

9. Facies. (General Appearance.)

10. General Nerve Force.
    (a)—General Power.
    (b)—Involuntary Movements.
    (c)—Paralysis.

11. Sensations and Pains. (In General.)

12. Mind, Intellect.
    (a)—General Mental Power.
    (b)—Emotions and Dispositions.
    (c)—Delirium.

13. Inner Head. (Sensations and Pains.)
    (a)—Dullness, Heaviness, Confusion, &c.
    (b)—Vertigo and Sensations of Motion.
    (c)—Stupor and Unconscious States.
    (d)—Localized Pains, Hemicrania.
    (e)—General Headache.

14. Sleep and Dreams.

15. Febrile Cycle.
    (a)—Chill.
    (b)—Fever.
    (c)—Sweat.

16. Attacks.

Special Senses.

17. Eyes and Vision.

18. Ears and Hearing.

(For Smell see Dig. Syst.)

Respiratory System.

19 Coryza and Throat.
    (a)—Coryza. (Nose, Smell, &c.)
    (b)—Throat and Exudates.

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.
- *(a)*—General State.
- *(b)*—Larynx and Voice.
- *(c)*—Respiration.
- *(d)*—Cough and Sputa.

21. Heart and Circulation.

Digestive System.

22. Mouth, Teeth, Tongue, and Gums.
- *(a)*—Mouth in General.
- *(b)*—Tongue.
- *(c)*—Gums and Mucous Membrane.
- *(d)*—Teeth.

23. Taste, Appetite, Thirst, and Eating.
- *(a)*—Taste and Appetite.
- *(b)*—Thirst.

24. Œsophagus, Stomach, Nausea, and Vomiting.
- *(a)*—Œsophagus and Swallowing.
- *(b)*—Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting.
- *(c)*—Stomach. (Pains, &c.)

25. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria.
- *(a)*—Abdomen, and Stool.
- *(b)*—Liver.
- *(c)*—Spleen.

Urinary System.

26. Urine, Bladder, and Kidneys.

Sexual System.

27. Male.

28. Female.
- *(a)*—Functions and Organs.
- *(b)*—Pregnancy.

Muscular, Fibrous, and Osseous Systems.

(Tissue Changes, General State.)

29. Head.

30. THORAX AND UPPER EXTREMITIES.
  (a)—Neck and Thorax.
  (b)—Arms.
  (c)—Hands.

31. SMALL OF BACK AND LOWER EXTREMITIES.
  (a)—Small of Back.
  (b)—Legs.
  (c)—Feet.

32. LIMBS AND BODY IN GENERAL.
  (a)—Neuralgias.
  (b)—Tissue Changes.

Skin System.

33. SKIN IN GENERAL. (Sensations, Surface, Eruptions.)

Review Summary.* *(Cond. Form.)*

* (For further elucidation, see APPENDIX, "*On the Method of Arrangement in this Volume.*")

SUGGESTIONS.

FOR RAPID CONSULTATION.

CONDENSED FORM.

Sect. 8. Key Notes.
Sect. 7. Characteristic Action.
Sect. 6. Tissues and Organs.
Sects. 9, Etc. Condensed Symptoms.

FOR EXHAUSTIVE STUDY.

FULL FORM.

(1). Secs. 9, etc., note the *comparative effects* of the drug upon the different provers and toxic cases.

(2). Note the *association of symptoms* in each case, taking the leading idea of each section as a starting point.

(3). Note the *effects of different doses*, both as to size and repetition, and note the Provers' Histories (Sect. 8, Full Form).

(4). *Follow each case through* all the sections by itself, and so learn the history of each case; *note the totality of symptoms*, as manifested in each drug-sickness.

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

ARSENICUM. *(Condensed Form.)*

Arsenicum Metallicum. *As.*

(Metallic Arsenic.)

GENERALITIES.

1. **Potencies.**
   There is little to draw upon throwing light on this question. The use of the drug seems very restricted, judging from the reports in the medical journals.
   It would seem from the provings the 30 c is quite as effective as the lower potencies.
   Toxic doses probably begin at much less than a grain of the crude drug.

2. **Alternates, Sequents, and Congruent Drugs.**
   In all probability these are the same as in Ars. alb., though much more restricted, as will be seen from the references given.

3. **Suitability, &c.**
   Nothing seems positively determined, but I am inclined to think florid people are most susceptible.

4. **Use of the Drug.**
   (a). *Homœopathic.* There are no data collected as yet.
   (b). *Allopathic.* This drug is not mentioned.

5. **Antidotes.**
   To dynamic effects, Belladonna.

6. Sphere of Action.

(a). SYSTEMS.

Nervous: Nerve-centers, causing depression and exhaustion of mind and body.

Special Senses: Eyes, slight inflammatory changes of surface, and some changes of visual power.

Respiratory System: Inflammatory changes of membrane of nose, throat, and bronchi; primary discharges, watery, secondary discharges, thick yellow.

Sphere of Action.

Digestive System: Inflammatory changes of mouth, throat, stomach, and bowels; gums ulcerated; appetite lost or perverted; nausea and vomiting; griping and diarrhœa.

Urinary System: Urine hot.

Sexual System: Male—Burning, itching, and ulceration of glans, swelling of prepuce.

Female—Acrid discharges, burning and soreness, worse from touch.

Tissue System: Œdematous swelling of head, face, hands, and feet.

Pains in arms, back, left side, etc.

Stiffness of muscles, especially the lumbar.

Loss of flesh.

Skin System: Itching, burning, and swelling of the skin, better from pinching or pressing, not from scratching.

Reopening of old cicatrices.

(b). Tissues and Organs.

Heart: Pulse increased in mor'g; below normal in the ev'g.

Mucous Membranes most of all: The respiratory, digestive, urinary, sexual, of the eye, possibly also affects the heart.

Nervous Centers: Possibly nerve trunks, as evinced by local neuralgias in the course of the nerves.

Nutritive Functions: Loss of flesh.

(c). Diseases to which it is suitable.

Coryza, Hay-fever, Asthma.

Pulsations all over the body.

Neuralgias changing from side to side, beginning on the r.

Ulcers of the gums, dyspeptic troubles with the same.

Diarrhœa, griping, acrid stools, relief follows.

Ulcers on the glans, burn, itch, corrode.

Vaginal and uterine discharges corrode, the parts are worse from touch.

Swellings of face, hands, and feet (erysipelatous), better from washing in cold water.

Eczematous eruptions of the skin, better from pinching, not from scratching.

7. Characteristic Action.

Depression, mental and physical.

Pulsation all over the body at the height of the complaints.

Periodical attacks and remissions (different hours of the day; after two weeks).

Neuralgias shifting from r. to l., ending at fixed points, going from center outward, following single nerve trunks.

Coryza with sneezing, depression, and acrid, watery discharges, ending in thick yellow mucus.

Asthmatic breathing in the morning before breakfast.

Pain in l. side in region of heart, running as far as l. elbow.

Gums sore, appetite poor or lost.

Griping before, relief after acrid, soft stool.

Ulcers on the glans.

Vagina and uterus sore, acrid leucorrhœa.

Menses thinner than usual, either too abundant or too scant.

Skin inclined to inflame, followed by scaly desquamation.

Itching better from pinching and pressing, not from scratching

AGGRAVATIONS AND AMELIORATIONS.

Aggrav.—Symptoms generally appear first on the r. side, then on the l.; change from side to side.

Periodical remissions of symptoms.

Periodical recurrence of symptoms (2 w.).

Worse from touch; (sore places).

Worse on waking; (headache).

Worse before breakfast; (asthma).

Worse in the morning; (rise of pulse).

Worse at height of attack; (throbbing all over).

Worse from brandy; (all symptoms), (?).

Worse from mental disturbance; (heart).

Worse from beginning to move; (soreness and stiffness of muscles).

Worse after stool; (exhaustion).

Worse after scratching; (itching and burning).

Amelior.

" from washing in cold water; (swelling of face).

" from continued motion; (soreness and stiffness).

" from pressure and pinching; (itching).

7. **Characteristic Action.**

Amelior. after stool; (griping).
" lying with the head high; (coryza).
" suddenly improved; (coryza).
" slowly improved; (general attacks).
" lying on the painful side; (heart troubles).

8. Key Notes.†

Pulsations all over.

Morning rise of pulse; evening fall of pulse.

Periodicity of attacks and remissions.

Itching better from pinching and pressing; worse from scratching.

Worse from touch; all sore places.

8½. Summary of Provers.

1ST PROV'G. (3d trit.)

Dr. Stevenson took on 3 successive e., 1 gr. of 3d trit. Symptoms, 3 days.

2D PROV'G. a, 1st trit.; b, 30th dil.

(*a*). After over 1 year, he took on 3 successive e., 1 gr. 1st trit. Symptoms, 5 days.

(*b*). After 1 week from last symptoms of above, he took on 5 sucessive e., 6 pellets of 30th dil. Symptoms, 11 days.

3D PROV'G. a, 3d trit.; b, 30th dil.; c, 30th dil.

(*a*). After nearly one year from last, he took on 6 successive e., 1 gr. 3d trit. Symptoms, 7 days.

(*b*). After about a month from last, he took on 6 successive e., 6 pellets of 30th dil. Symptoms, 10 or 11 days.

(*c*). Time not stated, he took one dose of 6 pellets of 30th dil. Symptoms, 1 day.

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† The Editor begs to say that these are founded wholly on a study of the present pathogenesies. They must be confirmed by clinical experience to be reliable. The provings have all been made by one person, and are liable to belong to the class of idiosyncrasies.

SYMPTOMS. *(Condensed Form.)*

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

9. Facies (General Appearance).

Face felt swollen, as also did hands and feet. (1st trit.). *Apis*, *bell*, *puls*, *rh-t*, (1–B.).

Œdematous swelling of face and forehead; lower face burns and itches, feels better from pinching, not from scratching. (30th dil.) (2d, b; & 3d, b.)

Face bloated red and hot with the coryza. (Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *apis*, *borax*, *calc-c*, *con*, *merc*, *merc-c*, *puls*, *rh-t*, (G.).

10. General Nerve Force.

Debility and general sense of prostration, with headache and quickened pulse. (1st trit.). *Cinc*, *ars-cinc*, *con*, *crotal*, *gels*, (G.).

Depression and exhaustion. (1st trit.; 3d trit.; 30th dil.). *Caust*, *cup*, *ig*, *nat-m*, *rh-t*, *ran-sc*, *puls*, (G.).

Lassitude and weakness, with depression of spirits. (3d trit.). *Dig*, *nux-v*, *puls*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Depression with exhaustion, feels vexed, wants to be alone, followed by pain in left chest. (Hg.). *Ars-alb*, *bry*, *cinch*, *gels*, *hyos*, *ig*, *rh-t*, *sep*, (G.).

11. Sensations and Pains.

Sensation of being swollen in head and face, and in hands and feet. (1st; 2d, a, b; 3d, b.). *Apis*, *bell*, *dig*, *hyos*, *phyt*, *sep*, (G.).

Soreness of scalp on least pulling of hair. (1st trit.). *Ambr*, *bell*, *dros*, *paris*, *petro*, *staph*, (G.).

*Pulsations all over. (1st; 2d, a, b; 3d, b.). *Alum*, *ant-t*, *calc-c*, *puls*, (1–B.); *lach*, *nat-m*, (G.).

Pulsation in various parts; under the sternum; at the umbilicus; in the hip; in the tibial artery. (1st; 2d, a, b; 3d, b.).

Itching and burning of lower face. (30th dil.). *Anac*, *hep-s*, *laches*, *led*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Burning of hands and feet at night. (1st trit.). *Lach*, (G.).

Colic and watery burning stool. (30th dil.). *Ars-alb*, *canth*, *merc-cor*, *verat*, (G.).

(B.) Bœnninghausen. (1-B.) Bœnninghausen, first rank. (Hg.) Hering. (G.) Gentry. (Al.) Allen. (Hn.) Hahnemann. (L.) Lippe. (B.) Bell. (J.) Johnson's Repertory. (N.) Neidhard. (Cl.) Clinical.

12. Mind and Intellect.

Low spirited, depressed, with great lassitude and weakness. (30th dil.). *Ars-alb*, *cinc*, *ig*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *sep*, *sil*, (G.).

Has to read everything two or three times before he comprehends it. (Hg.).

Inability to apply the mind. (Hg.). *Anac*, *can-sat*, *dul*, *ferr*, *hyos*, *lyc*, *stram*, (G.).

He feels very lazy and indisposed to any exertion, mental or physical. (Hg.). *Cinc*, *pic-ac*, *phos-ac*, *nux-v*, *sab*, (G.).

Sad, with tearful eyes, but she cannot weep, even at painful events. (Hg.).

She would very much like to die, or go to sleep and never awaken. (Hg.). *Aur-m*, *cinch*, (G.).

Does not wish to see anybody. (Hg.). *Gels*, *hyos*, *tarent*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Feels like running away, very far away. (Hg.). *Bell*, *glon*, *sab*, (G.).

Sees fearful specters in bright daylight. *Clin*, (Hg.). *Stram*, (G.).

13. Inner Head.

Head dull and heavy. (1st; 2d, a, b; 3d, a.). *Ac*, *bry*, *bell*, *puls*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Feels as if fumes of whiskey had gone to his head. (3d, a.).

Dull, heavy feeling in the morning above the frontal sinuses. (Hg.). *Gels*, (G.).

Feeling as if water were gushing forward in the brain when stooping. (Hg.). *Bell*, *hyos*, *stram*, *plat*, *spig*, (G.).

Head feels too large; the brain seems too large; it is felt even in sleep, and is worse on waking. (2d, a). (Hg.). *Anac*, *bell*, *berb*, *cimic*, *glon*, *gels*, (G.).

Slight vertigo, with heaviness and fullness. (2d, a; 3d.). *Bell*, *gels*, *glon*, (G.).

During the night feels as if he would have a headache in the mor'g. (2d, a.).

Headache from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; pulse slower than normal. (Hg.). *Dig*, (G.).

Headache worse from laughing. (2d, a.). *Coccul*, *phos*, *tong*, (G.).

Headache over eyes, with chilliness extending over occiput, neck, and chest. (Hg.). *Puls*, *sang*, *sil*, (G.).

Nose pains from the headache. (Hg.). *Ac*, *bar-c*, *lach*, *zinc*, (G.).

In the left cheek pains running back like the streaming of warm air. (Hg.). *Hyper*, *mez*, *spig*, (G.).

(B.) Bœnninghausen. (1-B.) Bœnninghausen, first rank. (Hg.) Hering. (G.) Gentry. (Al.) Allen. (Hn.) Hahnemann. (L.) Lippe. (Bl.) Bell. (J.) Johnson's Repertory. (N.) Neidhard. (Cl.) Clinical.

13. Inner Head.

Headache worse writing or thinking. (Hg.). *Cinc*, *con*, *coff*, *paris*, *phos*, *spig*, (G.).

14. Sleep and Dreams.

Slept better than usual. (1st.).

Great drowsiness; exceedingly sleepy. (3d.). *Ant-t*, *agar*, *caust*, *cinc*, *can-s*, *dig*, *laur*, (G.).

He falls asleep sitting, or even while walking. (3d.). *Can-i*, *can-s*, *cinc*, *nux-v*, *op*, (G.).

Slept little, with great inclination to sleep. (2d.). *Bell*, (G.).

Sleepless and restless; head feels full; feet burn. (2d.). *Sul*, (G.).

For several n. many unpleasant dreams of danger from water. (30th dil.). *Amm-m*, *ferr*, *verat-v*, (G.).

15. Febrile Cycle.

Chilliness over occiput and chest. (Hg.). *Heat*, *aesc*, (G.).

Hot body and cold hands. (Hg.). *Coloc*, *menyan*, (G.).

Hands and feet burn; sleep disturbed. (2d, a.). *Mur-ac*, *staph*, *sul*, (G.).

The usually cold feet become warm and sweat more. (3d, b.). *Calc-c*, (G.).

*Pulse rises in the morning, and falls in the ev'g. (2d and 3d.). *Agar*, *kali-c*, **sul*, *thuy*, (G.).

Pulsations all over the body. (1st; 2d, a, b.). *Glon*, *natr-m*, (G.).

Pulsations all over, heat in hands and feet, they feel swollen, and the mouth is dry with coated tongue. (2d, a, b.).

16. Attacks, Aggrav'n, and Amelior'n.

Symptoms appear first on the right side, then on the left. (Hg.). *Bell*, *lyc*, *podo*, (J.).

Sudden change of symptoms for better, or for worse; or sudden beginning, and slow decrease. (Hg.). *Bell*, *cimic*, *kali-b*, *puls*, (G.).

Recurrence after two weeks. (Hg.). *Lach*, *niccol*, (L.).

AGGRAVATIONS.

From touch. (1st & 2d.). *Ang*, *bell*, *cham*, *colch*, *hep*, *hyos*, *lyc*, *nux-v*, *ran-b*, *sab*, *sep*, *spig*, *staph*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Worse touching sore gums. (1st; 2d, b.); (*nit-ac*); sore scalp; (*nit-ac*); burning in vagina. (Hg.).

On waking, head worse. (1st; & 2d, a, b.). *Apis*, *lach*, *stram*, *sul*, (G.).

(B.) Bœnninghausen. (1-B.) Bœnninghausen, first rank. (Hg.) Hering. (G.) Gentry. (Al.) Allen. (Hn.) Hahnemann. (L.) Lippe. (Bl.) Bell. (J.) Johnson's Repertory. (N.) Neidhard. (Cl.) Clinical.

16. Attacks, Aggravations, and Ameliorations.

In morning coryza worse; throat more sore; *pulse quicker. (1st & 2d.). *Am-m*, *Aur*, *cal-c*, *carb-v*, *chel*, *croc*, *nat-m*, *nitrum*, *n-v*, *phos*, *rhod*, *rh-t*, (1–B.).

Before breakfast asthma worse. (Hg.).

Forenoons, pulsation all over. (1st; 2d; & 3d.). *Nat-m*, (G.).

Afternoon, exceedingly sleepy and drowsy. (1st; 3d, a.). *N-v* (G.).

Afternoon to in the night, coryza worse. (Hg.).

At night feet burn; he is restless. (2d, a.).

After the drug, old chancre scar inflames and reopens; seat of old bubo painful. (Hg.). *Carb-v*, *croc*, *crotal*, *nat-m*, *phos*, *sil*, (G.).

After brandy, symptoms worse; old scars worse. (Hg.). *Ig*, *op*, (G.).

After stool, weakness worse. (3d, c.). *Verat*, (G.).

Mental disturbance, pains in heart worse. (Hg.). *Collin*, *lith-c*, *spig*, (G.).

Beginning motion, pains are worse; continued motion, they are better. (Hg.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

AMELIORATION.

Sleeps better and sounder than usual. (1st.).

Cold water relieves the swollen face. (2d, b.). *Asar*, *mez*, *sabad*, (G.).

Pressing and pinching relieves the itching, scratching does not. (2d, a; 3d, b.).

Pain in the bowels better after stool. (3d, c.). *Bry*, *coloc*, (G.).

Lying with the head high, coryza is better. (Al., Hg.). *Ant-t*, *cinc*, *colch*, *hep*, *nitrum*, *puls*, (G.).

Coryza improves suddenly. (Hg.).

Attacks go off slowly. (2d, b.).

Lying on the painful side, heart disease better. (Hg.). *Bry*, (1–B.), *calc-c*, *cham*, *coloc*, *puls*, (2–B.).

Pains in the muscles of chest and shoulder better from striking them, also better from motion. (Hg.). *Aur*, *caps*, *con*, *cyc*, *dul*, *euphr*, *ferr*, *lyc*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *sabad*, *samb*, *tarax*, *val*, (1–B.).

SPECIAL SENSES.

17. Eyes and Sight.

Lids slightly inflamed and swollen in coryza. (2d, a.).

(B.) Bœnninghausen. (1-B.) Bœnninghausen, first rank. (Hg.) Hering. (G.) Gentry. (Al.) Allen. (Hn.) Hahnemann. (L.) Lippe. (Bl.) Bell. (J.) Johnson's Repertory. (N.) Neidhard. (Cl.) Clinical

17. **Eyes and Sight.**

Eyes run acrid, hot tears; again, the tears are non-corrosive. (Hg.). *Euphras*, *led*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Eyes pain from walking in the wind. (Hg.). *Ac*, *caust*, *kobalt*, *phos*, *puls*, (G.).

Eyes painful, he cannot read much. (2d, a.) *Sep*, (G.).

Eyes pain by gas-light; pain to look at a bright light. (Hg.). *Aur*, *calc-ph*, *sep*, (G.).

Weak eyes much improved. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Pterygium cured after *nux-v* and *spigel* had failed. (Hg.).

(*For Smell see Resp. Syst.; for Taste see Dig. Syst.*)

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

19. Nose, Throat, and Coryza.

Acrid, excoriating coryza, with lassitude and throbbing all over. (2d, b.). *Al-c*, *ars-alb*, *am-c*, *am-m*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Stinging, acrid, watery, hot coryza; suddenly coming several times a day. (Hg.).

Coryza worse in the mor'g and during the day. (Hg.).

Coryza with hoarseness; face hot and itching. (2d, b.).

Coryza with sneezing; inflamed eyes and aching throat. (Hg.). *Ac*, *seneg*, *squil*, (G.).

Coryza changing to better or worse suddenly. (Hg.).

Coryza with thick yellow discharge (in second stage). (Hg.).

Itching in the throat. (Hg.). *Ang*, *antipyr*, *samb*, (G.).

Ulcers in the throat, worse in the mor'g. (Hg.). *Arum*, *aster*, *puls*, (G.).

20. Lungs and Chest.

Hoarseness with the coryza. (Hg.). *Dig*, *nat-c*, *spong*, *thuy*, (G.).

Difficult breathing with the sneezing and coryza, lasting from 3 P. M. to some time in the night; had to lie with the head high. (Hg.). *Al-c*, *cham*, *dros*, *hep*, *phyt*, *merc*, (G.).

Asthmatic breathing for some days; worse before breakfast. (Hg.). *Aral*, (G.).

Feels as if a heavy load lay on the chest, with dreams of danger from water; these dreams are indicative of heart trouble. (Hg.). *Ac*, *asaf*, *cact*, *chloral*, *lil-t*, *dig*, *ipec*, *kali-c*, *sep*, (G.).

(B.) Bœnninghausen. (1-B.) Bœnninghausen, first rank. (Hg.) Hering. (G.) Gentry. (Al.) Allen (Hn.) Hahnemann. (L.) Lippe. (Bl.) Bell. (J.) Johnson's Repertory. (N.) Neidhard. (Cl.) Clinical

21. Heart and Circulation.

*Pulse, normally 55, was increased in frequency every morning, and fell below normal in the evening. (1st & 2d.).

Pulse, 68; pulsations felt all over the body, especially under the sternum. (2d, a.).

68 in the mor'g, 53 in the ev'g; face and hands swollen. (2d, a.).

68 in the mor'g, 43 in the ev'g; feverish. (2d, a.).

72 in the mor'g, 64 in the ev'g; pulsations all over. (1st; 2d, a.).

49 at 6 A. M., 64 at 9 A. M., full and strong, with pulsations all over. (2d, b.).

116 in the morning, unequal. (Hg.); (similar to *Sul.*, Hg.).

Pulse was higher in the mor'g and lower in the ev'g for 30 days after ceasing the drug. (Al., Hg.).

Pains in left chest down to the elbow. (Hg.). *Crotal*, (G.).

Pains in the region of the heart, pulse quickened. (Hg.). *Spig*, (G.).

Pains shooting downward from the region of the heart. (Hg.). *Spig*, (G.).

Better from lying on the painful side. (Hg.). *Bry*, (G.).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22. Mouth, Taste, and Appetite.

The gums are sore, the lips dry and hot. (Hg.). *Merc*, *nit-ac*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Tongue coated white, mouth dry. (2d, a.). *Ant-c*, *glon*, *phos*, *plumb*, (G.).

White ulcer with a pale halo on inner side lip; it is very painful to touch. (Hg.). *Nit-ac*, (G.).

Gums swollen, painful, felt scalded; very painful to touch; some salivation. (2d, b.). *Apis*, *coloc*, *merc-c*, *nitr-ac*, *puls*, *sep*, (G.).

Desire for brandy in one who never used it. (Hg.). *Ac*, *cub*, *lach*, *n-v*, *puls*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Aversion to brandy in one accustomed to it. (Hg.). *Rh-t*, (G.). *Ig*, *merc*, (B.).

Aggravation from a very small amount of brandy in one accustomed to its use. (Hg.).

Diminished appetite. (Hg.).

No appetite like normal state for three or four months. (Hg.). *Cinc*, *cyc*, *n-v*, *rh-t*, *sep*, *sil*, (1–B.).

(B.) Bœnninghausen. (1-B.) Bœnninghausen, first rank. (Hg.) Hering. (G.) Gentry. (Al.) Allen. (Hn.) Hahnemann. (L.) Lippe. (Bl.) Bell. (J.) Johnson's Repertory. (N.) Neidhard. (Cl.) Clinical.

24. Oesophagus and Stomach.

Rising of hot bile in the mor'g. (1st.). *Aur*, *kal-c*, *n-v*, *petrol*, *sang*, (G.).

Nausea towards morning. (Hg.). *Dros*, (G.).

Nausea with headache in the mor'g. (Hg.). *Bry*, *n-v*, *puls*, *sang*, (G.).

Heaviness of the stomach followed by vomiting of mucus, then bile, followed by empty retching, with cutting pains in the abdomen. (Hg.). *Ipec*, *n-v*, *phyt*, *verat*, (G.).

25. Abdomen and Hypochondria.

Abdomen full; it feels bloated. (2d, a.). *Apis*, *bapt*, *bry*, *caps*, *cinc*, *lyc*, *puls*, (G.).

Sharp, griping pains awake him in the mor'g. (3d, c.). *Petrol*, *rumex*, (G.).

Afterwards, one acrid, burning, watery stool with relief. (3d, c.). *Bry*, *coloc*, (G.).

Followed by great weakness and drowsiness, with quickened pulse. (3d, c.). *Bry*, *nux-m*, (G.).

Varices do not bleed nor pain. (Al., 30 c.).

Varices on r. side pain after stool, but do not bleed. (Al., 1 c.).

Varices bleed a little. (Al., 30 c.).

LIVER.

In the region of the liver, sore pain running to the r. shoulder. (Hg.). *Bell*, *bry*, *chel*, *lauroc*, *ran-b*, (G.).

Itching above the navel, as if on the liver. (Hg.).

SPLEEN.

Pain under the left breast extending downward. (Hg.).

URINARY SYSTEM.

26. General State.

Red, sandy deposit in the urine. (2d, b.). *Ant-c*, *calc-c*, *lyc*, *phos*, *sarsap*, *zinc*, (B.).

Urine hot. (Hg.). *Can-s*, *cant*, *clem*, *merc*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Offensive sweat on the genitals. (Hg.). *Calad*, *gels*, *hyd*, *iod*, *sul*, *thuy*, (G.).

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

27. Male.

Itching of the glans at the seat of an old chancre scar cured 20 ys. before with mercurial ointment. (Hg.).

(B.) Bœnninghausen. (1-B.) Bœnninghausen, first rank. (Hg.) Hering. (G.) Gentry. (Al.) Allen. (Hn.) Hahnemann. (L.) Lippe. (Bl.) Bell. (J.) Johnson's Repertory. (N.) Neidhard. (Cl.) Clinical

27. **Male.**

Chancre reappears, and discharges thin, watery, corroding fluid, causing the prepuce to itch and swell. (Hg.). Cured by *nat-m*, (Hg.). *Merc*, *nat-m*, *nat-s*, *nit-ac*, *sul*, *thuy*, (G.).

28. Female.

Itching of the mammæ. (Hg.).

Pulse usually became slower during the menses. (Hg.).

Heat and burning in the vagina and uterus, worse from touch. (Hg.). *Canth*, *caps*, *cinc*, *kreos*, (G.).

Menses thinner and more copious than usual. (Hg.).

Large lumps of blood-colored mucus. (6th, d.) (Hg.). *Natr-s*, *zinc*, (G.).

Menses too early, and too scant. (Hg.). *Am-c*, *diad*, *petrol*, *phos*, (G.).

MUSCULAR, FIBROUS, AND OSSEOUS SYSTEMS.

29. Head.

The head feels swollen; it is swollen, as is also the face, hands, and feet. (1st; 2d, b; 3d, b.). *Apis*, *bell*, *bapt*, *merc-c*, (G.).

The scalp is sore, and the least pulling of the hair hurts. (2d, a.). *Nit-ac*, (G.).

Face itches and burns in the lower part. (2d, b; 3d, b.).

The swelling is relieved by washing in cold water. (2d, b.). *Fluor-ac*, (G.).

Disfiguring swelling of the lips and right side of the face; it lasted 30 hours, and was followed by a much lowered pulse. (Hg.). *Apis*, *bell*, (G.).

Stiffness of the lower jaw when biting. (Hg.). *Rh-t*, *sars*, (G.).

Pain in lower jaw extending to the neck. (Hg.). *Carb-an*, (G.).

30. Thorax and Upper Extremities.

Pains in the muscles of the l. chest. (2d, b.). *Rhod*, *rh-t*, *zinc*, (G.).

The pains of the l. side extend down the arm as far as the elbow. (Hg.). *Crotal*, *spig*, *rh-t*, *cimic*, *kalm*, (G.).

Slight l. infra-mammary pains. (2d, b.). *Kal-c*, (G.).

Pains between the shoulders, with burning; the place is sore to touch. (Hg.). *Bell*, *bry*, *calc-c*, *cimic*, *phos*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Pains in the arms extending to the hands, and to separate fingers. (Hg.).

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30. Thorax and Upper Extremities.

The hands, face, and feet are swollen; the finger joints are stiff and crack on bending. (Hg.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

Pains shift from side to side in arms and chest. (Hg.). *Cimic*, *puls*, (G.).

Cold hands and hot body. (Hg.). *Cact*, *spig*, (G.).

Insensibility in forearms and hands. (Hg.).

31. Pelvis and Lower Extremities.

Lumbar muscles stiff and painful. (2d, a.). *Bapt*, *bell*, *led*, *lyc*, *phyt*, *rh-t*, *puls*, (G.).

Numbness in lumbar vertebræ and around the crest of the ilium, to inside of thigh and down to knee. (3d, b.).

Pain at seat of bubo cured 20 years ago; the pain extends to the hip and lasts a long time. (Al., 30th.).

Pain in the l. hip when bathing, she cannot lift the limb. (Hg.).

In r. hip deep-seated numbness extending to pubes. (3d, b.). *Arg-m*, *cad*, *lil-t*, (G.).

Right hip pulsates and feels lame, but does not hinder walking. (Hg.).

Sensation of dryness in r. knee joint. (Al., Hg.). *Benz-ac*, *n-v*, (G.).

The feet burn and are bloated; they feel swollen, as do also hands and face. (2d, a.).

The usually cold feet have become warm and sweating. (3d, b.).

32. Body and Limbs in General.

Lost half a pound in two weeks. (Hg.). *Phos*, (G.).

Lost a pound in two weeks. (Hg.). *Sars*, *stram*, (G.).

Lost three to four pounds in a week. (Hg.). *Iod*, *ars-alb*, (G.).

SKIN SYSTEM.

33. Skin in General.

Œdematous swelling of the face, hands, and feet. (1st.). *Apis*, *kali-c*, *samb*, (G.).

As the pimples on the face increase in number, the general health improves. (Hg.), (Cl.).

Itching and burning of the lower part of the face (see Tissue System); it is relieved by pinching and pressing, not by scratching (1st.)

Later on the skin desquamates in small scales. (2d, b.). *Ars-alb*, *graph*, *mez*, *nat-m*, (G.).

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33. Skin in General.

Small blisters on l. side of chest, filled with blood; but pinching and pressure is not painful. (Hg., Al.).

A scab on the third finger, first joint, becomes healed; it was of 20 years' standing, and when knocked off before left a liver-colored spot, followed by a new scab. (Al., Hg.).

A red rash on the abdomen; on the next night it was red and smooth. (Hg.). *Bell*, (G.).

REVIEW SUMMARY.

The provings of Arsenicum Metallicum are too meager to furnish ground for an extensive employment of the drug. Though Hering claims that several took part in the provings, still he is too vague, and the symptoms given in addition to those mentioned in the provings of Dr. Stevenson are few and unimportant.

In a single prover's report of the effects of a drug, though he may haye been very exact in his methods, yet the range must of necessity be determined in a large degree by the prover's susceptibility and personal idiosyncrasy. To gain a good working knowledge of the drug, there must be many provers, as well as many provings.

The debility of *ars-met* does not seem to have been accompanied by the characteristic restlessness of *ars-alb*. On the contrary, the patient was disposed to remain quiet, and Hg. says, very lazy. It is certain he was much more disposed to sleep than usual.

The mind, as thus far developed by the provings, has none of the anxiety of *ars-alb*, though very much depressed. It would seem to resemble the latter in the desire to be alone, but this desire seems more marked in *ars-met*.

The symptoms of the inner head are more suggestive of passive congestion, and seem to lack the neuralgic twinges of *ars-alb*, being much more of the night-shade family type, *bell*, *hyosc*, and *stram* being near allies in this respect.

Exceedingly drowsy and sleepy, the sleep is apt to be disturbed by very distressing dreams, mostly of danger by water, suggesting, as Hering claims, heart trouble.

Not much of a febrile cycle was developed; but a very strongly marked symptom, depending either on the special influence of the drug (which would be shown in future provings), or in the peculiarity of the prover, the throbbing all over of the patient, was present at many stages of the proving. Attendant also was a still more important symptom, the constant morning rise of the pulse, which was far beyond the normal in several instances, while the evening fall reached a point below normal. This symptom seems to have been very

Review Summary.

persistent and has no counterpart in any proving of *ars-alb*. (It most closely resembles Sulphur; Hg.)

On the eyes the drug has evidently a direct action, but it is not yet developed enough to be of much use.

In the Respiratory Tract, there is coryza, apparently less acrid than *ars-alb*, though by no means always bland, and it strongly suggests hay-fever. The secondary discharge isthick and yellow. Asthmatic breathing was marked, so Hg. states, and seems to have been worse before breakfast, and at night.

The peculiar pain from the left chest running down to the elbow of the left arm, seemed to have been developed in one case, in a patient of mine, a strong, florid laborer, to whom I gave the drug in the 3x trit., for slight swelling of the face, hands, and feet following getting sweaty and wet during a spring freshet. He complained much of the pain for twelve hours; Bell, 6x, relieved all the symptoms.

Upon the Digestive System the action of *ars-met* would seem to be very similar to *ars-alb*. The diminished and perverted appetite, vomiting, the watery, acrid stool, with burning and griping, followed by relief for the time being, are all suggestive of oxide of the metal. The weakness so characteristic of the oxide is differentiated by the concomitant drowsiness and strong tendency to sleep so markedly present in Dr. Stevenson's case.

There is possibly some action on the liver, perhaps also on the spleen, but too little is known to be of much account. The same is true of the action on the urinary tract; but on the genital tract in the male there are suggestions of the possibilities of a great remedy; as yet, it is only suggestions.

This is true in the same way of the female system, where it is both similar and different when compared with *ars-alb*. The similarity is in the acridityof the discharges; the difference, in the tendency to light-colored discharges, rather than a superabundance of blood.

We do not find in the swellings and pains of the tissues that desire for heat, and aggravation from cold, so characteristic of Ars-alb, nor the relief from motion, indicated by being constantly on the move, as in the oxide. Here, too, we cannot help desiring to know more of what promises much, but too indefinitely, as yet.

In the Skin System, the superficial inflammation, itching, and subsequent scaly desquamation is very similar to *ars-alb*, but the peculiar *relief from pinching, or pressing*, and not from scratching, is a symptom never yet developed in any case, prover's or toxic, by the oxide, and seems so far as I have been able to find entirely unique.

On the whole, Arsenicum Metallicum is an irritant poison to a large part of the physiological structure—probably a virulent poison—similar to Arsenicum Album, but differing in enough respects to clearly mark its individuality and to remove all excuse for including it under the same symptomatology, in case these provings are confirmed by others. Until then, they must be tested most rigidly by clinical use, and our reliance be placed upon the results of such tests, rather than upon the meager provings.

ARSENICUM ALBUM. *(Condensed Form.)*

Arsenic—White Arsenic. $As_2 O_3$.

(Arsenious Oxide.)

GENERALITIES.

1. Potency.

With the majority of practitioners potency is partly a matter of experience, partly of education, and partly of personal inclination. No hard and fast lines can be drawn in expounding it. Yet within certain limits it is amenable to known laws, and the results may be predicted before the drug is administered.

In the case of arsenic (and for that matter it is the same with other drugs), such diseases as are closely similar in their manifestations to the effects produced by the drug, are liable to be made worse by appreciable doses.

This is the testimony not only of Homœopathic, but also of Allopathic physicians. Hunt says, "The curative powers of the medicine reside only in doses too small to be mischievous, though sufficient to manifestly affect the economy."

"The natural disease may be aggravated by the use of the drug"; Erichsen. (See also Fatal Case No. 1.)

This accords with Hahnemann's statement, "That too strong a dose of the medicine, though quite similar (in its effects) to the disease, will necessarily produce injurious effects."

As the degree of similarity between the drug-effects and the natural disease increases, the dose should be diminished.

And, as the accurate homœopathic prescription presupposes a close resemblance, it follows as a matter of course the dose should in *all such cases* be small.

In the case of arsenic the following is submitted.

A single dose of Ars. 30 c, cured the following case:

"Fine burning pain in the inner ear, intermitting from time to time for from ten to ninety minutes; during pain great anguish and restlessness, with burning thirst; drinking little at a time, but very often; during the remissions very great prostration and weakness." (Dunham.)

Case 2. "A case of pain in the inner ear of 18 mos.' standing; the attacks were distinctly paroxysmal, with remissions; they were attended by great anguish and restlessness, by burning thirst; during remissions there was severe prostration; the characteristic gastralgia and diarrhœa of arsenic were also present; ars. 200 c, cured this case." (Dunham.)

"Undoubtedly the more of them (the leading symptoms of arsenic) that are present, and the clearer their definition, so to speak, the keener will be the action of the drug, and the more minute may be the dosage." "In Cholera, Typhoid conditions, Cancer, Chronic menorrhagia, and Cutaneous Diseases, the 1x trit.; in Chronic Diarrhœa and chronic inflammations, the 3x; in Acute Coryza, and acute serous effusions, and other acute diseases, the 6x; in Neuralgia, Chronic Intermittents, and Asthma, from the 6th upward." (Hughes.)

"The crude drug and up to the 1000 c have made excellent cures in asthma; I prefer Fowler's solution in one to five drop doses every four hours." (Burt.)

"In acute and in malignant diseases, the lower will prove more effective; the higher potencies in collapsed, neuralgic, and nervous conditions." (Underwood.)

"To determine the curative dose of each medicine, neither theoretical conjecture nor sophistical reasoning will suffice; pure experiment and accurate observation alone will solve the question." (Hahnemann.)

1. **Potency.**

(b). THE ALLOPATHIC dose is from 1-8th to 1-10th grain in pill form. (Dunglison.) 1-15th to 1-30th grain dose (Nat. Disp.).

(c). TOXIC DOSE. There is to a certain extent quite a latitude in the dangerous dose of arsenic. Only half a grain proved well-nigh fatal in the case of Tox. No. 3 (Madam Buchmann). Dr. Perkins took 127 grs. and recovered.

It is in all probability more dangerous in solution than in solid form.

Allopathic use is advised upon a full stomach. When taken in this way it is much less active.

2. Alternates, Sequents, Cognates, &c.

Complementary: *All-sat*, *carb-veg*, (Hg.); *phos*, (Hg., Farr.).

Alternates: *Nux-v*, *verat*, (Bojanus, N. A. J., Aug., Sept., Oct., 1888).

Followed well by apis, *carb-veg*, *sec*, *sul*, *verat*, (Perk.); *aren-diad*, *nux-v*, *ipec*, *iod*, *sul*, (Farr.); *cham*, *cincho*, *ferr*, (Guer.).

Antidotes to arsenicum alb., to small doses: *Cincho*, *graph*, *nux-v*, *sambac*, *verat.* (Jahr's Manual, 1838.)

Arsenicum alb. is an antidote for *carb-v*, *cincho*, *graph*, *ipec*, *lach*, *verat*, and injurious effects of sea-bathing. (Ibid.)

Ars-alb. follows well *acon* (in colics), *arn*, *bell;* (in typhus), *cinch*, *ipec*, *lach*, *verat.* (Ibid.)

Ars-alb. precedes well *cincho*, *ipec*, *nux-v*, *sul*, *verat.* (Ibid.)

CONCORDANT:

Nervous System: *Acon*, acute fever, angina; *rhus-t*, *bry*, typhoid; *bell*, *hyosc*, *stram*, delirium; *calc-c*, delir. trem.; *acon*, *mez*, *spig*, *phyt*, neuralgia; *carb-veg*, *camph*, *sec*, *verat*, collapse; *cinch*, *ferr*, debility. (Hg., Farr.)

Respiratory System: *Carb-veg*, collapse of asthma; *phos*, fatty degeneration; *lyc*, cough; *ac*, *bell*, acute influenza. (Ibid.)

Digestive System: *Ant-cru*, *ant-t*, *phos*, *bell*, *bis*, *ipec*, *kreos*, *verat*, vomiting; *puls*, *coloc*, *verat*, green fruits; *puls*, ices; *arg-nit*, *bapt*, *rh-t*, diarrhœa; *canth*, excoriating stools; *nux-v*, alcoholism; *tabac*, deathly nausea. (Ibid.)

Urinary System: *Hyosc*, *canth*, suppressed urine. (Ibid.)

Tissue Systems: *Apis*, *apoc*, *ferr*, dropsy; *lach*, gangrene; *bell*, erysipelas; *lach*, *sec*, ulcers. (Ibid.)

Skin System: *Sulph*, in scaly itching; *rhus-t*, *mez*, *graph*, eruptions. (Ibid.)

3. Suitable.

Especially in wasting, hectic, dry skin, shrunken, and old-looking. (Mostly considered contra-indicated by allopathic authorities in these cases; Stillé.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

4. Use of the Drug.

(a). HOMŒOPATHIC.

****(K.) Irritability, with great anguish and restlessness.

Nervous System: Headaches, neuralgias; exhaustion, fainting, stupor; chorea, convulsions, epilepsy, mania, insanity; motor and sensory paralysis. (Dunham, Farr., Burt, Allen.)

Fevers: continued, intermittent, typhus, typhoid, septic. (Dunh., Farr., Burt, Al.)

Special Senses: Inflammations of eyes and lids; scrofulous ophthalmia; keratitis. (Farr.)

Respiratory System: Coryza, asthma, hay-fever, bronchitis; hectic and septic states of the lungs. (All authors.)

Digestive System: Catarrhal states, severe inflammatory states, characterized by severe vomiting and diarrhœa, one or both; gastritis, entero-colitis, dysentery; septic poisoning. The discharges are often acrid. (Ditto.)

Genital System: Acrid and corroding discharges; inflammatory states tending to gangrene of the parts. (Ditto.)

Menorrhagia, amenorrhœa. (Ditto.)

Urinary System: Inflammatory changes of the kidneys or bladder; Bright's disease, cystisis. (Ditto.)

Tissue Systems: Effusions into serous cavities.

Hydræmia, anasarca, hydrothorax, dropsy; septic states, blood-poisoning. (Ditto.)

Muscular strains; results of too severe exercise. (Ditto.)

Fatty degeneration of tissues; liver, heart, kidneys, acute or chronic. (Ditto.)

Chronic rheumatism associated with dry, scaly skin diseases; chronic arthritis. (Ditto.)

Skin System: Eczema, pustular eruptions, pemphigus; most effective in *scaly eruptions*, and complaints attended by them; gangrene, carbuncle, cancer, indolent ulcers, senile gangrene. (Ditto.)

(b). ALLOPATHIC. (*Stillé.*)

Anti-periodic and Alterative.

Nervous System: Periodic headaches and neuralgias; chorea: Intermittent fevers; asthenia.

P, Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn, Hahnemann. B., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J, Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe Ll., Lilienthal. (N.) Neidhard. (Perk.) Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

4. Use of the Drug.

Special Senses: Scrofulous ophthalmia associated with impetiginous eruptions.

Respiratory System: Chronic bronchitis, phthisis, asthma; ("In whooping cough, epilepsy, tetanus, furunculus, snake bites, dropsy, &c., its efficacy is too uncertain to entitle it to confidence.")

Digestive System: Useful in chronic dyspepsia and gastralgia, especially when associated with hectic.

Urinary System: Useful in prurigo associated with diabetes.

Sexual System: Menorrhagia, dysmenorrhœa, and leucorrhœa when associated with rheumatism.

Tissue Systems: Chronic arthritis with nodosities.

Skin System: Eczematous eruptions, psoriasis, lepra, pemphigus.

5. Antidotes. Acute Poisoning.

Sesqui-oxide of iron, or Magnesia in large quantities; albumen or milk, freely given, followed by emetics of Zinc sul. or Ipec., *not of Ant-tart.*

For the depression, use brandy and stimulants; Opium is also useful. (Hg.)

For suppression of urine, sweet spirits nitre in abundant water. (Hg.)

Antidotes to Potencies: *Camph*, *cincho*, *ferr*, *graph*, *hep*, *ipec*, *iod*, *nux*, *quin*, *tabac*, *verat*, (Hg., Farr.).

Arsenicum album Antidotes: *Carb-veg*, *cinch*, *cup*, *ferr*, *graph*, *hep*, *iod*, *ipec*, *lach*, *mer-v*, *merc-cor*, *nux-v*, *quin*, *samb*, *tabac*, *ver-alb*, (Hg., Burt, Farr.).

6. Sphere of Action.

No known remedy so quickly strikes down and annihilates the life of the central ganglia as does Arsenic. Through this System every tissue and organ is more or less affected. (Burt.)

Nervous System: Irritant poison; extreme depression of the vital force; inflammation of brain and meninges; inflammation of the spinal cord, especially the lumbar region, (Dunham); it produces neuralgias, spasms, and paralyses.

Respiratory System: Inflammations of the mucous membranes of any part, or of the whole system, even to destructive ulceration.

Special Senses: Irritant inflammation of eyes.

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

6. Sphere of Action.

Digestive System: Inflammatory changes throughout the entire digestive tract; congestions and ulcerations.

Urinary System: Irritant inflammation of kidneys and bladder, even to suppression of urine; or suppression may arise from systemic shock, the kidneys being found healthy after death.

Genital System: Inflammation of genital tract in both sexes, even to gangrenous destruction of tissues. Sudden return of menses.

Tissue Systems: Ulcerations, gangrenous destruction of tissues, chronic ulcerations; chronic inflammations, especially of the joints.

Skin System: Dry, dirty-looking skin; scaly affections of the skin; blisters, blebs, and boils.

7. General View of Characteristic Action.

MIND AND EMOTIONS.

****(K.) Despondent and languid; foreboding and sad, or anxious.

***(K.) Sensitive; trifles irritate.

**(Al.) Anxious, restless; great anxiety; tossing incessantly; deathly anxiety.

**(K.) Dullness; delirious; stupor; delirious with great agitation.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

****(K.) Great prostration, very pale (during remissions).

***(K.) Severe neuralgic pains in the upper and lower extremities; accompanied by great restlessness; **(K.) jerking, twitching of muscles; ***(K.) cramps in extremities, followed by paralysis.

****(K.) Raging fever; thirst and anguish.

***(K.) Sleepless from anxiety or pain.

EYES.

***(K.) Inside lids red; *(K.) lids stiff; **(K.) eyes

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt. Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

7. **Characteristic Action.**

swollen; ****(K.) burning, ****(K.) painful; ***(K.) eyes red; ***(K.) photophobia; **(K.) puffed lids.

EARS.

***(K.) Roaring in the head.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

****(K.) Coryza, sneezing, watery, acrid discharge from nostrils.

***(K.) Burning in the throat; herpetic vesicles; aphthæ.

****(K.) Constriction of the chest; burning in the chest; ***(K.) dry cough; ****(K.) expectoration scanty, generally thick, yellow, or bloody; often offensive.

****(K.) Respiration often oppressed, spasmodic, distressed.

***(K.) Tickling, burning, smarting in larynx and chest.

****(K.) Pulse generally rapid, short; ***(K.) frequently irregular; faint; ***(K.) small, imperceptible.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

****(K.) Mouth dry; burning; ***(K.) red; **(K.) sore; ****(K.) lips dry; **(K.) gums painful; ***(K.) ulcerated; **(K.) streaked with white lines.

****(K.) Tongue dry, hot, parched; ****(K.) thirst very great; **(K) he drinks much without relief —or little and often; coated white; red-streaked, or ****(K). dry and ****(K.) cracked.

Taste ***(K.) altered; appetite lost, or dainty; desires refreshing things.

Digestion impaired; ***(K.) vomits soon after eating; contractions of the œsophagus; ****(K.) terrible

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

7. **Characteristic Action.**

and long-continued vomiting; he ****(K.) vomits everything with the most terrific anguish and distress; ****(K.) burning, terrific pain.

(K.) Abdomen distended and painful; ***(K.) burning in the abdomen; *(K.) colic; ***(K.) periodical colic with great anguish; ****(K.) diarrhœa with or without vomiting.

(K.) Diarrhœa preceded by rumbling; great urging; stool copious, watery; *(K.) or, offensive, acrid, scanty, burning, very painful, excoriating the anus.

***(K.) Enlargement and fatty degeneration of liver.

****(K.) Spleen enlarged, tender.

URINARY SYSTEM.

Urine frequent and copious; or ****(K.) scanty and high colored, scanty, followed by suppression; ***(K.) urine suppressed; strangury; ****(K.) burning urine; incontinence of urine; ***(K.) blood in urine; albuminous urine; tube casts present.

***(K.) Burning pain in the kidneys.

GENITAL SYSTEM.

(a) Male. ***(K.) Swelling of genitals; ***(K.) herpetic eruptions; ****(K.) eczematous eruptions.

(b) Female. ***(K.) Inflammation and swelling of genitals; ***(K.) acrid leucorrhœal discharges; menses too soon; sudden flow of blood; menses return.

MUSCULAR, FIBROUS, AND OSSEOUS SYS'S.

***(K.) Severe neuralgias of the head; ***(K.) remitting, often semi-lateral; very persistent.

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

7. **Characteristic Action.**

***(K.) Stiffness of neck and back as from too severe exercise.

***(K.) Terrible neuralgic pains in the arms and hands as far as the elbows, and in the feet and legs as far as the knees; **(K.) paralysis in both upper and lower limbs; loss of sensation and motion, with hyperæsthesia to heat or cold.

SKIN SYSTEM.

***(K.) Skin dry with the fever; skin hot.

****(K.) Bluish look to the surface; skin cold and sweaty.

*(K.) Dry, dirty, rough looking skin.

(K.) Tingling of the skin; *(K.) burning; ***(K.) prickling.

***(K.) Fine, pointed eruptions, running a course.

****(K.) Dry, scaly, exfoliating eruptions.

***(K.) Scarlet eruptions.

****(K.) Pustular eruptions; ***(K.) blisters; ***(K.) blebs; ****(K.) ulcers; ****(K.) chronic sores.

(K.) The hair falls out; *(K.) the scalp itches; has eruptions; is painful.

AGGRAVATIONS.

***(K.) Cold; in cold air; from becoming cold.

****(K.) On entering cold places, as cellar, milk-house, vaulted places.

****(K.) From cold foods; from cold drinks.

(K.) Most occur or are made worse at night; *(K.) after midnight; after lying down; on rising after dinner.

Before falling asleep, during sleep, especially the first hours, on awaking; lying with the head low.

Before, during, and after the fever; during the perspiration.

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

7. **Characteristic Action.**

****(K.) From fruits; ***(K.) from milk; ***(K.) from wine; during stool; during vomiting.

****(K.) From ascending; from exercise (exhaustion); running or walking fast. (Dunham, Guernsey, Burt.)

AMELIORATIONS.

****(K.) From warmth in general; ****(K.) wrapping up warmly; ****(K.) the warmth of the stove; ****(K.) warm drinks (extreme heat aggravates).

During the day; periodically.

Going down; lying with the head high. (Dunham, Guernsey, Burt.)

8. Key Notes.

INTERMITTENCE.

During the attack: ****(K.) Great irritability; great anxiety; despair of recovery; fear of death; mortal anguish; desperation,

****(K.) Excessive restlessness; constantly tossing about; hands and feet constantly in motion; always on the move.

****(K.) Burning pains; the parts burn like fire.

****(K.) The discharges are acrid.

***(K.) The parts are excoriated.

Worse from ****(K.) cold; from extreme *(K. heat; from *(K.) rest; at ****(K.) night.

Better from ****(K.) gentle warmth; from motion; from standing.

****(K.) Burning unquenchable thirst.

***(K.) (a) Drinking much without relief; frequently it is vomited up at once.

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

8. Key Notes.

****(K.) (b) Drinking little and often. (Clinical.)

Constantly licking the dry lips. (Clinical.)

(K.) Attacks often in the p. m., or at night. *(K.) 1 to 3 a. m.

During the intermission: ****(K.) Great sinking of the vital forces.

****(K.) Weariness and general malaise; weakness and prostration, rapid and complete exhaustion; alarming weakness, with trembling, fainting, and rapid extinction of life.

Profound attack upon the whole organism.

****(K.) Emaciation; rapid loss of flesh; ***(K.) rapid weakening of all the physiological functions.

****(K.) *Acute cases*, pale; blue-looking; cold and clammy; pulse small, irregular, weak, intermittent.

****(K.) *Chronic cases*, pale; sallow; anæmic; skin dry, shrunken, rough, dirty-looking; aged, beyond his years.

8½. Summary of Provers.

PROVERS.

P. 1 a. Grauvogl took 3 or 4 times a d. a tablesp'nf. of 20 drops 30th dil. to ½ pint water. Symptoms, 6 days.

P. 1 b. Proved 10th dil. same way, 4 days.

P. 1 c. Proved 3d dil. same way, 2 days.

P. 2 a. Dr. Imbert Gourbeyer took 4th trit. in m., 9 days, 1 gr. dose (omit'g on 3d day). Symp's, 14 days.

P. 2 b. Aft. 3 mos. "took daily for 9 days," 3 doses 13th trit. Symp's, 3d to 14th days.

P. 3 a. M. Tardit took 4th trit. (1 gr. dose ?), 3 times a day for 9 days (omitting the 3d). Symp's, 3d to 14th days.

P. 3 b. After (apparently) about 10 mos., took daily 3 doses 8th trit. (time not given). Symp's, 3d to 14th days.

P. 4. M. Bonjean took 4th trit. 9 days (omitting the 3d). Symp's, 4th to 12th days.

P. 5. M. Souleyre took 4th trit. "same as last." Symp's, 7th to 10th days.

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell Burt. Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

8 1-2. Summary of Provers.

P. 6. M. D'Amour took 4th trit. "same as last," for 5 days. Symp's, 4th to 8th days.

P. 7. Mlle. E. took 4th trit., 1 gr. dose, m. and e., and reports symp's from 3dday.

P. 8. M. Lalue took 4th trit. "3 times daily for 6 days." Symp's from 6th to 10th days. (He used opiates on 9th day.)

P. 9. M. Pironon took 4th trit. for 3 days. Symp's to 7th day.

P. 10 a. M. Tardieu took "4th trit. 3 times daily" for about 10 days. Symp's, 10 days.

P. 10 b. Aft. 20 days resumed (probably with 4th trit.). Symp's about 13 days.

P. 11. "Two others took 4th trit.," only coryza, etc., resulting.

P. 12. Dr. Jas. Jones took "ars. 3d in 1 drop doses 4 times daily for 6 weeks." Some symp's aft. 10 years.

P. 13. Dr. A. W. Woodward took at 1 p. m. 2 grs. 2d trit. Symp's "immediately," and for 3 days following.

P. 14. A. W. Webster took 5 grs. 2d trit. at 12:45 p. m. Symp's from 5 m. after to 2 days.

P. 15. "Harles gave healthy adults 1-12 to 1-16 gr. ars. every 4 or 5 hours."

TOXIC CASES.

Tox. 1. 80 cases ate arsenic in bread.

Tox. 2. Man, 28, partook of dish in which ars. had been mixed; vomiting for 3 days; recovery after 1 year.

Tox. 3. Wife of Dr. Buchmann, age 28, took by mistake "fly poison," ½ grain ars. in solution. Symp's in 10 m. and up to 23d day.

Tox. 4. A girl took 1 drachm ars Symp's up to 19th day.

Tox. 5. A woman, 23, took a tablespoonful ars.; found after several hours. Symp's to 7th day. (Note. Zinc emetic 1st day; castor oil 2d day.)

Tox. 6. A man, 21, took ½ oz. ars. Symptoms "soon after," to 4th day.

Tox. 7. A man, 35, alcoholic, took about 2 drachms, but vomited part of it. Symptoms not dated.

Tox. 8. Mrs. —— took 1½ teasp's ars. on an empty stomach; vomit'g in 15 m. Symp's to 8 or 9 days.

Tox. 9. A woman, 50, arsenic in soup. Symp's from "soon" to 3 days or so.

Tox. 10. A young man took 3 tablesp'f'ls ars.; "vomiting by warm water; peroxide of iron given." Symp's to 11th day.

Tox. 11. Dr. Perkins, 35, took 127 grs. ars. by mistake; soon after he took 40 grs. calomel; after 15 hours, he took peroxide of iron; during neuralgic period, 36 to 38 grs. daily of morphia. Symptoms from 25 m. after dose to 4 years.

Tox. 12. A man reduced arsenic to powder, working 2 days. Symptoms from 2d day for 2 w.

Tox. 13. C. Wilson, 40, took arsenic; "primary effects were counteracted by treatment." After-symptoms began on 7th day, lasting 7 or 8 mos.

Tox. 14. Pauline P. took by mistake some ars. Symp's, 1st to 5th week.

Tox. 15. J. G. took ars. in tea. Symp's immediately to 7th day, when he took 2 teasp'f'ls in coffee and milk. Symptoms in ½ hour and up to 24th month.

Tox. 16. A woman took ars. twice a day for three mos. to produce abortion; about 2 tablesp'f'ls in all. The symptoms are those at the end of 3 mos.

Tox. 17. Aphonia from arsen'l poisoning.

Tox. 18. A man, 42, took "arsenical preparations" for general psoriasis, "every year for 2 or 3 mos. since 27 years old." He could take 5 cent'gs daily.

Tox. 19. A man took arsenic pills for psoriasis, and afterward Fowler's sol., for a long time.

Tox. 20. An arsenic eater tried to break off. Thereupon symptoms occurred.

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndorffer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lillienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

8 1-2. Summary of Provers.

FATAL CASES.

F. 1. A lord, aged 60, took 2½ grs. 1st trit., m. and e., for local skin disease; from this sympt's for 3 w. Subsequently he lived in arsen'l rooms and grew worse. These were made worse by taking the drug. After removing, better; on return, worse; he died at about the end of 2 years.

F. 2. Mrs. Wooler showed symptoms of poisoning about May 1st; she died June 26th. (Probably continued poisoning.)

F. 3. A young woman accidentally took ars. and died on 20th day.

F. 4. A man for suicide took 15½ drach. ars. He then tried to drown himself; not succeeding, he was taken to a hospital. He died on 20th day.

F. 5. A young man brought to hospital 2 days after taking ars. Died next day.

F. 6. Man, 27, took ars. and died 8th day.

F. 7. Boy, 17, took more than ½ oz. ars. and died in 4 hours.

F. 8. A child of 20 mos. ate arsenic and honey. It died in 8 hours.

F. 9. A woman, 25, took ars. and water. She died in 9 hours.

F. 10. A man took a tablespoon ars. dry; he was given hydrate iron, but died in a few hours.

F. 11. A woman, 22, "took a large dose" of ars. She died in 7 hours.

F. 12. A mother poisoned self and children. She died in 3½ hours.

F. 13. A boy of 18 took ars.; was found after 6 hours. Died 1½ hours later.

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SYMPTOMS. (*Condensed Form.*)

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

9. Facies. (General Appearance.) †

****(K.) Expression anxious. (T. 3, 7; Hn., Al.). *Ars*, *puls*, (1–B.); *ac*, *bell*, *bry*, (G.).

***(K.) Expression of deep anxiety, alternately red and pale. (Al.). *Ac*, *bell*, *ferr*, (G.).

***(K.) Expression of frightful apprehension. (Hn., Al.). *Ars*, (1–B.); *rh-t*, *stram*, *verat*, (2–B.).

***(K.) Expression wild, eyes projecting and bathed in acrid tears. (T. 7.). *Cant*, (2–B.).

****(K.) Face pale. (P. 13, F. 1, Al.). *Ars*, *chin*, *cina*, *phos*, *ac*, (1–B.).

****(K.) Pale and haggard. (T. 16, F. 1, 2, 4, 5, Al.). *Ars*, (1–B.); *anac*, *coloc*, *cup*, *n-v*, *sec*, *ver*, (2–B.).

****(K.) Pale and anxious. (T. 3.). *Ars*, (1–B.); *puls*, *verat*, (2–B.); *sul*, *stram*, (3–B.).

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†General Appearance.

It is by no means easy to readily distinguish closely allied remedies; the following may give some assistance when considering the "general appearance" of the patient. The drugs most closely resembling Arsenicum Album in the "general appearance" of the patient, are:

In pale cases, acute attacks, *aconite*, *camphor*, *carbo-veg*, *cuprum*, *secale*, *veratrum album*, and *veratrum viride*.

A second class of pale cases are less closely allied; *apis*, *ant-c*, *ant-t*, *colch*, *phos*, and *phos-ac*.

Flushed cases, *aconite*, *apis*, *belladonna*, *hyoscyamus*, *rhus-tox*.

In chronic cases, are *cinchona* (China), *ferrum*, *rhus-tox*, *secale*, *sulfur*.

This by no means exhausts the list of drugs closely related to *ars-alb.* in their action, but this is all that space will allow to be mentioned here.

Aconite is sure he is going to die, something must be done at once.

Ars-alb. thinks he is not going to get well, but is too restless, tossing about, to think of doing anything.

"Aconite, like arsenic, causes intense fever, anxiety, fear of death, and restlessness, but the fever of *ars.* tends to the destruction of the local part—typhoid with putrid discharges, etc." (Farrington.)

Camphor and secale wants to be uncovered, though deathly cold; *ars.* keeps covered, is better warm.

Carbo-veg. very closely resembles *ars.* through a long line of symptoms, "but is the more powerful drug." (Dunham.)

"This distinction applies throughout, irritability of fiber, and of mind, too,

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9. Facies.

****(K.) Deadly pale, with violent vomiting. (Hn., Al.). *Verat*, (2–B.).

†***(K.) Pale, earthy, grayish yellow. (Al., Hg.). *Ars*, (4–B.); *carb-veg*, (2–B.); *kreos*, *lach*, (3–B.).

****(K.) Pale, sallow, sorrowful. (Al., Hg., Er.). *Ars*, *chin*, *phos*, *ac*, (2–B.); *colch*, (G.).

***(K.) Pale, dry, wrinkled, "old man face" on infants. (Hg.). *Lyc*, (1–B.); *arg-n*, *cal-c*, *sul*, (G.).

****(K.) Face blue. (F. 3, 5, 8, 10.). *Ars*, (2–B.); *camph*, *con*, *cup*, *dig*, *hyos*, *op*, *verat*, (1–B.).

****(K.) Blue and cold. (F. 3, 5, 8, 10.). *Ars*, (2–B.); *camph*, *cup*, (1–B.).

***(K.) Face red and swollen. (Al.). *Apis*, *ars*, *bell*, *borax*, *rh-t*, (G.).

***(K.) Dark red, hot, and swollen. (T. 3, 4; Al.). *Bell*, *bry*, *cup*, (1–B.); *rh-t*, (2–B.).

***(K.) Flushed and anxious. (T. 2, 3.). *Ars*, *bell*, *stram*, (G.).

***(K.) Red, with a yellowish tinge about the nostrils. (Hn.).

**(K.) Greenish. (Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Ars*, *carb-v*, (2–B.); *ver*, (3–B.).

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which is not the case with *carbo-veg*. *Carbo-veg*. is a torpid, sluggish remedy; *ars-alb*. is restless, tossing, anxious." (Burt.)

Carbo-veg. may be nervous, irritable, and anxious, but without tossing. (Farrington.)

In cuprum the parallelism runs very close; "the collapse of *cuprum* is with great prostration, from which it is exceedingly difficult to rally. *It has great lack of reaction*. With the intense vomiting and diarrhœa the patient has the most intense dyspnœa, so he cannot even bear a handkerchief to approach his face." (Farrington.) Perhaps the clearest distinction is in the vomiting relieved by cold water, of *cuprum* exactly the reverse of *ars-alb*.

Rhus toxicodendron is another very strong analogue of *ars-alb*. "Beginners are apt to give *ars-alb*. too soon, and thereby hasten the trouble they seek to prevent. I, therefore, say do not give it early in a case unless it is very clearly indicated. *Rhus-tox* is much preferable." (Farrington.)

With the restlessness the *rhus* patient is apt to be drowsy and stupid, where the *ars-alb*. patient is wide awake and terribly anxious. "The delirium of the *rhus* patient is mild, there is little petulance or irritability," while irritability always characterizes the restlessness of *ars-alb*.

Veratrum alb. and veratrum viride are parallels of *ars-alb*. in the Nervous, Respiratory, and Digestive Systems, but fail in the Tissue and Skin Systems. In delirium *verat-alb*. is closely like *bell*. in restless, destructive, belligerent, furious, cases. It has great anxiety, but has not the tossing of hands and feet, with the body too weak to move, belonging to *ars-alb*. The "cold sweat on the forehead" belongs to both *veratra*, but is scarcely more than incidental if at all a symptom of *ars-alb*.

In the case of the other drugs mentioned, restlessness and other mental symptoms will differentiate.

†Face yellow, clay-colored, livid; cold, blue, parchment-like skin.
Swelling of head and face, especially below eyelids.
Disfigured, death-like countenance. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

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9. **Facies.**

****(K.) Yellow, waxy, sallow. (Al., Hg.). *Ars*, (2–B.); *chin*, *con*, *ferr*, *merc*, *n-v*, *plumb*, *sep*, (1–B.).

***(K.) Lips blue. (Al.). *Arg-n*, (G.).

***(K.) Lips and lids blue. (Al.). *Ant-t*, *sec*, (G.).

***(K.) Lips and tongue blue and cold. (Al.). *Carb-v*, *cup*, *phos*, (G.).

***(K.) Lips violet, cold. (Al.). *Ars*, *bar-c*, *ver-v*, (G.).

***(K.) Countenance sunken. (F. 13.). *Ars*, (2–B.); *stram*, *ver*, (1–B.).

****(K.) Eyes sunken. (F. 3, 5, 13; Al.). *Ars*, (2–B.); *chin*, *coloc*, *cup*, *camph*, *lyc*, *n-v*, *phos*, *ac*, *sec*, *sul*, *ver*, (2–B.).

****(K.) Face icy cold. (T. 3.). *Camph*, *verat*, (G.).

***(K.) Face cold, hands and feet burning glow within. (T. 3.).

****(K.) Face cold and covered with a cold sweat. (T. 2; Al., Hg.). *Camph*, *c-veg*, *merc-c*, (G.).

****(K.) Face and hands cold and covered with a cold sweat. (Al.). *Camph*, *cina*, *tabac*, (G.).

****(K.) Great coldness of the surface (T. 11; F. 4, 5, 8, 10, 13), and profuse cold sweat. (T. 11.). *Camph*, *stram*, (G.).

****(K.) Clammy sweat. (T. 2; Al.). *Ars*, *lyc*, (G.).

***(K.) Fetid sweat all over the body. (T. 7.). *Arn*, *bry*, (G.).

***(K.) Pungent odor from the skin. (T. 5.). *Canth*, (G.).

***(K.) Face distorted. (Hn.). *Bell*, *hyosc*, *stram*, *n-v*, (G.).

**(K.) Twitching of the facial muscles. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ant-t*, *agar*, *bell*, *cim*, *hell*, *hyos*, *stram*, (G.).

***(K.) Distorted by spasms. (T. 3, 7; Hn., Al.). *Ars*, (3–B.); *bell*, *cham*, *cic*, *cup*, *hyos*, *ig*, *sec*, *stram*, (1–B.).

***(K.) Features twisted and sunken. (T. 3; F. 4; Hn., Al.). *Cup*, *ver*, (1–B.).

***(K.) Jaws closed, *risus sardonicus*. (Al.). *Bell*, *colch*, *hyos*, *n-v*, *ran*, *sec*, *sola*, *ver*, (G.).

***(K.) Expression dull. (T. 2.). *Bapt*, (G.).

**(K.) Stupor. (F. 3, 5; Al.).

**(K.) Eyes fixed in stupor, slight delirium. (T. 2; F. 3; Hg.). *Ars*, *bapt*, *lach*, *op*, (G.).

**(K.) Great stupor. (T. 2.). *Op*, (G.).

****(K.) Delirium. (T. 2, 7.). *Bapt*, *bell*, *hyos*, *op*, *stram*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

9. **Facies.**

***(K.) Resembles a typhus patient. (T. 2; F. 3.). *Ars*, *arn*, *bry*, (G.).

***(K.) Resembles a cholera patient. (T. 11; F. 3.). *Cup*, *camph*, (G.).

****(K.) Face swollen (œdema of face). (T. 1; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Apis*, *chin*, *kal-c*, *nat-ars*, *rh-t*, (G.).

****(K.) Swollen, pale gray. (Al.).

***(K.) Swollen and livid (in spasms). (Al.).

****(K.) Swollen and covered with cold sweat. (Al.). *Hyos*, *stram*, (G.).

****(K.) Swelling of lids and conjunctivitis. (T. 1; F. 1; Stillé.). *Ac*, *apis*, *bell*, *kali-c*, *nat-c*, *rh-t*, (G.).

***(K.) Lining of nostrils red. (F. 2.). (*Pale*, *ferr.*, *Dunham.*).

****(K.) Lips herpetic (many cases, see Skin System). *Bell*, *caust*, *clem*, *nit-ac*, *phos*, *ac*, *psor*, *sars*, *sul*, (G.).

****(K.) Great emaciation. (T. 2, 3, 11.). (See Tissue System.). *Con*, *iod*, (1–B.); *abrot*, *acet-ac*, *ferr*, *nat-m*, *sul*, *zinc*, (G.).

10. General Nerve Force.

(a). GENERAL POWER.

Increased muscular activity (in mountaineers, Stillé, 16). *Ferr*, (G.).

Weary and averse to all bodily effort. (P. 1; T. 3.). *Ars*, (G.).

General weariness. (P. 3, 9, 13.). *Ars*, (3–B.); *cannab*, (1–B.).

Weariness preventing sleep. (P. 1.). *Ac*, *bell*, *ars*, *cinch*, (G.).

Fatigue felt more in the mor'g than in the ev'g. (P. 2.). *Ferr*, *dros*, *n-v*, *podo*, (G.).

General malaise on rising; feverish during the day. (P. 8.). *Apis*, *lach*, (G.).

Weariness after eating. (Hn.). *Dig*, *ferr-mag*, *lach*, *phos*, *phos-ac*, *rh-t*, *sul-ac*, *sul*, (G.).

Weariness in all the joints an hour before dinner; felt more while sitting than while walking. (Hn.). *Colch*, *rh-t*; (*better sitting*, *bry*), (G.).

General malaise. (P. 3, 8, 9, 10; Hn., Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *gels*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *verat*, *sul*, (G.).

Which became very unpleasant, with gen'l weariness. (P. 3.). *Bry*, *gels*, *rh-t*, (G.).

With coldness, though the day was warm. (P. 8.). *Camph*, (G.).

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10. **General Nerve Force.**

Soon after the meal, with stomach trouble. (T. 1.). *Ant-c, ferr-mag, puls,* (G.).

Followed by vomiting. (P. 10; Hn.). *Ferr, ipec, n-v, puls,* (G.).

**(Hn., Al.). Great prostration. (T. 2, 3, 5; F. 1, 2, 4; Hn., Al., Hg., Per.). *Ars, cal-c, china, ferr, iod, kali-c, lyc, n-v, rh-t, sep, stram, ver,* (1–B.).

*(Hn.). Great exhaustion; cannot walk across the room without sinking down. (Hn.). *Agn, alet, anac, gels,* (G.).

***(K.) A sense of extreme weakness in the legs, with prostration and pains in the loins, was invariably present. (T. 1.). *Colch, gels, phos, rh-t, sul,* (G.).

Exhaustion as from loss of strength for want of food. (Hn.).

Great weakness, anxiety, and restlessness. (F. 2, 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac, bry, rh-t,* (G.).

Powerfully debilitating in its effects. (Hn., Hg., Stillé.). *Cup, camph, colch, verat,* (G.).

She cannot recollect herself, has difficulty in fixing her attention. (Hn.). *Agn, ambra, anac, caust, lach, phos,* (G.).

†Great weakness in all the limbs, with constant desire to lie down and disinclination for all work. (Hn.). *Clem,* (G.).

††He keeps lying down all day. (Hn.). *China,* (G.).

The least exertion prostrates him. (Hn.). *Ferr, gels, lach,* (G.).

Great weakness, especially in the legs; extraordinary weakness in the knees. (Hn.). *Ferr, lach, led, mer-sol, phos,* (G.).

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†Inclination to lie down, sudden and extreme weakness, with coldness.

Extreme weakness and atony of limbs; fainting fits; trembling of the limbs; convulsions. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

††Debility.

D. in the joints with desire to lie down, *arg-nit;* D. of old people *(con);* greatly debilitated by disease *(sul), carbo-an;* D. from loss of the fluids of the body, the secretions, as blood, milk, semen, etc., *cinch;* D. as from great loss of sleep, no appetite, torpid, *colch;* D. with septic states *(bapt, lach, sec), carbo-veg;* D. of old people *(carb-an),* or from excesses, *con;* D. and great exhaustion of whole muscular system *(gels);* with irregular pulse *(dig), kali-carb;* D. of the whole system, manifested in every exertion, must rest, *natr-carb;* sudden nervous prostration and exhaustion, *phos;* D. without pain, indifference, apathy, slight burning along the spine, *phos-ac;* general d. of whole body *(nat-c);* worse from sleep and all exercise, *selen;* D. from excessive nitrogenous waste, exhaustion, *senna;* D. from protracted disease *(carbo-an),* no reaction, *sul;* D. in cases of brain affection, *zinc.* (Farrington.)

Debility of hot weather, prostration, *verat-v.* (Ed.)

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10. **General Nerve Force.**

Languor and sinking at the stomach. (P. 13.). *Tabac*, *verat*, (G.).

***(K.) Exhaustion after stool. (P. 13.). *Con*, *verat*, (G.).

***(K.) Trembling in every part. (T. 7; Hn.). *Ars*, (3–B.); *cic*, *merc*, *op*, *plat*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *stram*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Trembling and shaking with perspiration on the face. (Hn.). *Camph*, *cup*, *verat*, (G.).

Trembling of the hands and feet in the mor'g as if the strength were lost. (Hn.). *Agar*, *kali-brom*, (G.).

Trembling, great weakness, vertigo, and stupefaction. (T. 3.). *Con*, *gels*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Weak and shaky. (Hn., F. 1.). *Anac*, *chin-s*, *gels*, *phos-ac*, (G.).

Fainting. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Ars*, (2–B.); *ac*, *cham*, *chin*, *dig*, *n-v*, *sep*, *stram*, (1–B.).

Total prostration with tendency to faint. (T. 3; Stillé.). *Coca*, *puls*, *sep*, *verat*, (G.).

Faint in the mor'g, and anxiously weak. (Hn.). *N-v*, (G.).

Faintness, depression of spirits, and prostration. (T. 20; Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bry*, (G.).

Wakes with a tendency to faint from frightful dreams. (T. 4.). *Apis*, *lach*, (G.).

Fainting and loss of consciousness, from which she is roused by fearful pains and mortal anguish. (T. 3.).

AGGRAV.

Fatigue worse in the mor'g than e.; fainting in mor'g.

Worse after eating; weariness.

Worse after stool; exhaustion.

Worse sitting than walking, though weak.

(b). INVOLUNTARY MOTIONS.

Frequent shuddering and shaking of the head. (T. 3.). *Hell*, *stram*, (G.).

Trembling. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Anac*, *arg-n*, *camph*, *cic*, *cup*, *gels*, *lach*, *merc*, *phos-ac*, *ver*, (G.).

Of the whole body. (T. 3, 5; Hn.). *Borax*, *gels*, *nat-s*, *n-v*, *plat*, *puls*, *sil*, *val*, (G.).

Of the limbs. (Hn., Er., Stillé.). *Apis*, *chin*, *cocc*, *phos*, *op*, (G.).

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10. **General Nerve Force.**

And shaking, with perspiration on the face. (Hn.).

And very violent motions of the limbs. (Al.). *Stram*, *cup*, (G.).

Complete ataxia; excessive chorea. (Al.). *Cocc*, *dolic*, (G.).

Palsied shaking of the head. (Al.). *Plumb*, (G.).

†Twitching and jerking. (T. 2, 3, 4; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Agar*, *ig*, *n-v*, *sec*, *val*, *verat*, (G.).

Twitching on going to sleep. (Hn.). *Agar*, *apis*, *bell*, (G.).

Twitching of the upper limbs. (Al.). *Cina*, *nat-s*, *sec*, (G.).

Violent twitching of the legs. (Al.).

Twitching of the extremities. (T. 3, 4; Stillé.). *Chin-s*, (G.).

Strong twitching of the whole body; she can breathe only with difficulty. (T. 3.). *Agar*, *sec*, *ver-v*, *zinc*, (G.).

Cramps, spasms. (T. 3, 4, 11, 13; F. 5, 7, 13; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ars*, (3–B.); *cic*, *cup*, *hyos*, *stram*, (1–B.).

Cramps in the jaws, can scarcely separate the teeth; the face distorted by spasms. (T. 3; F. 12; Al.). *Bell*, *con*, *n-v*, (G.).

Tonic cramps of the fingers, stiffness of the nape. (T. 3.). *Cal-c*, *cina*, *nat-m*, *sec*, (G.).

Cramps, especially in the arms. (F. 5.). *Anac*, *cal-c*, *cup*, (G.).

Progressive cramps in the hands and feet. (T. 13; F. 7, 13.). (G.).

Cramps in the lower extremities. (T. 11; F. 7.). *Camph*, *cup*, *hyos*, *n-v*, *plumb*, *sep*, (G.).

Convulsions of the left side. (T. 4.). *Nat-s*, *stann*, *stram*, (G.).

Tetanic spasms, producing death. (F. 2, 12; Hn., Al.). *Hydroc*, *ac*, *laur*, *n-v*, (G.).

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†CHOREA.

Rapid twitching of the muscles of the face, constant motion of the whole body, *mygale;* angular motions, eyelids twitching constantly, itching like frost-bites, *agar;* chorea of l. side, with rheumat., or with uterine reflex, *cimic;* c. of r. arm and leg, mot'n continues in sleep, *tarant;* emotional chorea, *ig;* motions continue during sleep, *zizia;* worse during sleep, *sep;* c. with violent congestion of nerve centers, *verat-v;* emotional c., the child wakes with a scream; objects seem too near, *hyosc;* motions gyratory and graceful, *stram;* c. with great prostration and blue rings around the eyes, *stann;* from fright or suppressed eruptions, *zinc;* patient exhausted, motions continue in sleep, r. side worse, *caust.* (Farrington.)

Idiopathic c., the twitchings cease during sleep, *agar;* by far the best remedy in uncomplicated chor., *ars;* stammering, *stram;* c. with erethric fever, *ver-v;* soothed by music, *tarant.* (Hughes.)

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10. **General Nerve Force.**

Clonic spasms. (Al., Hg.). *Bell*, *camph*, *cham*, *cic*, *cocc*, *cup*, *hyos*, *laur*, *mosc*, *sec*, (G.).

Spasms followed by sweating. (Al.). *Camph*, (G.).

Epileptiform spasms. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Agar*, *bufo*, *cic*, *cham*, *gels*, *œnan*, *n-v*, *stram*, (G.).

Stiffness and contraction of extensors. (Stillé.). *Am-m*, *caust*, *guiac*, *nat-m*, *n-v*, *ruta*, *rhus-t*, *sep*, (G.).

(c). PARALYSIS.

****(K.) Great weakness of hands and feet. (T. 14; Al.). *Plumb*, *sec*, *zinc*, (G.).

A feeling of numbness and coldness in the hands and feet, followed by paralysis. (T. 14.). *Cimex*, *lyc*, *sec*, (G.).

Stiffness, numbness, and tingling in the arms. (F. 2.). *Colch*, *lach*, *nat-m*, (G.).

Numbness, paralysis, and colic. (Stillé.). *Plumb*, (G.).

Numbness of the fingers after the lapse of years. (Al.). *Sec*, *zinc*, (G.).

Numbness in the hands and feet, with fearful pains. (T. 11; Al.). *Plat*, (G.).

Pain follows the use of the partially paralyzed muscles. (T. 14.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

A slight prick causes loud cries of pain. (T. 14.). *Cocc*, (G.).

The temperature of the body she cannot feel; warm water is boiling hot; luke-warm, freezing cold. (T. 14.). *Cocc*, (G.).

†The hands and feet though paralyzed were acutely sensitive to heat and cold. (T. 11.).

Tactile sense is wholly lost in fingers, palms, and soles. (T. 14; Hn., Al.). *Sec*, *plumb*, (G.).

Loss of feeling in hands and feet. (T. 8, 11, 14; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Kreos*, *plumb*, (G.).

Sensation of left side a little dulled, motion lost. (T. 2.). *Elaps*, (G.).

Complete loss of sensation in l. leg, nearly so in r. (T. 16.).

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†Agg. Pain in paralyzed muscles w. from motion.
Paralyzed parts hyperæsthetic to heat or cold.
Amel. At temperature of body, neither above nor below. (Ed.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

10. General Nerve Force.

Progressive paralysis, first hands, then feet. (T. 12, 15; Al.). *Plumb*, (G.).

Paralysis beginning in the lower extremities and going upward. (T. 16; Stillé.). *Hydroc-ac*, (G.).

†She makes all motions slowly and awkwardly, and pain follows motion. (T. 14; Al.). *Cup*, *lach*, *nat-m*, (G.).

Total loss of motion in legs. (T. 16.). *Lauroc*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Paralysis of hands and feet. (T. 2, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Plumb*, (G.).

Paralysis accompanied soreness on pressure of the paralyzed muscles. (T. 15.). *China*, *plumb*, (G.).

The hand was always flexed. (T. 2.). *Plumb*, (G.).

‡Paralysis and contraction of the limbs. (Hn.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

Fingers and toes constantly flexed. (Al.). *Colch*, *spig (?)*, (G.).

Paralysis of the sphincters, so that urine and feces pass involuntarily. (Stillé.). *Bell*, *hyosc*, *stram*, *strych*, *sec*, (G.).

Electro-contractility of the muscles greatly diminished, (Al.).

11. Sensations, Pains, Neuralgias.§

(Only leading characters mentioned here.)

GENERAL STATE.

Increased activity. (Stillé.).

Weariness and general malaise. (P. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 13; Hn., Hg.).

Great prostration and exhaustion. (T. 2, 3, 5; F. 1, 2, 3, 4; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé, Per.). *Calc*, *chin*, *ferr*, *iod*, *kali*, *lyc*, *n-v*, *rh-t*, *sep*, *stann*, *verat*, (1–B.).

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†CLINICAL.

Paralysis from exposure to cold, *ac;* from rheumatism, f'm dampness and exposure, *dul*, *rh-t;* f'm apoplexy, *caus;* par'l f'm diphtheria or typhoid, *apis;* par'l with numbness and tingling, *ac*, *cann-i*, *staph;* p. of senile atrophy, *bar-c;* functional motor, *gels;* painless p., *mangan*, *oleand;* locomotor ataxia, softening of the cord or of the brain, *phos*, *plumb;* with burning along the spine, *phos;* paralytic weakness, the senses being very acute, *sil.* (Farrington.)

‡Paralysis of the legs f'm exhaustion, *arg-n;* of groups of muscles with atrophy, *cup*, *plumb;* functional p., *curar.* (Hughes.)
Paralysis without colic or constipation, *mangan.*

§The pains are nocturnal and felt even during sleep, and are endurable only when walking about. (Jahr's M.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey, Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

11. **Sensations, Pains, Neuralgias.**

Fainting. (T. 3, 20; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Ac*, *cham*, *chin*, *dig*, *n-v*, *sep*, *stram*, (1–B.).

Trembling in every part. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Rh-t*, (1–B.).

Cramps and spasms, especially of the arms and hands, and of the legs and feet. (T. 3, 4, 11, 13; F. 5, 7, 13; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Cup*, *hyosc*, *stram*, (1–B.).

Weakness and paralysis, especially of the extremities. (T. 2, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Coccul*, *rh-t*, *silic*, (1–B.); *bell*, *caust*, *nat-m*, *plumb*, (2–B.).

MIND.

Restlessness and anxiety are either expressed or implied by the other symptoms in nearly every case. (Provers, Toxic, and Fatal; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ars*, *puls*, (1–B.).

Terrible anxiety, deathly anguish. (T. 3; F. 2, 5, 7, &c.; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *anac*, *bry*, *bell*, *rh-t*, *sep*, *sul*, (2–B.).

Indifferent, tranquil. (F. 13; Hn.).

Drowsy and torpid. (F. 7; Stillé.). *Bell*, *bry*, *lauroc*, *op*, (1–B.),

Dullness and confusion of mind. (P. 2, 4; T. 3; Hn., Hg.. Al.). *Agar*, *arg-n*, *cann*, (2–B.).

Great exhaustion of mental powers. (T. 3, 15; F. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Anac*, *bell*, *hyosc*, *lyc*, *verat*, (1–B.).

Delirium. (T. 2, 3, 7, 8; F. 10, 12; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bell*, *hyosc*, *stram*, *verat*, (1–B.).

Stupor. (T. 2, 3, 4; Hn., Hg., Al.). *Bell*, *hyosc*, *op*, *phos-ac*, *rh-t*, *stram*, *verat*, (1–B.).

INNER HEAD.

Vertigo. (T. 1, 3, 4, 11; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Bell*, *calc*, *n-v*, *phos*, *rh-t*, (1–B.).

Dull headache. (P. 2 b, 13, 14; Hn.). *Agar*, *ant-c*, *con*, (G.).

Semi-lateral headache, often severe. (P. 2 a, 3 b, 10 a, 13; T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Alum*, *anac*, *asaf*, *kali*, *phos-ac*, (1–B.).

Headache, often very severe. (P. 13, 14; T. 3, 5, 15; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé, Erich.).

The violent headache is accompanied by restlessness. (T. 3, 5, 15; Hn., Al., Hg.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh. Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lillienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

II. Sensations, Pains, Neuralgias.

SLEEP AND DREAMS.

Sleepy. (P. 1, 13, 14; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bry, calc, cham, chin, caff, hep, merc, puls,* (1-B.).

Sleepless and restless. (P. 13, 14; T. 3, 11, &c.; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bell, cham, phos, puls,* (1-B.).

Dreams disturb sleep, and trouble him waking. (P. 14; T. 3, 11; F. 1; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Calc, chin, ignat, natr,* (2-B.).

FEBRILE CYCLE.

Chilly; cold; severe chill. (P. 3, 8; T. 3, 4, 11; F. 1, 4, 5; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bry, chin, n-v,* (1-B.).

Feverish; hot; severe burning heat. (P. 8, 13, 15; T. 3, 2; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac, bell, merc, rh-t, sec, sul,* (1-B.).

Sweats easily. (P. 3, 13, 14; T. 2, 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Natr, sep, sul,* (1-B.).

Cold sweat in collapse. (T. 2, 3, 11, &c.; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Cina, hep, ipec,* (1-B.).

EYES.

Eyes swollen; eyelids stiff. (P. 2 a, 2 b, 4, 8, 9. *Kalm, rh-t,* (G.).

Burning in the eyes. (P. 2 a, 4; T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bell, caust, euph, merc-c,* (G.).

Pricking in the eyes. (P. 5, 13.). *Am-c, rh-t, sep, sul,* (G.).

Photophobia; pain. (T. 3, 4; Al., Hg.). *Ac, bell, euph, merc-c, rh-t, sul, spig,* (G.).

EARS.

Roaring of the ears; noise in the head. (T. 3, 8.). *Ac, bell, borax, lyc, n-v, sul,* (G.).

Burning, stitching pain in the ears. (Hn., Hg.).

RESP. SYST.

Burning in the throat. (P. 13; T. 1, 3, 12; Hn., Al., Hg.) *Apis, ac, caps, merc-c,* (G.).

Suffocating, oppressed feeling. (P. 13; T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Lach, spong,* (G.).

Burning in the chest. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Canth, carb-v, kal-n, merc, mez, spong,* (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1 B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

11. Sensations, Pains, Neuralgias.

Respiration painful. (T. 3, 12, 13; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bry*, (G.).

Tickling, smarting, itching, burning in the larynx and bronchi. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, *con*, *phos*, *puls*, *rh-t*, (G.).

DIGEST. SYST.

Heat in the mouth. (P. 1; T. 12; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *agar*, *caps*, *canth*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Weight in the stomach. (P. 2.). *Bry*, *n-v*, *phos*, *puls*, *rh-t*, (G.).

†Burning in the stomach. (T. 3, 11, and implied in many other cases; Hn., Al.). *Ant-c*, *apis*, *arum*, *caps*, *camph*, (G.).

Burning in the bowels. (T. 3, 7, 11, and implied in many other cases; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, *lauro*, *lach*, *mez*, *nat-m*, *ranunc-b*, *sep*, *verat*, (G.).

URINARY SYST.

Burning urine. (T. 3, 12; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Camph*, *canth*, *caps*, *kreos*, *merc*, *sec*, (G.).

Pain in the kidneys and back. (T. 1, 3, 12; implied also; Hn., Al, Hg.). *Merc-c*, (G.).

Burning pain in the genitals. (T. 12; Hn.). *Cannab-sat*, (G.).

TISSUE SYST'S.

Throbbing in the head as from maturing abscess. (T. 3.).

Burning, tearing, behind the ear. (Hn.).

Terrible, recurring left-side neuralgia. (T. 3.).

Recurring neuralgia of all the extremities.‡ (T. 3, 10, 11, 14, 15; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Chin-s*, *gels*, *magn-phos*, *mez*, *merc*, (G.).

Pain in the loins. (T. 1, 3; Hn.). *Æsc-h*, *berb*, *lil-tig*, *pet*, (G.).

SKIN SYST.

Great irritation of the surface. (P. 10; T. 1; F. 1; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Psor*, *rh-t*, *sul*, (G.).

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†Burning pains in the internal parts; internal inflammation, with burning pains. (Jahr's M.)

‡There are some medicines like arsenic that seem useful in all neuralgias. (Hale's Practice.)

This remedy is one of the best in the treatment of multiple neuritis.

Typical myelitis has been produced by this drug, and it should be used in uncomplicated cases.

In the treatment of purely nervous neuralgias, this is one of the most efficient remedies. The pains are burning, worse at night, particularly after midnight, and attended by restlessness. (Goodno's Therap.)

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12. Mind.

MENTAL POWER.

The mind improves in activity and power. (Al., Stillé.). *Caff*, *chin*, *lach*, (G.).

†His mind was perfectly clear all the time, his senses rather morbidly acute. (T. 11; Al.). *Caff*, *chin*, *ox-ac*, (G.).

Tetanic spasms, mind clear. (F. 2; Stillé.). *N-v*, *lauroc*, (G.).

She cannot plainly perceive anything. (T. 3, 15; F. 3; Al., Hg.). *Cic*, *hyos*, *op*, (G.).

Great exhaustion of mind and body. (Hn., Stillé.). *Cup*, (G.).

**(Hn.). Diminution of memory. (Hn.). *Caust*, *colch*, *euph*, *staph*, *hell*, *hyp*, *n-v*, *nux-m*, (G.).

Very defective memory. (Hn., Hg., Stillé.). *Lyc*, *merc*, (G.).

The mental faculties subside into torpor and insensibility. (Stillé.). *Anac*, *dig*, *kreos*, *lach*, *nat-m*, *nux-m*, *phos-ac*, (G.).

EMOTIONS AND DISPOSITIONS.

Increased courage and pugnacity. (Stillé.).

He himself thought he would get well, but his physician had no hope. (T. 11.). *Ferr*, (G.).

Despondency and languor. (P. 13.). *N-v*, *puls*, (G.).

Foreboding, anxious, at night in bed. (Hn.). *Con*, *bell*, (G.).

‡Forebodes want, disease, death. (Hn.). *Nat-m*, *plat*, *phos*, (G.).

Sadness, restlessness, tossing, and unquenchable thirst. (Hn.). *Ac*, *rh-t*, *ver*, (G.).

She cannot lose the thought of dying. (T. 3.). *Ac*, *can-i*, (G.).

Cross about trifles, easily vexed, and fault finding. (Hn.). *Ac*, *abies-n*, *cham*, *n-v*, (G.).

Over sensitive, lachrymose, distressed about trifles. (Hn.). *Coff*, *con*, *puls*, (G.).

**(Hn.). He vexes himself about trifles, is fault finding. (Hn.). *China*, (G.).

She cannot endure the least noise. (T. 3.). *Cocc*, *china*, *ipec*, *n-v*, *sep*, *sil*, (G.).

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†****(H. C. A.). Irritable, sensitive, peevish, easily vexed. (Teething children are pale, weak, fretful, and want to be carried rapidly.) (H. C. Allen.)

‡****(H. C. A.). Depressed, melancholiac, despairing, indifferent.

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F. Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh. Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

12. **Mind.**

Cannot think long on one subject without fearing to lose her senses. (T. 3.). *Calc*, *merc-v*, *plat*, (G.).

Hysterical attacks. (Stillé.). *Asaf*, *con*, *gels*, *grat*, *ig*, *phos*, (G.).

Quite restless. (P. 13.).

****(K.) Restless, constantly changing position. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Restlessness, with fever and coryza. (P. 13.). *Ac*, *bell*, *dul*, (G.).

Restless at night from other complaints. (P. 14; T. 2; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Wants to go from bed to bed. (Hn., Hg.). *Agar*, *ail*, *bell*, (G.).

****(K.) Restless and apprehensive. (P. 13.). *Ac*, *cup*, (G.).

†Anxiety and restlessness very great. (F. 2, 5; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, *cup*, (G.).

Restlessness and weakness extreme. (F. 2.). *Cup*, *camph*, (G.).

Anxious and excited; cries or laughs easily. (Al.). *Cup*, *hyos*, *n-v*, *phos*, *puls*, (G.).

Anxiety and perspiration. (T. 3.).

Anxiety with rapid flushes of heat. (T. 3; Al.). *Ac*, *bell*, (G.).

Anxiety alternating with uneasy sleep and troubled dreams. (T. 3.). *Bell*, (G.).

Anxious by day, neuralgia at night. (T. 3.). *Ac*, *cham*, (1–B.).

***(K.) Anxiety at night, fears to go to bed. (Hg.). *Lach*, (G.).

**(Hn., Al.). Anxiety. (T. 3; F. 2, 5; Hn., Al., Hg.).

**(Hn., Al.). Great anxiety. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.) **Ac*, *camph*, *merc*, *rh-t*, **sec*, (G.).

Real deathly anxiety. (T. 3; Hn., Al.). *Hell*, **lach*, *gels*, (G.).

††Anguish and despair, with loud cries. (T. 3; Hn., Al.). *Ig*, *cham*, *nux-m*, (G.).

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†Despair and sudden impetuosity with the pains, which are nocturnal and even felt during sleep. (Jahr's M.)

Excessive anxiety and restlessness; must walk during the day; leave the bed at night. (Jahr's M.)

Excessive fear of death, disinclined to be alone. (Jahr's M.)

††Anguish, restlessness, and tossing about. **Ac*, *æth*, *apis*, **ars*, *camph*, **cup*.
Anxious, restless, tossing, and irrascible. **Bry*, *canth*, **cham*, *cina*, **colo*, *ipec*.
Anxious, restless, repels things offered. *Bry*, **cham*, *cina*, *dulc*.
Anxious, with fear of death. **Ac*, **ars*, *cimic*, *ig*, *natr-m*, *nitr-ac*, **puls*, *rh-t*.
Anxious and restless over trifles. *Ac*, **china*, *con*, **coff*, *nat-m*, *nit-ac*, *thuy*.

(*Note continued on next page.*)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lillienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

12. Mind.

**(Al.). Anguish, restlessness, and despair driving one from place to place. (Al.). *Ac*, **bell*, **rh-t*, (G.).

Frightful anguish, she thinks she must die. (T. 3.). *Ac*, (G.).

Periodically anguish and tearing in all the limbs. (T. 3.). *Alum*, *chin*, *ipec*, *nat-m*, (1–B.).

Anxiety mingled with faintings. (T. 3; Hn., Hg.). *Mosch*, *n-m*, *tereb*, *verat*, (G.).

She is furious from the intolerable pains. (Hn.). *Bell*, *canth*, *croc*, *spig*, *stram*, *ig*, (G.).

She becomes furious when induced to eat against her appetite. (Hn.).

His mind was perfectly clear, but he prayed for death on account of the terrible thirst. (T. 11; F. 5; Al.).

Calm and tranquil mood. (Hn.). *Cic*, (G.).

Great indifference to life. (Hn.). *Merc-v*, *phyt*, *plat*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Calmness and repose before death. (F. 12; Hn.).

Drowsy, quiet, and torpid; general sinking and death. (F. 7, Stillé.). *Op*, *verat*, (G.).

DELIRIUM.

Delirium. (T. 2, 3, 7, 8; F. 10, 12; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, *caps*, *china*, *cann-i*, *hyos*, *stram*, *ver*, (G.).

Lively fancies. (Al.). *Bell*, *cocc*, *ig*, *phos-ac*, *sabad*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Delusions alternating with confused sleep. (Al.). *Gels*, *n-v*, *sep*, *spong*, *sul*, (G.).

Delirium with agitation, the pupils dilated. (T. 2.). *Bell*, (G.).

Delirium with stupor. (T. 2.). *Bell*, *gels*, *hyos*, *op*, *phos-ac*, (G.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

Delirium, with desire to escape. *Agar*, *ail*, *ars*, **bell*, *cup*, *hyos*.
Great restlessness, with delirium. **Ac*, *ail*, *ars*, **bell*, **hyos*, *rh-t*.
Restless, especially when alone. *Camph*, **mez*, *phos*.
Dread of being alone. **Ars*, *camph*, *con*, *hyos*, **mez*, *sep*, *verat-a*.
Restless, especially in company. *Sep*.
Restless, especially during a thunder-storm. *Natr-c*, *phos*.
Restless at twilight. **Phos*, *rh-t*.
Restless, with inclination to weep. **Ig*, *natr-m*, **puls*, *rh-t*. (Gentry, Johnson, Farrington, Bell.)

Probably *aconite* and *arsenicum alb.* most nearly approach each other in their anguish, tossing, and fear of death; *aconite* is constantly feeling that something must be done, and done soon; *ars-alb.* is sure he is going to die, tosses incessantly, "but thinks it is useless to take medicine," his case is hopeless. (Ed.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey, Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

12. Mind.

Delirium, unconscious of surrounding objects. (T. 7.). *Bell*, *phos-ac*, (1–B.); *cic*, *cup*, *rh-t*, (2–B.).

Delirium with muttering in sleep, and loud talking. (T. 3.). *N-v*, *n-m*, *hyos*, *ver*, (G.).

Periodical delirium (Hg.), especially at night. (Hn., Al.). *Cocc*, *plat*, *phos*, *sep*, (G.).

Periodical delirium with despondency. (Al.). *Samb*, (G.).

**(Al.). Violent delirium. (F. 12; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, *hyos*, *stram*, *verat*, (1–B.).

Delirium, with suicidal or homicidal mania. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Aur*, *ant-c*, *bell*, *china*, *caps*, *dros*, *hell*, *hyos*, *naja*, *n-v*, (G.).

13. Inner Head.

DULLNESS AND CONFUSION.

Dullness in the head. (P. 2; Hn.). *Cocc*, *chin*, *dulc*, *gels*, *hell*, *kreos*, *n-v*, *phos-ac*, *sep*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Dullness as from reveling. (P. 4.). *Kreos*, *n-v*, *led*, (G.).

Dull look, confused, but able to answer questions. (T. 2.). *Bap*, (G.).

Stupid feeling in the head. (T. 3; Hn.). *Lyc*, *nat-m*, *op*, (1–B.).

Empty feeling in the head. (Hn.). *Arg-n*, *cocc*, *cup*, *ig*, *phos*, *puls*, *sep*, *thu*, (G.).

†Great confusion in the head. (Al.). *Bell*, *hyos*, *op*, *phos-ac*, *stram*, *rh-t*, *verat*, (1–B.).

Heaviness in the head. (T. 2, 3; Hn., Al.). *Bry*, *cup*, *glon*, *hell*, *ig*, *lach*, *nat-m*, *pet*, (G.).

Great pressure upon the brain. (T. 3; Hn.). *Ac*, *bell*, *cann-i*, *bry*, *merc*, *rh-t*, (G.).

††Sensation of shocks and blows in the head. (T. 8.). *Cann-i*, *glon*, *hell*, *nat-s*, (G.).

***(K.) Brain seems to strike against the skull when moving the head while walking. (Hg.). *Cic*, *n-v*, **rh-t*, (G.).

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†Muddled and heavy head in the house, relieved in the open air. (Jahr's M.)

††Beating pains in forehead, with vomiting. (Jahr's M.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lillienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

13. Inner Head.

VERTIGO.

Vertigo. (T. 1, 3, 4, 11; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Ars*, (4–B.); *bell*, *calc-c*, *n-v*, *phos*, *rh-t*, (1–B.).

Vertigo in most cases. (T. 1.).

Vertigo when sitting, lying, rising. (Hn.). *Puls*, *verat*, (G.).

Vertigo in the open air, staggers as if drunk. (Hn.). *Agar*, *cocc*, *n-v*, *glon*, (G.).

***(K.) Vertigo, reels when walking.

Giddiness and intolerance of light. (T. 4.). *Bell*, (G.).

Giddiness and slight loss of vision. (T. 11; Hn., Al.). *Sabin*, (G.).

Vertigo and heaviness of the head. (T. 3; Al.) *Bell*, *bry*, (G.).

Vertigo and tremors of the limbs. (T. 3; Al., Stillé.). *Canth*, *caust*, *sec*, (G.).

Vertigo and fainting fits, with great prostration. (T. 3; Stillé.). *Dig*, *sabad*, (G.).

Vertigo and stupefaction. (T. 3; Hn., Stillé.). *Bell*, *hyos*, *lauro*, *led*, *phos-ac*, *plumb*, *sec*, *tart-c*, *verat*, (G.).

STUPOR AND UNCONSCIOUSNESS.

Stupor. (T. 2, 3, 4; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Ail*, *abs*, *arn*, *bell*, *bapt*, *hyos*, *n-m*, *phos*, *stram*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Stupor with slight delirium. (T. 2; Hn.). *Bapt*, (G.).

***(K.) Stupor like a drunken person. (Hn.). *N-v*, *op*, (G.).

Stupor with sleepiness. (Al.). *Op*, *n-m*, (G.).

Great stupor. (T. 2, 3; Hn.). *Lauro*, *op*, (G.).

Stupor with moaning. (Hg.). *Hyos*, (G.).

Vertigo with stupefaction and unconsciousness. (T. 3; Hn.).

Total insensibility. (T. 4; Hn., Al., Stillé.). *Ail*, *bell*, *hell*, *hyos*, *lauro*, *lach*, *naja*, *op*, *phos*, *phos-ac*, *rh-t*, (G.).

LOCAL PAINS. (Hemicrania.)

Dullness passing into throbbing pain in the ev'g. (P. 2 b; Hn.). *Glo*, *cup-p*, *phos*, (G.).

Dull headache. (P. 13.). *Agar*, *anac*, *aloe*, *con*, *bapt*, *gels*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl. Hale. Hh. Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

13. Inner Head.

†Headache and constriction of the temples. (P. 3 b; T. 1.). *Arg-n*, **gels*, **graph*, (N.).

Pressive pain in both temples. (P. 2 a.). **Ac*, **anac*, **arg-n*, **caps*, (N.).

Headache at intervals. (P. 14.). *Arn*, *atrop*, *n-v*, (N.).

Constrictive pain over the eyes and in the temples. (T. 3; Hn.). *Agar*, *cim*, (N.).

***(K.) Periodical left-sided headache coming on at the same hour in the p. m. for many days. (T. 3.). *Æth*, *bell*, *calc-c*, *hep*, *lyc*, *sabad*, *spig*, *thuy*, (N.).

The headache increases in severity as the other symptoms increase. (T. 3; Er.).

Headache with tension and weight in the forehead. (Er.). **Bell*, **bry*, **gel*, **nat-m*, (N.).

Violent headache in the vertex. (Al.). **Alum*, **cact*, *calc-c*, *cim*, *cann-i*, **sul*, (N.).

Headache in temples and vertex. (Hn.). **Caust*, **hep*, **hyper*, **phos*, *phos-ac*, *spig*, **sul*, (N.).

††Semi-lateral headache. (Hn.). *Alu*, *arg*, *bell*, *c-c*, *carbol-ac*, *con*, *cim*, *gel*, *lach*, *sang*, (N.).

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†PROSOPALGIA.

Crampy pain, as if in a vise, followed by numbness and tingling, *plat;* congested head, red face, and delirium, *bell*, *plat*, (bell. pains increase and decrease gradually); crushing, squeezing pain, worse talking, sneezing, or from change of temperature, *verbas;* maddening, periodical, driving the patient from place to place, *ars;* returns each day at the same hour, *ced;* is sure to come if the patient misses a meal, *cact-g;* burning pains, *ars*, *kalm*, *kreos;* regularly each night, *mag*, *phos;* worse from warmth, leave the parts numb, *mez;* the jaw feels as if unjointed, *robina*. (Farrington.)

Arsenic pains are lancinating, with aggravation at night, and with great irritability of body and mind. (Farrington.)

***(K.) They are burning, shooting, like needles, the painful part feels sore; with burning at the stomach, nausea, and thirst. (Allen.)

***(K.) They are periodical, and worse from cold. (Hughes.)

††LEFT SIDE.

Ars-alb.—Over the l. eye, stupefying, throbbing, lancinating pains; *restless, tearing, swearing disposition; worse from motion, better temporarily from application of cold water. (Farr.)

Arg-nit.—Periodical boring in l. frontal eminence, which may extend to the teeth; better from binding tightly, or from tight hat; sour taste in the mouth at height of pain. (Farr.)

Bry.—Beginning over l. eye, and gradually extending to whole body. (Neid.)

(*Note continued on next page.*)

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13. **Inner Head.**

Pain in the l. temple. (P. 10 a, 13; T. 3; Hn., Al.). *Ant-t*, *arn*, *cup*, *sul*, *spig*, (2–B.).

Violent headache, worse on l. side. (P. 10 a.).

***(K.) Violent l. side headache. (T. 3; Hn.). *Asaf*, *asar*, *chin*, *colch*, *colo*, *iod*, *lach*, *nit-ac*, (2–B.).

Tearing l. side neuralgia of head and trunk. (T. 3.). **Alum*, **ang*, *gel*, *cim*, (N.).

Intermitting pains in r. side of forehead. (Hn., Hg.). *Ig*, **phos*, **sang*, (N.).

Dull occipital headache, with confusion. (P. 14; Hn.). **Carb-v*, *cal*, *phos*, **graph*, **sil*, (N.).

††Throbbing pain in head and face as from maturing abscess. (T. 3.). *Caust*, **glon*, **ferr*, **sep*, **sul*, **phos*, (N.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

Hyper-perf.—In l. temple and extending over eyes; vertigo. (Neid.)

Phyt.—Left eye and temples. (Neid.)

Spigel.—*Left eye, to temples and occiput. (Neid.)

RIGHT SIDE.

Agar.—Right eye and temples; fears he will die; also a pain beginning in right occiput, extending to front of head. (Neid.)

Aurum.—Right side of occiput extending through the brain to the front of head. (Neid.)

Aluminum.—From the right occiput to the eye; worse from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also a pain extending from r. temple to lower jaw. (Neid.)

Causticum.—Right temple and over eyes; worse 8 to 12 A. M. Also r. temple to lower jaw. Also r. temple and eyes to occiput. (Neid.)

Gels.—Over the eyes (*bell*, *bry*), the lids are so heavy he cannot lift them, *puls*, *sep*. (Farrington.) Also from r. occiput forward to r. eye. (Neid.) Relieved by abundant urine, *sep*, *sil*, *verat-alb*. (Farr.)

Iris-ver.—Right temple and r. eye; very sour vomiting. (Neid.)

Lycop.—Right eye, root of nose to back of head. (Neid.)

Prunus-sp.—Right forehead shooting through to back of head. (Neid.)

EITHER SIDE.

Angustura.—Pain in the temples shooting into the lower jaw. (Alum.)

Cimicif.—Right temple and eye, sometimes the left, increasing with the sun, (*sang*), throbbing as if skull opened. (Neid.)

Nux-v.—Boring, pressing, *gradually increasing until the brain seems dashed in pieces, he is frantic; pain begins in the A. M., *sep*. (Neid.)

Puls.—Shifting pains; chilly; worse in ev'g; bursting, boring, stitching, throbbing, one-sided. (Farr.)

Sang.—Pains come over from r. occiput to eye; worse midday; go with the sun, with profuse urine, *gels*, *sil*, *verat-a*. (Farr.) Left eye and temple, or r. temple and eyes, worse from light, sore to touch. (Neid.)

††*Sep.*—Throbbing, stitching (*ars*, *puls*), deep in the membranes of the brain; run from within outwards, worse in the A. M. (Farr.)

Therid.—Nausea attends, which is made worse by noise, and by shutting the eyes. (Farr.)

Thuya.—Intense stabbing, unbearable pains, begin in malar bone and *run backwards* (*spig* forwards).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

13. Inner Head.

GENERAL HEADACHE.

Headache. (P. 3 (?), 13, 14; T. 1, 2, 3, 5, 15; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé, Er.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *gels*, *puls*, (G.).

Periodical headache. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Æth*, *bell*, *china*, *lyc*, *sabad*, *spig*, *thuy*, (N.).

Headache most at night. (T. 3; Hn., Al.). *Calc*, *caus*, *lyc*, *menisp*, *pul*, *sul*, *sil*, (N.).

Headache 2 a. m.; on rising; every p. m.; 11 to 6 p. m.; noon to m. (Hn.). *Aloe*, *bry*, *cim*, *cyc*, *ham*, *rhod*, *sep*, (N.).

Headache with vertigo. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Apis*, *lyc*, *op*, *phos*, *phyt*, *puls*, *spig*, *sep*, *sul*, (N.).

Headache with coryza. (P. 13.). *Ac*, *al-cep*, *euphr*, *hell*, (G.).

Dull, heavy, pressive headache. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bell*, (G.).

Headache with heaviness. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bapt*, *bry*, *gels*, *hyd*, *hell*, *phos*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Headache with constriction. (P. 3; T. 1.). *Bar-c*, *carbol-ac*, *chel*, *gels*, *nit-ac*, *n-v*, *spig*, (N.).

Headache, tension and sensitiveness of the scalp. (Stillé.). **Nit-ac*, *sil*, *sul*, (G.).

Violent throbbing headache. (T. 5; Hn.). *Ac*, *bell*, *cim*, *glon*, *phos*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Violent throbbing headache, increased by light and noise. (T. 5; Al.). *Bell*, *sang*, (G.).

Headache, nausea, and vomiting. (T. 15; Hn., Al.). *Bell*, *ipec*, *sang*, *iris-v*, (G.).

Headache temporarily relieved by cold water. (Hn.). *Aloe*, *asar*, *bry*, *cham*, *glon*, *spig*, **sul*, (G.).

**(Hn.) Horrible headache. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg., Er.). *Bell*, *glon*, *coloc*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *spig*, (N.).

Headache and pain extending to the teeth. (Hn.). *Graph*, *kreos*, *mez*, *sil*, (G.).

14. Sleep and Dreams.

Weariness. (P. 1; Hn., Al., Hg.). **Bapt*, *benz-ac*, *calc-c*, *caust*, *graph*, **gels*, *n-v*, (G.).

*(Al.) Drowsiness. (Al.). *Ars*, (4–B.); *ant-t*, *croc*, *n-v*, *op*, (1–B.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lillienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

14. Sleep and Dreams.

Sleepy, languid. (P. 13, 14; Al.). *Ant-c*, *ant-t*, *croc*, *n-v*, *phos*, *phos-ac*, *puls*, (1–B.); *ars*, (2–B.).

Yawning, sleepy, stretching. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ars*, (1–B.).

Heavy sleep. (P. 13; F. 1.). *Ant-t*, *n-m*, *op*, (1–B.); *ars*, (2–B.).

Soporous condition. (Al.). *Arn*, *bell*, *hell*, *op*, *tart-e*, (G.).

†****(K.) Sleeplessness. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *ars*, *bry*, *calc*, *cham*, *chin*, *coff*, *hep*, *kali-c*, *puls*, *sep*, *sil*, (1–B.).

††Wakeful, restless, uneasy. (P. 13; T. 3, 11; F. 1; Hn., Al.). *Ars*, *bar*, *chin*, *rh-t*, *sil*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Uneasy and sleepless from cough and flying heat. (T. 3; Hn.). *Caps*, *stict*, (G.).

Sleeps after each attack of vomiting. (T. 3.). *Æthu*, (G.).

Talks and scolds in sleep. (T. 3; Hn.). *Ac*, *bell*, *cham*, (G.).

***(K.) Sleep disturbed by anxious dreams. (T. 3, 11; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Arn*, *graph*, *magn*, *n-v*, *phos*, (1–B.).

Frightful dreams. (T. 3, 11; F. 1; Hn.). *Arn*, *aur*, *carbo-a*, *graph*, *lyc*, *puls*, *thuya*, (1–B.).

Bad dreams of distress, danger, sickness, trouble, and anxiety. (Hn.).

Half-visions, which seem to continue when waked from sleep. (T. 11; F. 1; Hn.). *Calc-c*, *chin*, *ig*, *nat-m*, (2–B.).

Dreams that wake one with a start. (Hn.). *Apis*, *zinc*, (G.).

He feels ill in his sleep. (Hn.).

Sleepless from nightly pain. (T. 3, 11; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *cham*, *merc*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Sleepless and fainting. (Hn.).

Alternate sleep and fainting. (T. 3, 4.). *Ant-t*, (G.).

Uneasy sleep, amorous dreams. (P. 14.). *Ars*, (4–B.); *nat-m*, *n-v*, *op*, *staph*, *viola*, (1–B.).

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†SLEEPLESSNESS.
All night from dry heat; very restless; awake until exhausted, *caust.*
All night, no exhaustion in the morning, *aurum.*
Sleepy, but cannot go to sleep; very uneasy, *bell.*
Before midnight anxious and tossing, *ars-alb.*
Before midnight least noise rouses him, *selen.*

††Wakefulness, with tossing about; single parts jerk when falling asleep.
Restless and anxious about præcordia.
Anxious dreams. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lillienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

15. Febrile Cycle.

CHILL.

†****(K.) Chill recurring at the same hour. (Hn.). *Ced*, *spig*, *aranea-dia*, *cinch*, *sul*, *bovis*, *cactus-gr*, *nat-mur*, *helleb*, *kali-c*, *lycop*, *sabad*, *thuya*, (G.).

Chilly and irritable. (Hn.). *Plat*, *puls*, (G.)

Drowsy and chilly. (Hn.). *Apis*, *lach*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Chilly in the open air. (Hn.). *Agar*, *anac*, *calc-c*, *n-v*, *plat*, *rh-t*, *sep*, *zinc*, (G.).

Always chilly (Hn.), *puls*, (G.); rigor before falling asleep. (T. 3.).

He seemed about to have a rigor. (P. 3.). *Ars*, *bry*, *chin*, *nat-m*, *n-v*, *phos*, *pul*, *sil*, (1–B.).

Coldness and general malaise, though the day was warm. (P. 8; Hn.). *Ac*, *camph*, (G.).

He had to cover up as in winter. (P. 8.). *Ac*, *lach*, *tart-e*, (G.).

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†Attacks all periods, especially 1 to 2 P. M., and 12 to 2 A. M. (H. C. Allen.)
*(H. C. A.) Every fourteen days, *calc-c*, *cinch*, *puls*.
***(H. C. A.) Anticipates one hour every other day.
***(H. C. A.) Yearly return of complaints, *carb-v*, *sul*, *thuya*. (H. C. Allen.)
***(H. C. A.) Sleepiness night before paroxysm. (H. V. Miller.)

CHILL.

Not clearly defined, better from warmth (*ignat*); worse (*apis*, *ipec*); worse from drinking (*caps*), but thirst is seldom present; or the chill gradually increases to a shaking rigor; with the chill aggravation of other complaints. (H. C. Allen.)

HEAT.

Intense, long-lasting with inclination to uncover (*apis*, *secale*); seems as if hot water coursed through the blood-vessels (*bry*, *rh-t*); great restlessness, unquenchable thirst, little and often, with vomiting after several drinks. *Desire for acid drinks.* Aggravation of other symptoms continues. (H. C. Allen.)

SWEAT.

Comes very variably; sweat several hours after the heat, or what is oftener the case, no sweat at all; with sweat, thirst for large quantities of cold water, which causes vomiting; the sweat may come during the night and ***(H. C. A.) be cold and clammy. (H. C. Allen.)

AFTER PAROXYSM.

****(H. C. A.) Great weakness and prostration. (H. C. Allen.)

The paroxysm is seldom complete, one stage (especially the cold) is often wanting. (Dunham.)

Universal coldness; clammy, cold sweats; chill and shivering, without thirst; chilly immediately after drinking; indistinct appearance of chills and heat, with restlessness and thirst; burning in all the blood vessels, without thirst; sweat comes after the paroxysm is entirely over; sweat at the beginning of sleep. (Jahr's M., 1838.) Symptoms not clear; face pale, sallow; fœtid, watery diarrhœa, with exhaustion; great desire for acids; constantly chilly; no appetite. (H. C. Allen.)

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15. Febrile Cycle.

General chill and collapse. (F. 7.). *Ant-t*, *camph*, *cup*, (G.).
Coldness all over. (T. 3.). *Aur*, *camph*, *cup*, *chel*, *hell*, (G.).
Frequent severe rigors. (T. 3, 5.). *N-v*, *n-m*, *puls*, *lach*, (G.).
**(Al.) Shuddering from cold. (Al.). *Ars*, *bell*, *cocc*, (1–B.).
Chilly fits. (F. 1.). *Caps*, (G.).
**(Al.) Great coldness of the surface. (Al.). *Merc*, *mosch*, *plat*, *rh-t*, *sec*, *verat*, (1–B.).
The surface icy cold and covered with cold sweat. (T. 11; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Stram*, (G.).
The whole surface cold and covered with blue spots. (F. 4.). *N-v*, *n-m*, (G.).
***(K.) Lips, tongue, and nails blue, surface cold. (F. 4; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Chin-s*, *n-v*, *n-m*, (G.).
**Extreme chill, cold as a corpse. (Al.). *Hydroc-ac*, (G.).
Chill for two hours, followed by sweat without heat. (T. 3.). *Caust*, (1–B.); *rh-t*, *verat-v*, (2–B.).
Cold in one part, hot in another. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *ars*, *calc-c*, *ig*, (1–B.).
External coldness and internal heat. (T. 3; Hn.). *Mosch*, (1–B.); *arn*, *chel*, *rh-t*, (2–B.); *ars*, (3–B.).
***(K.) Internal chill with external heat.
Cold face, hands and feet burning internally. (T. 3.).
Face and feet cold. (Hn.). *Clad*, *caust*, *ipec*, *rh-t*, *sep*, (1–B.).
Skin of face icy cold. (T. 3.). *Ant-t*, *camph*, *cup*, *n-v*, (G.).
Coldness all over but especially in the stomach. (T. 3.). *Calc-c*, *lauroc*, (1–B.).
Cold along the spine. (T. 4.). *Ac*, *caps*, *camph*, *ferri-phos*, (G.).
Great coldness, the skin dry and shriveled. (Al.). *Verat*, (G.).

HEAT.

Heated and flushed. (P. 13; Hn.). *Ac*, *bell*, *dig*, *sep*, (G.).
Feverish during the day, up to ev'g. (P. 8.). *Sil*, *petrol*, (G.).
Feverishness with malaise. (Hn.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *gels*, (G.).
Slight fever and depression of spirits. (P. 13.). *Ac*, *cham*, (G.).
Feverish, sneezing, thirsty, restless. (P. 13.). *Ac*, *all-c*, (G.).
Fugitive heat. (P. 16; T. 3.). *Psor*, *cornus-f*, *spig*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lillienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

18. **Febrile Cycle.**

†A kind of remittent fever. (P. 15.). *Chin*, *chin-s*, *eup-per*, *gel*, *eucal*, *pod*, *rh-t*, (G.).

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†INTERMITTENT COMPLAINTS.

Every day; every three or four weeks; attacks lasting six days and remitting four days.

Worse from others talking; from lying on diseased part; after eating, especially after dinner.

Better from external warmth; from standing or from walking. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

INTERMITTENT FEVERS. (Clinical.)

Ars-alb.—After quinine; salt-marsh malaria; chill not severe, heat intense, with incessant tossing, burning thirst, sometimes for hot drinks, as cold ones chill; sweat, sour or delayed; or chill severe, blue and very cold; heat less severe, sweat tardy; great prost'n in apyrexia, neuralgia.

Apis-m.—Maltreated cases; p. m. chill; no thirst at any stage; severe chill, chest oppressed (*ars-alb*, *cup*), hands and arms blue (or the chill may be less severe), chill worse from heat; fever burning, oppression increased; sweat follows.

Aranea-diad.—Much worse from cold, damp weather; malarial cachexia, subject to hemorrhages; regularly recurring attacks.

Camphor.—Icy cold, but will be uncovered (*sec*), face pale, limbs blue.

Capsic.—Chill begins in back, relief from hot jugs; thirst before and during chill, but drinking causes shuddering, as does every current of air.

Carbo-veg.—Thirst with chill, none with the heat, which is in hot flushes, with loquacity (*lach*); the sweat is very offensive (*ars-al*); the stools, when diarrhœa is present, are very offensive; great lack of reaction (*sul*).

Cinchona.—Thirst before or after the chill, not with it; chill severe, desires heat, but it does no good; long fever, must uncover; sweat profuse, debilitating, with thirst.

Cuprum.—Chill severe, surface cold and blue, cold sweat, cramps in legs, and entire lack of reaction (*carbo-veg*).

Digitalis.—Severe chill, with slow, intermitting pulse and oppressed chest, which sweat fails to relieve (*apis*).

Eupatorium-perf.—Thirst and vomiting before the chill, which comes at irregular hours, with a terrific bones ache, becoming worse with the heat; cold water renews chill (*ars*, *caps*).

Ferrum.—After quinine; face flushes easily; heat, with throbbing in the distended blood vessels, especially of the head; dropsical feet.

Gelsem.—Chill from feet upwards; shakes so he wants to be held still; bruised, aching, sore feeling all over, is too tired to move.

Hydrocyan-ac.—Cold as marble, pulse feeble, scarcely felt; long-lasting faintings; drinks roll audibly in paralyzed œsophagus.

Ignat.—Thirst with the chill (*caps*, *carbo-v*, *natr-m*); coldness relieved by warmth of stove (*caps*).

Ipecac.—After quinine; no good picture of case can be defined; long fever, gastric symptoms.

Lachesis.—Spring malaria; shaking chill so he desires to be held still (*gels*); burning fever, chest oppressed (*apis*, *dig*); loquacious (*carb-v*); drowsy, warmth grateful (*ars*, *rh-t*).

Lachnanth.—Icy cold, relieved by heat (*ig*); brilliant, glistening eyes, circumscribed red cheeks, delirium with fever.

Lycopod.—Chill as from lying upon ice; one foot warm, the other cold; blood seems not to circulate in the veins; drowsy, stupid (*bapt*, *carb-v*, *lache*, *rh-t*).

Menyanthes.—Extremes cold; tip of nose, ears, fingers, toes, sometimes the hands, to wrists, the rest warm.

Natrum-m.—A. M. chill; begins in the feet (*gels*), or in the back (*caps*), with pains all over (*gels*); pains increase with fever, which is violent and followed by copious sweat, which relieves; thirst present with chill and fever (*cina*).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

18. Febrile Cycle.

Fever coming on at the same hour every day. (Hn.). *Chin-s*, (G.).

Hot in one part, cold in another. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *ars*, *calc*, *ig*, (1–B.).

Heat felt in the front of the body. (P. 15; Hn.).

††Febrile commotion in the whole system. (P. 15.). *Ac*, (2–B.); *bry*, *merc*, *n-v*, *phos*, *pul*, *rh-t*, (1–B.).

Burning glow all over. (T. 3; Al., Hn.). *Ac*, *ars*, *bell*, *bry*, *ig*, *rh-t*, *sil*, (1–B.).

Skin hot and sweaty, or hot and dry. (T. 2.). *Phos*, *op*, (G.).

Blood seems to boil in the veins. (T. 3; Hn.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

Heat gradually increases until it becomes unbearable. (T. 3; Hn.). *Sabin*, (G.).

**(Al.) Burning heat. (T. 3; Al.). *China*, *chel*, *caps*, *elat*, (G.).

*(Al.) Typhus-like heat. (Al.).

Severe heat, no chill, sweat delayed. (Hn., Al.).

Fever, with pains in the legs (Al.); in certain parts only. (Hn.).

Anxious heat. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *ars*, *merc*, *n-v*, (1–B.).

Nocturnal heat, no thirst, sweat delayed. (Hn.).

Feverish heat with bilious attacks. (Stillé.). *Ant-cr*, *ipec*, (G.).

Constant slow fever and loss of flesh. (Stillé.). *Acet-ac*, (G.).

(*Note continued from preceding page.*)

Nux-v.—Chill, with blue nails, much yawning and stretching, with aching in limbs and back (*gels*), and desire for heat, which does no good (*cinch*); fever and sweat follow; bilious during apyrexia.

Pulsatilla.—Thirst before chill (*eupat-p*), none with chill or heat; during fever he constantly licks his dry lips (*am-m*, *ars-al*, *sul*), but refuses all drink.

Rhus-tox.—Chill begins between scapulæ, accompanied by dry, teasing cough (*cinch*, *sul*); external chill, internal heat; no thirst; the blood runs hot through the veins; general sweat, which is less on face.

Sulfur.—Great torpor of the system (*carbo-v*); all remedies fail to act; answers to questions given very slowly; skin dry and dirty.

Veratrum-alb.—Thirst with chill (*cina*, *natr-m*); chills run downward (upward, *gels*), very blue and cold; warmth does no good (*cinch*, *n-v*); heart weak, breathing oppressed (*apis*, *ars*, *dig*, *car-v*); cold, clammy sweat (*camph*, *carb-v*, *cup*, *hell*, *hydroc-ac*), which is worse on forehead (*cup*). (H. C. A.)

††Arsenicum has been a most disappointing remedy to me in typhoid fever. Perhaps I defer its use too late, until the full arsenic picture (a most unpromising one) is fully developed. Jahr's advice to give it after *rhus-t* has seemed to me valuable. In typhus, where the typhoid state is highly developed, *rhus-t* and *arsenic* are to be considered. (Goodno's Therap.)

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18. **Febrile Cycle.**

The whole surface pale, cold, and clammy, while a consuming fire seems to prey upon the vitals. (Stillé.). *Verat*, (G.).

SWEAT, APYREXIA.

*(Al.) Copious and easy sweating. (P. 3; T. 2; Al.). *Ars*, (4–B.); *natr*, *sep*, *sul*, (1–B.).

*(Al.) Profuse cold sweat, surface cold. (T. 11; Al.). *Cina*, *hep*, *ipec*, (1–B.); *verat*, (2–B.).

Face flushed and covered with a cold sweat. (T. 3.). *Cina*, *puls*, (G.).

Morning sweat. (Hn., Al.).

General sweat. (P. 16; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bell*, *calc*, *cham*, *chin*, *hep*, *merc*, *n-v*, *rh-t*, *selen*, *sep*, *sul*, *verat*, (1–B.).

Sweat after slight exercise. (P. 16.). *Bry*, *con*, *graph*, (G.).

***(K.) Sweat and exhaustion after loose stool. (P. 13.). *Verat*, (G.).

Cold, clammy sweat all over, surface cold. (T. 11; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Stram*, (G.).

***(Al.) Cold, clammy sweat. (Al.). *Carb-veg*, *verat*, (G.).

***(K.) The perspiration smells sour. (T. 3; Hn.). *Asar*, *cham*, *hep*, *iod*, *ipec*, *merc*, *nit-ac*, *sil*, *sul*, (2–B.); *sep*, (1–B.).

Sweat only on certain parts. (P. 16; T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Calc*, *selen*, *sep*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Profuse sweat only about the thighs; on the face and thighs; only on the face. (Hn.; T. 3.).

Sweat only on the hands; on face and chest; on the back about the knees. (Al.). *Nit-ac*, *verat*, (G.).

Sweat follows heat (Hn.); or comes late (Al.); or does not come at all (Al.); or precedes the chill (Hn.); or precedes the heat (Hn.); or comes without either. (P. 3, 13, 14; T. 2.). *Caps*, *ced*, *con*, *samb*, *stram*, (G.).

Sweat at the beginning of sleep, or during sleep. (Hn.). *Phos*, (G.).

Anxious sweat. *Ars*, (Clin.), (K.).

Skin very dry. (T. 1; Al.). *Bell*, *calc*, *cham*, *chin*, *colch*, *dulc*, *kali*, *led*, *lyc*, *mer*, *n-m*, *phos*, *sec*, *seneg*, *sil*, *sul*, (1–B.).

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16. Attacks.

The average time at which the first symptom appeared, in fifteen provers, is a little short of three days; the shortest time included in this number is 2 h.; the longest is 7 d. One prover not in the above reports symptoms "immediately," and another in 5 m.

Only five toxic cases give the first symptoms with sufficient accuracy to warrant the belief that they were the first experienced. The average time in these five cases was 23 m.; the shortest, 5 m., the longest period, 1 h.

Out of 18 provings and re-provings taken together, no two cases manifested exactly the same symptom at first.† This is instructive as showing the protean forms of arsenical effects, and, therefore, multiform applications of the drug.

If we include colic cases in the number, the most common symptom manifested by provers was some form of *neuralgia;* fully two thirds of the cases report symptoms of this class. Attending this, in the provers, was a feeling of *uneasiness*, which, in the toxic cases, became *anxiety* of a pronounced type; in the severer forms of toxic cases the anxiety becomes the most *terrible anguish*, mingled fear of death and the direst calamities.

Weariness was a prominent symptom in a number of provers; when present it took the form experienced after severe and long-continued exertion; in toxic cases this became *prostration*, which was especially manifest *during the remissions* of pain; this increased in the fatal cases to the most *terrible collapse*, death following from a thorough exhaustion of vital force.

Periodic remissions and a renewal of the symptoms after a longer or shorter interval, either the same symptoms or quite as likely an *entirely different set* of manifestations, was a marked manifestation of the action of the drug, both in provers and toxic cases, in a majority of the instances quoted. But few examples are on record where the same set of symptoms continue throughout the proving or until death or recovery, as the case might be, in toxic doses.

Thirst is a frequent but by no means a constant attendant; in some cases it was excessive, even in provers, and drinking does not allay desire; in toxic cases it is often most intense; the "drinking little and often" was not characteristic in any provers nor in toxic cases.

Some kind of *febrile movement* is generally present in all the manifestations of arsenical phenomena. A continued sense of chilliness; heat of some one part, as the face, the stomach, the præcordia, the hands or feet; or general and severe heat; sweat of isolated parts, or general sweat; but in *all cases* some one of the *three stages* is *suppressed*, or *deferred*, or out of the regular order of succession, or *two are*

†There are three cases of the head: "dullness," "headache and constriction," "violent headache." Three of the eyes: "sensitive," "burning," "pain in lids."

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lillienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

16. Attacks.

present at the same time, as chill in one part and heat in another, or chill and sweat, or heat and sweat. *Sleep* is generally disturbed and broken by weariness, restlessness, vivid and unpleasant dreams, or a periodic invasion of severe symptoms, which is very apt to occur in the *evening* or at *night*.

The *left side* is more frequently and more severely affected than the right, in about the proportion of two to one.

Burning, though not a constant attendant upon the various phenomena, is frequent enough to be characteristic; it is often present both in the external and the internal sensations.

Acuteness of suffering is present in nearly every case; it is sometimes called hyperæsthesia, sometimes excessive sensitiveness to pain; but it magnifies small complaints and adds to the strength of severe ones.

Of *aggravations* it is difficult to speak; some pains are made worse in the presence of cold; this is true of paralytic cases; in such cases motion is apt to make worse; many are worse from pressure.

Ameliorations are but seldom mentioned, except as remissions; motion in a few cases relieves, but it also makes worse in about as many, so that no rule of general application can be made. Each group of symptoms must be considered by itself.

"It is of great importance to note the concomitants that precede, accompany, or follow any special manifestation. They often indicate the remedy." (Dunham.)

Viewed in this light, when the general constitutional symptoms above mentioned are present as the *leading manifestations* of a case of sickness, even though the special pain or special part affected be not mentioned in the symptoms of provers or of toxic doses, the chances are almost certain that arsenicum album will relieve and probably cure the case, if that be possible; provided it be administered in a dose so small as not to produce an aggravation.

SPECIAL SENSES.

17. Eyes in General.

Eyes sensitive and slightly painful. (P. 2 a.). *Ars-sod.*

Eyes look red. (P. 2 a.). *Bell, cup, dig, euph, merc, op,* (G.).

Inside of lids is red, eyes feel bad, must rub them. (P. 9; F. 2; Hg., Per.). *Apis,* (G.).

The margins of the lids are red, or very red. (T. 3, 15; Al.). *Euph, graph, kali-b, lyc, nat-m, puls, sul,* (G.).

*(Al.) The conjunctiva is injected, or intensely injected. (T. 2, 5; F. 8, 12; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac, apis, bell, chin-s,* (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

17. **Eyes in General.**

†Intense ophthalmia. (Hn., Hg.). *Ac*, *apis*, *arg-n*, *bell*, (G.).

The eyes are injected and fixed (in stupor). (T. 2; F. 8, 12.). *Op*, *mosch*, *stram*, (G.).

Eyes suffused and glistening. (T. 5; Al.). *Stram*, (G.).

*(Al.) Lachrymation, the eyes are red and half-closed, and the upper lids tremble. (Hn., Al.). *Agar*, *carb-veg*, *iod*, *merc*, *op*, *plat*, *verat*, (G.).

Lachrymation with painful prickings in the eyes. (P. 5, 13; Hn.). *Rh-t*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Acrid tears bathe the projecting eyes. (T. 7; Al., Hg.). *Led*, *kreos*, *merc-v*, *merc-c*, *rh-t*, *sul*, (G.).

Eyes stiff, heavy, and a little hot. (P. 2 a.). *Bell*, **kalm*, (G.).

Decided stiffness of the lids, lasting several days. (P. 2 a, 2 b, 8.) *Bell*, *calc-c*, (1–B.).

Stiffness and weight in the lids for some days. (P. 2 b, 9; Er.). *Caust*, *rh-t*, *sep*, (1–B.).

Stiffness, burning, and pricking in the eyes. (P. 4.). *Spig*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Dryness of the borders of the lids, as if they rubbed against the ball. (Hn., Hg.). *Bell*, *cham*, *caust*, *euphras*, *mez*, *nat-m*, *n-m*, *lyc*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

A feeling as of sand in the eyes. (P. 2 b; T. 8; Hg.). *Caust*, *hep*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *sep*, *sil*, (G.).

A feeling as of sand, with slight lachrymation, must rub the eyes. (P. 4; Hg.). *Aur*, *bell*, *caust*, *kali-b*, *led*, *nat-m*, *lith-c*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *sep*, *sul*, *thuy*, *zinc*, (G.).

*(Hn.) Burning and pricking in the eyes. (P. 2 a, 4; T. 3 Hn., Hg., Per.). *Ac*, *kali-b*, (G.).

*(Hn.) Severe and constant burning in the eyes. (Hn.). *Led*, *nit-ac*, *ran-b*, *sang*, *stict*, *sul*, (G.).

Edges of the lids burn. (Hg.). *Cham*, *dig*, *euph*, *clem*, *puls*, *staph*, *stram*, *sul*, (G.).

Itching of the eyes or of the eyes and nose. (P. 4.). *Agar*, (G.).

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†Inflammation of the eyes, with severe burning pains.

Inflammation of internal surface of eyelids, with severe photophobia; specks on the cornea. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt., Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

17. **Eyes in General.**

Painful pricking in the eyes. (P. 5.). *Rh-t*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Pricking over r. eye. (P. 13.).

Stitching in r. eye. (Hg.). *Aur*, *pet*, *sec*, *zinc*, (G.).

The eyes and temples seem pricked by innumerable red-hot needles. (Hn.). *Eup-per*, (G.).

Sharp, sudden pain in the lids. (P. 5.). *Caust*, *eup-per*, (G.).

Infra-orbital pains. (P. 4.). *Arg-n*, *china*, *mez*, (G.).

Pain as from maturing abscess under each eye. (T. 3.).

Pain in the r. eye and in the head. (Hn.). *Coloc*, *fluor-ac*, (G.).

Aching in the upper half of l. eyeball and above the l. lid. (Hn.). *Ig*, *ac*, *lob*, (G.).

*(Al.) Photophobia. (T. 3, 4; Al., Hg.).

Iritis with injected conjunctiva. (T. 11; Hg.). *Bry*, *kali-iod*, *mez*, *merc-c*, *nit-ac*, *pet*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Spasms and cramps of the lids. (T. 3; Hg.). *Gels*, *n-v*, (G.).

The puffed and swollen lids are tightly closed. (Hg., Er.). *Apis*, *calc*, *crot-t*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Swelling of the lids and conjunctivitis in every case. (T. 1.). *Apis*, (G.).

Lids puffed, swollen. (T. 8, 12, 15.). *Apis*, *ars-sod*, *kali-c*, (G.).

Sensation of light or flashes of light before the eyes when closed or when in the dark. (T. 1; Hn.). *Bell*, *glon*, *cyc*, *merc*, *phos*, *sul*, *valer*, (G.).

Vision disturbed or impaired. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Therid*, (G.).

Vision misty, hazy, as through a veil. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *arum*, *caust*, *croc*, *hyos*, *iod*, *merc*, *phos*, *pet*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Pupils dilated. (T. 2; F. 8, 12; Al.). *Bell*, *hyos*, *stram*, (G.).

Alternate dilation and contraction of the pupils. (Al). *Bar-c*, (G.).

Eyes better in the open air than in a warm room. (Hn., Hg.). *Coff*, *asar*, *phyt*, (G.).

†Ulcers on the inner lids. (Hg., Stillé.) *Euph*, *crot-t*, *clem*, *merc*, *phos*, *puls*, *sul*, *sil*, (G.)

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†Scrofulous Ophthalmia. (Clinical.)
**Discharges acrid, excoriating; pus corroding, the tears hot and scalding; itching, stinging, smarting, stitching, burning, shooting pains; photophobia;

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

18. Hearing, Internal Ear.

Occasional humming in the ears, with debility. (T. 3.). *Ac, china, cant, con, n-v, sul,* (G.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

ulcers on the cornea, vesicles and erosions; the region of the orbit more or less painful. (Farr.)

GROUP I. *Corrosion very severe; pains worse at night.*

Merc-cor.

Inflammation of the most violent character; very restless; discharges very excoriating, blistering; photophobia very intense, lids tightly closed; tearing pains in and about the orbit *(aur, asaf, nit-ac)*, which is very tender *(hep)*; worse from heat *(apis)*. (Farr.)

Ars-alb.

Œdematous lids, pale outside, very red inside and on edges; burn like fire; lids spasmodically closed *(agar, apis, rh-t)*; usually, but not always, better from hot water; can open eyes better in the cool air than in the room; extreme anxiety and restlessness, very apprehensive. (Farr.)

Rhus-t.

Œdematous lids *(merc-c, ars-a, apis)*, which are spasmodically closed; profuse, acrid, gushing tears, and yellow, acrid pus, *which is thinner than in *euphrasia;* pains from eyes to occiput, worse after midnight; relieved somewhat by warmth *(ars-a)*; the itching is more severe than *apis;* *little, watery vesicles along the edge of the excoriations; very restless and anxious, but less apprehensive and more dull than *ars-alb.* (Farr.)

Euphra.

The excoriating discharges *very thick and purulent; the tears very excoriating *(merc-c)*. (Farr.)

GROUP II. *Corrosion severe; pains and ulcerations less so.*

Graphites.

The edges of the lids are thickened, paler than natural (redder, *ars-a*), the angles cracked and bleeding, the tears burning; the excoriating pus and tears are mingled together; the purulent discharge is thinner than *rh-tox*, not worse at night. (Farr.)

Merc-viv.

Worse at night and from the glare of the *fire; syphilitic taint. (Farr.)

Natr-mur.

Marked spasmodic closure of the lids *(ars, apis, rh-t)*; much burning, &c., as in other drugs; *moist scabs at the angles of mouth and nose. (Farr.)

GROUP III. *Corrosion moderate; pains and ulcerations severe.*

Aurum. (Farr.)

*(V.) Great vascularity; profuse scalding tears; severe photophobia. (Farr.)

Apis.

Œdematous lids *(merc-c, ars-a, rh-t)*, which are red-blue, semi-transparent; gushing, profuse, hot tears; sudden, severe pains; better from cold water, worse in the evening. (Farr.)

Kreos.

Hot, scalding tears, worse in the morning. (Farr.)

**(V.) Discharges mild or bland; pains much as in above groups, *ars-sod, *arg-nit, *calc-c, crotal, con, hep, kali-bich, kali-carb, kali-iod, lach, *puls, *sil, *sul, thuya.* (Van.)

***(Norton.) Eyelids swollen and œdematous, first the upper, then the lower.

****(Norton.) Extreme *redness* of inner surface of lids.

****(Norton.) Lachrymation, and discharges *excoriate* the lid and cheek.

(Note continued on next page.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lillienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

18. Hearing, Internal Ear.

Raging noise in the head. (T. 8; Al.). *Calc-c*, *chin*, *graph*, (G.).

Roaring in the head, with heaviness. (T. 3; Hn.). *Bell*, *calc-c*, *caust*, *graph*, *puls*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Burning, stitching, passing outwards, tearing and shooting in the meatus or internal ear. (Hn., Hg.). *Anac*, *cham*, *coloc*, *dulc*, *kreos*, *merc*, *nit-ac*, *staph*, *puls*, (G.).

**(Hn.) Voluptuous tickling in the ear. (Hn.). *Calc-c*, (1–B.).

The meatus seems stopped from without. (Hn.). *Con*, *lyc*, *puls*, *sil*, (1–B.).

The discharges from the ear are cadaverous smelling, profuse, and acrid. (Hg.). *Aur*, *bov*, *grat*, *graph*, **psor*, *tellur*, *thuy*, *sul*, *zinc*, (G.).

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

19. Coryza and Smell.

Slight coryza. (P. 2 b.). *Ac*, *cham*, *n-v*, *merc*, *sul*, (G.).

Coryza and nasal obstruction. (P. 3.). *Ac*, *bell*, *merc*, (G.).

Coryza with itching in the nostrils. (P. 4; Stillé.). *Euphorb*, *physost*, *rumex*, *squill*, (G.).

***(K.) Sneezing and acute watery coryza. (P. 13; Hn., Hg.). *Ac*, *al-c*, *arum*, *bell*, *gels*, (G.).

He felt as if he had taken cold. (P. 15.). *Ac*, *bell*, *gels*, *merc*, *n-v*, *puls*, *sang*, (G.).

****(K.) Watery coryza (P. 13; Hn.); discharge acrid. (Hn., Hg.). *Al-cep*, *arum*, *nit-ac*, *merc-c*, *phyt*, (G.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

***(Norton.) *Burning* on the margin of the lids.

****(Norton.) *Burning* in the eyes.

**(Norton.) The lids are *dry* and painful and *rub* against the balls.

Use of Arsenic. and Rhus.

Both *arsenicum* and *rhus-t* are often indicated in scrofulous cases, but the *paroxysmal* character of the pains, the *extreme prostration* often present, the *burning*, *stitching* pains, and the *excoriating* discharges will distinguish arsenic.

The *brilliant red* inner margins of the lids, the *dryness* of the inner surfaces, are very marked indications for its use in trachoma.

A very pronounced *anæmic hyperæsthesia* is associated with the nervous symptoms of arsenic.

Warm applications generally relieve.

Attacks often alternate from one eye to the other, and the periodicity appears in a recurrence every Fall. (Norton's Ophthalmic Therapeutics.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lillienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

19. Coryza and Smell.

†Disagreeable heat and dryness in the nasal fossa. (1–B.; P. 3, 15; Hn., Hg.). *Cham*, (G.).

Nose stopped. (P. 15; Hn.). *Alumin*, *calc-c*, *graph*, *lyc*, *merc*, *phos*, *sep*, *sil*, *sul*, (G.).

Nose stopped, throat sore. (T. 3; Stillé.). *Ac*, *bell*, *am-m*, *bov*, *con*, *phos*, *phyt*, *rh-t*, *puls*, (G.).

Nose and eyes itch. (P. 4.). *Arg-n*, *caust*, *cina*, *con*, *physost*, *squill*, *sul*, *thuy*, (G.).

Much nasal discharge with coryza. (P. 7.). *Puls*, *verat-v*, (G.).

Discharge of thick mucus and clotted blood, which is hawked up with great relief. (P. 15.). *China*, *cham*, *ipec*, *plat*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *sabin*, *stram*, (G.).

Easy secretion of phlegm. (P. 16.). *Kali-b*, *puls*, (G.).

††Severe coryza with hoarseness. (Hn.). *Ac*, *gels*, *caust*, (G.).

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†Continual burning in the nose; very free watery discharge, acrid and burning. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

††Coryza.

Aconite.

Nasal mucous membrane dry and irritable; smell acute; frequent sneezing; larynx feels raw and compressed,* very sensitive to inhaled air; worse coming into warm room (*rumex*, better); constant dry, hacking cough, from larynx, very severe, with taste of blood (*rh-t*); cheeks very red. (Dunham.)

Belladonna.

Repeated severe sneezing, nose obstructed or discharging water; *dry, violent, hacking cough, from tightness of chest, constant night and day; *fauces bright red, face very red. (Dunham.)

Bryonia.

Violent sneezing; fluent nostrils,* stitching frontal headache, worse from stooping; hoarseness, voice altered; hacking, dry *cough from pit of stomach or a definite spot in trachea; *worse coming into warm room (*ac*); face dusky. (Dunham.)

Carbo-veg.

Sneezing, tickling, creeping in the nostrils; *ineffectual attempts to sneeze; hoarseness worse towards ev'g; tightness, *rawness, and burning in the chest (*ars-alb*); rawness behind the sternum (*rumex*). (Dunham.)

Arsen-alb.

Coryza, *thin, watery, excoriating; nose stuffed up; *throbbing, dull, frontal headache. (Farr.)

Allium-sat.

Coryza, *tears bland, nose acrid; throat raw; cough from tickling in larynx (followed well by *phos* for chest). (Farr.)

Ammonium-mur.

Nose stopped more at night than by day; one nostril closed, the other open; acrid, excoriating water from the nose (*ars-a*, *alli*); *throat swollen, tonsils throbbing; very viscid phlegm in the throat, which is very difficult to dislodge (*ars-sod*). (Farr.)

(*Note continued on next page.*)

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19. Coryza and Smell.

Coryza and stiff neck. (P. 3, 11.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

Coryza and stiffness of the muscles. (P. 3.). *Gels*, *n-v*, (G.).

Burning of nose and mouth (Hn., Hg.), very severe. (T. 12; Al.). *Arum-t*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Alternate mell of pitch and sulphur before the nose. (Hn., Hg.). *Graph*, *sul*, (G.).

Loss of smell. (Hn.). *Anac*, *gels*, *kali-b*, *kali-i*, *nat-m*, (G.).

Nasal ulcers. (Hg., Stillé.). *Nit-ac*, (G.).

Crusts and sloughs from the nostrils, with burning. (Hg., Stillé.). *Ambr*, *nat-c*, **sep*, *sil*, *crot-tig*, (G.).

Epistaxis while vomiting. (Hn., Al.).

Difficulty of swallowing. (F. 1.).

*(K.) Nasal discharge acrid. (Clin.).

20. Throat and Chest.

THROAT AND EXUDATES.

Soft palate, red, especially at the base. (P. 6.). *(Bright)*, *bell apis; (dark)*, *ac*, *bapt*, *fluor-ac*, *merc-iod*, *merc-c*, (G.).

The throat is a little sore. (P. 9; Hg.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

Bromine.

Coryza, profuse, watery, excoriating; nostrils alternately stopped; smarting and burning within nose; *heavy pressure at root of nose as if the brain would be pressed out. (Farr.)

Chamomilla.

Coryza from cold winds *(ac, nux-v)*; nose stopped, but drips hot water; sneezing, sleepless from cough, *or cough without waking, *very petulant. (Farr.)

Euphrasia.

*Tears acrid, nasal discharge bland (*allium*, the reverse.) (Dunham.)

Ipecac.

Arsenicum-alb follows *ipec* well in the colds of chubby children. (Farr.)

Kali-carb.

*Catches cold at every little exposure (see *nat-c*); hoarseness and loss of voice *(caust)*; stinging in throat on swallowing *(ammon-mur)*. (Farr.)

Merc-v.

Rawness and soreness of nose and throat, *worse in damp weather. (Farr.)

Nux-v.

Nose stopped, dry; or *fluent by day, dry at night; eyes water, throat raw; from dry cold, or sitting on cold stones. (Farr.)

Natr-mur.

Every exposure brings on fresh cold, *from depressed state; *profuse mucus, not much altered; smell lost; frequent sneezing. (Farr.)

Natr-carb.

Fluent coryza, *provoked by least draft of air, entirely relieved by sweating. (Farr.)

Penthor-sed.

*Nostrils feel wet, but are dry; throat and nose feel raw. (Farr.)

Swallowing is a little difficult. (P. 6.). *Nit-ac*, (G.).

The pharynx is a little reddened. (P. 10; T. 1, 5).

Burning in the pharynx. (P. 13; T. 1, 12; Al.). *Bell*, (G.).

**(Hn.) Burning in the throat. (T. 12; Hn.). *Æsc*, *bell*, *diosc*, *euph*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Burning, dryness, soreness, and scraping in the throat and chest. (T. 3.). *Caust*, (G.).

Burning; swallowing is difficult. (Hn., Hg.). *Bar-c*, *kali-n*, *kali-bini*, *lach*, (G.).

Severe burning in the throat with salivation. (Al.). *Bapt*, *merc-c*, (G.).

***(K.) The tonsils are inflamed and swollen, burning. (Hg., Al.). *Bar-c*, *lach*, *lyc*, *merc-iod-r*, (G.).

The throat feels rough. (Hn.). *Cist*, *graph*, *gels*, *phyt*, (G.).

Difficult swallowing (F. 1; Hg.), with burning. (Hg.). *Bar-c*, *lach*, (G.).

A large aptha at the base of each pillar of the fauces; the border is red. (P. 10; T. 5). *Arum*, *bell*, *merc-c*, *merc-i-r*, *nit-ac*, *phyt*, *psor*, *sang*, (G.).

Angina herpetica; vesicles and oblong spot. (Hn.). *Apis*, *canth*, *rh-t*, *sul*, (G.).

Sensation of a lump of mucus in the throat, with taste of blood in the mouth. (Hn.). *Sars*, (G.).

***(K.) Malignant sore throat (Hn.) in scarlatina. (Hg.). *Ail*, *lach*, *mer-c*, *nit-ac*, (G.).

Gangrenous sore throat (Hn.). *Apis*, *bapt*, *merc-b-i*, *mur-ac*, *merc-cyan*, *phyt*, (G.).

Throat feels constricted, as if she would suffocate. (Tox. 3.). *Atrop*, *bell*, *canth*, *hyos*, **lach*, *merc-c*, *sang*, *stram*, (G.).

(b). LARYNX AND VOICE.

Larynx constricted. (T. 3; Al., Hg.). *Bell*, *cup*, *camph*, *lach*, *phyt*, *phos*, *puls*, (G.).

Larynx sensitive to pressure. (Hg.). *Ac*, *lach*, *spong*, (G.).

Hoarseness, tightness, and dryness of the throat. (F. 2.). *Ac*, *bell*, *phos*, *kali-b*, (G.).

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20. **Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.**

***(K.) Hoarse, throat constricted. (T. 15.). *Ac*, *bell*, *dros*, *hyos*, *lach*, *spong*, *v-v*, (G.).

***(K.) Voice rough and hoarse. (T. 3; Hn., Al.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *china*, *cham*, *phos*, *rumex*, (G.).

Hoarseness in the chest. (T. 3.). *Phos*, *rumex*, *sang*, *sil*, (G.).

*(Al.) Voice trembling. (T. 7; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bar-c*, (G.).

*(Al.) Voice broken and uneven. (Al.). *Cact*, *camph*, (G.).

Voice weak and low. (Al.). *Caul*, *lyc*, *psor*, *verat*, (G.).

Voice hollow and faint. (Al., Hg.). *Nat-m*, *verat*, (G.).

Voice lost. (T. 3, 8.). *Arg-m*, *carb-v*, *caust*, *iod*, *kali-c*, (G.).

Return of lost voice. (T. 3.).

Left vocal cord paralyzed. (T. 17.). *Cina*, *caust*, *gels*, *lach*, (G.).

(c). CHEST AND RESPIRATION.

Oppression of the chest as if bound with a hoop. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Cact*, *iod*, *led*, *mang-c*, (G.).

Short breathing, with effort (T. 3), from reprecussed eruptions. (Hg.). *Ant-t*, (G.).

**(Al.) Shortness of breath on walking (Al.), even to suffocation. (T. 3.). *Cham*, *dros*, *phos*, (G.).

†**(Hn.) Tightness of the chest, and shortness of breath from coughing. (Hn.).

Oppression of the chest (T. 3; Hn., Al.), very violent. (Al.). *Ant-t*, *cact*, *ipec*, (G.).

****(K.) Periodical attacks of dyspnœa. (T. 3.). *Al-sat*, (G.).

Cough on deep inspiration or moving. (T. 3; Hn.). *Al*, (G.).

Violent cough with flow of water from the mouth. (Hn.). *Ambr*, (G.).

***(K.) Short, dry cough, with occasional thick, yellow expectoration. (T. 3; Hn.). *Calc-c*, *phos*, *puls*, *stann*, (1–B.).

Cough prevents sleep. (T. 3; Hn.). *Ac*, *bell*, *cham*, *dros*, (G.).

Dry cough with twitching in the hip. (Hn.). *Cimic*, (G.).

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†Phthisis trachealis, with deficient secretion of mucus.
Suffocative attacks at n. in bed.
Dry cough after drinking.
Hæmoptosis at night; acute suppuration of lungs. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey, Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Li., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.

Cough after drinking (Hn.), in the e. in bed, with nausea and retching. (Hn.). *Phos*, *verat*, (G.).

Sputa difficult to loosen. (T. 3, Hn.). *Ars-sod*, *kali-bich*, (G.).

Expectoration tastes salty (Hn.), bitter (Hg.). *Ars*, *lyc*, (1–B.).

Expectoration is blood-streaked (Hn.), frothy (Hn., Hg.), of clotted blood (Hn.). *Bry*, *bell*, *chin*, *farr*, *ipec*, *sabin*, (1–B.).

Purulent, putrid, offensive. (Hn., Hg.). *Calc-c*, *chin*, *con*, *lyc*, *phos*, *sep*, *sil*, (1–B.).

Painful expectoration. (Hn.). *Bry*, *dros*, *sticta*, (G.).

****(K.) Burning in the chest. (T. 3; Hn., Al.). *Bell*, *canth*, *caust*, *carb-v*, *phos*, *merc*, (G.).

Soreness in the throat and at the pit of the stomach on talking, breathing, or moving. (T. 3; Hg.). *Bry*, *n-v*, (G.).

Rawness in the chest. (Hn.). *Bell*, *caust*, *eup-per*, *gels*, (G.).

****(K.) Sudden attacks of influenza, with great prostration and oppression of chest. (Hg.). *Ant-t*, *ipec*, *verat*, (G.).

Some oppression on going up stairs. (P. 9; Hn.). *Brom*, *bar-c*, *cact*, *nit-ac*, *stann*, (G.).

Smothered feeling while walking in the open air. (Hn.). *Cact*, *dig*, *spig*, (G.).

Slight dyspnœa when walking. (P. 13; Hn.). *Caust*, (G.).

Asthmatic breathing after a hearty meal. (P. 13.). *Cham*, *lach*, *n-m*, *phos*, *puls*, *viola*, (G.).

A fit of dyspnœa every half-h., lasting for 5 to 10 m. (T. 3.). *Spong*, *spig*, (G.).

Great dyspnœa, with pain in the r. shoulder and chest. (Hn.). *Dig*, *puls*, *stann*, (G.).

Dyspnœa occurring in sleep. (T. 3.). *Carb-v*, *hep*, *sul*, (G.).

†**(Al.) Oppressed breathing in all positions. (Al.). *Ac*, *ars*, *bell*, *bry*, *carb-v*, *cup*, *ign*, *ipec*, *n-v*, *phos*, *puls*, *sep*, (1–B.).

Hurried breathing (T. 5) from excitement (Hg.). *Dig*, (G.).

*(Al.) Anxious, short respiration. (Al.). *Ac*, *ipec*, *phos*, (1–B.).

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†Constriction of chest with every motion, want of breath.
Anxiety in chest.
Angina pectoris; hydrothorax; palpitation, with great anxiety at night.
Chilliness in chest. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F. Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Co., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh. Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

20. **Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.**

**(Hn.) Respiration difficult, with great anguish. (T. 3; Hn.). *Ac*, *coff*, *spig*, *spong*, (G.).

Respiration became painful. (T. 12; Al., Stillé.). *Ac*, (G.).

Respiration greatly embarrassed. (T. 12; Al.). *Ant-t*, *ipec*, (G.).

Fine whistling rales, with dyspnœa. (Hn.). *Aralia*, *ambr*, *cup*, *hep*, *phos-ac*, *spong*, (G.).

Heavy breathing interrupted by sighing. (T. 7.). *Dig*, *hell*, *ig*, *physost*, *sil*, *stram*, (G.).

A kind of spasmodic catch in her breathing. (T. 8.).

Was obliged to open the window to breathe, on account of such a sense of suffocation. (P. 9; Hn.). *Hep*, *ipec*, **puls*, *samb*, *spong*, (1–B.).

*(Al.) The air passages feel constricted, as if he would suffocate. (Al.).

Distressed breathing, ending in asphyxia. (Al.).

Respiration very slow and labored. (Al., Hg.). *Bell*, (1–B.); *caps*, *cup*, *ig*, *hep*, *oleand*, (2–B.).

***(K.) Cold air makes her cough. (Hn.). *Caust*, *hyosc*, *phos*, *puls*, *sil*, *sep*, *stram*, (G.).

Nostrils stopped; dry, hacking cough. (P. 15.). *Ac*, (G.).

††Labored, painful respiration, with cough. (Hn., Stillé.). *Ant-t*, *ipec*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

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††Asthma.

Apis.

Difficult respiration, he does not see how he can get another breath. (Farr.

Arg-nit.

Purely nervous asthma; much worse in a crowded room; very great dyspnœa. (Farr.)

Ars-alb.

He must sit upright; great anxiety and restlessness; constricted chest. (Farr.)

Brom.

He cannot get enough air into the lungs; he tries to breathe more deeply; his larynx is constricted. (Farr.)

Calladium.

Catarrhal asthma; fluttering as of a bird about the heart. (Ed.)

Carbo-veg.

Asthma from flatulent distention (*lycop*, *nux-v*); also asthma of old people, very greatly debilitated; they look as if they would die in the paroxyms; face very blue. (Farr.)

Cuprum.

The spasmodic element predominates; blue face (*ant-t*, *carbo-veg*, *op*); the patient almost goes into spasms in trying to get breath. (Farr.)

Kali-bich.

(*Note continued on next page.*)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.

Hectic fever and cough. (Stillé.). *Eup-per*, *lyc*, *kali-c*, *phos*, *sang*, *sil*, *sep*, *stram*, (G.).

Chest and stomach painful. (T. 12.). *N-v*, (G.).

Very susceptible to changes of the weather. (Hg.). *Con*, *chin*, *nat-s*, *phos*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Cough caused:

****(K.) By inhaling cold air. (Hn.). *Rumex*, *al-cep*, (G.).

By tickling, burning, itching, or smarting in the chest. (Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Merc*, *nat-m*, *sep*, *psor*, *caps*, *hyos*, *phos*, *am-c*, *arn*, *aur-m*, *rumex*, *calc*, *fluor*, (G.).

By a feeling of dust in the throat. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bell*, (G.).

****(K.) By a feeling of smoke. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ig*, *brom*, *ars-sod*, *bar-c*, (G.).

From coming into a warm room. (Hn., Al., Ag.). *Am-c*, *ac*, *bry*, *ver-a*, *nat-c* (*better*, *phos*), (G.).

From lying down. (Hn.). *Spig*, *puls*, *bell*, *hyos*, *dros*, *lith-c*, *lauro*, *sil*, *mez*, *caust*, *nit-ac*, (G.).

From moving about. (Hn.). *Ferr*, *spig*, *bell*, (G.).

From inhaling dust or smoke. (Hn.). *Euph*, *sul*, (G.).

*(Hn.) Frequent dry, hacking cough. (F. 2; Hn.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *dros*, *spong*, *puls*, *stict*, (G.).

Incessant after midnight. (Hn.). *Bell*, *n-v*, *ruta*, *sambu*, (G.).

With yellowish expectoration. (T. 15.). *Calc-c*, *phos*, (1–B.).

***(K.) Expectoration salty. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ars*, *lyc*, (1–B.).

Foul. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Puls*, (1–B.); *ars-iod*, *merc*, (2–B.).

Putrid. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Calc-c*, *chin*, *con*, *kali*, *lyc*, *phos*, (1–B.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

Asthmatic breathing from thick, stringy, adherent mucus in bronchi; better sitting up and leaning forward; worse after midnight. (Farr.)

Lache.

Roused from sleep by a paroxysm of dyspnœa; can bear nothing tight about the throat; coughs up a quantity of watery mucus with great relief. (Farr.)

Lobel.

There seems to be a lump in the stomach, which feels very weak; this feeling spreads to the chest; causes dyspnœa with salivation. (Farr.)

Nux-v.

Asthma with gastric disorders; belching greatly relieves (*carbo-veg*, *lyc*); worse in cold air. (Farr.)

Asthmatic breathing, loose rattling in chest; must sit up; cannot lie down; *blatta orientalis* (3x every 2 h.). (Ed.)

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20. **Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.**

****(K.) Blood-streaked. (Hn., Hg.). *Bry*, *chin*, *ferr*, (1–B.).

Clotted blood. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ferr*, *ipec*, *nit-ac*, *phos*, (1–B.).

*(Dunham) Scanty. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Stram*, *lyc*, *lach*, (G.).

Very difficult and painful. (Hn., Al.).

****(K.) Frothy saliva, like ****(K.) mucus streaked with blood. (K.).

Bronchitic rales in the chest. (T. 15.). *Phos*, *sul*, *ipec*, *kali-bich*, *can-sat*, *tart-e*, (G.).

†***(K.) Infiltration of the apices of the lungs. (F. 2.). *Spong*, (G.).

Tuberculosis of the apices. (F. 2.). *Acet-ac*, *phos-ac*, *agar*, (G.).

Posterior of both lungs engorged. (F. 9; Al.).

Inflammation of the lungs. (T. 20.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *ipec*, (G.).

Bronchi red and inflamed (post-mortem). (F. 2, 9.). *Ac*, (G.).

Costal pleura red and inflamed (post-mortem). (F. 7.). *Apis*, *bry*, *canth*, (G.).

Pleurisy, acute or chronic. (Hg.). *Apis*, *bry*, *caps*, *canth*, (G.).

21. Pulse and Circulation.

Rise of pulse, hot, flushed, thirsty. (P. 13; T. 2, 15; F. 7; Hn., Al., Hg., &c.). *Ac*, *bry*, *iod*, *merc*, *phos*, *phos-ac*, (1–B.).

Rise of pulse. (P. 13, 14, 16; T. 1, 2, 3, 12, 15, 20; F. 1, 2, 4, 7, 12; Hn., Al., Hg., Er., Stillé.).

The pulse is stronger and more frequent. (P. 16; T. 2, 3; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé, Er.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *chel*, *nitrum*, (1–B.).

Pretty sharp pulse. (F. 7; Al., Er.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, (1–B.).

Pulse strong, with a very distinct bellows murmur. (T. 2.). *Cocc*, *ferr*, *spig*, *spong*, (G.).

Rather irritable and violent, not agreeing with the radial artery. (Al.).

Jerky pulse. (T. 2.). *Agar*, *cact*, *coff*, (G.).

Tumultuous beating of the heart. (T. 2, 3, 20; Hn., Al., Stillé.). *Am-c*, *kali-n*, (G.).

Tumultuous, audible, and visible beating of the heart. (Al.). *Dig*, *plumb*, *puls*, (G.).

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†Especially the right. (K.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

21. Pulse and Circulation.

Very small pulse. (T. 5; Hg.). *Ac*, *carb-v*, *cup*, *guaiac*, *lauro*, *sil*, *stann*, *ver*, (1–B.).

***(K.,) *(Al.) Very small, rapid pulse. (F. 1, 2, 4, 7, 12; Hn., Al., Er.). *Æth*, *ars-chin*, *chin*, *cina*, *carb-v*, *cup*, *dig*, *hell*, *sec*, *tereb*, *tart-e*, *verat*, (G.).

†Weak, contracted, irregular pulse. (T. 7, 8; F. 1, 2, 7; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Chin*, *dig*, *nat-m*, (3–B.).

Pulse scarcely perceptible. (T. 5, 8; F. 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 13; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *carb-v*, *sec*, *verat*, (1–B.).

Pulse slow. (Hn., Al.). *Camph*, *con*, *gels*, *verat*, (G.).

Numerous hemorrhages under the pericardium (this lesion is frequent and characteristic, C. D. P.). (F. 5.).

Muscle defined and rigid; the left heart empty, the right full of black blood. (F. 7.).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22. Mouth, Tongue, Gums, and Teeth.

(a). Mouth.

A sensation of heat in the mouth. (P. 1; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Borax*, *clem*, *cham*, (G.).

Heat in his mouth, with great thirst. (P. 1; Hn., Hg.). *Badia*, *bell*, *lact-ac*, *sang*, (G.).

**(Al.) Heat in the mouth, throat, and stomach. (Al., Hg.). *Arum*, *brom*, *merc-cor*, (G.).

*Violent burning on the tongue, palate, and throat. (T. 12; Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *canth*, *caps*, *carb-ac*, *coccul*, (G.).

Feeling of sand in the mouth. (Al.).

Dryness of the mouth. (P. 3 b, 10; T. 7; Al.; Hn., Hg., Stillé.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *mur-ac*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Dryness at the back of the mouth. (P. 3 b.). *Merc-c*, (G.).

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†Ars-alb.

Arsenic is one of the indispensable remedies in the treatment of senile heart, and quite as much so as *digitalis;* besides, it is an excellent stomachic. It often does this in doses of one one-hundredth of a grain once a day, and frequently this is the largest dose that can be tolerated. (Hale's Practice, 1894.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl. Hale. Hh., Hughes, J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

22. Mouth, Tongue, Gums, and Teeth.

Great dryness of the mouth. (Hn.). *Ac*, *hyos*, *kali-n*, *mos*, (G.).
Tongue dry; lips and nostrils dry. (Al., Hg.). *Bry*, *mez*, (G.).
Lips swollen and cracked. (T. 3.). *Caps*, *clem*, *hell*, *sul*, (G.).
Herpetic vesicles on the lips. (T. 1.). *Caust*, *phos-ac*, *sars*, (G.).
Lips covered with black spots. (T. 7.). *Ac*, *bry*, *chin*, (G.).
The gums are sore. (P. 3 b, 10; T. 5, 8, 11; F. 2; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Merc*, *mur-ac*, *nit-ac*, (G.).
The gums are sore, swollen, and painful. (T. 8; Stillé.). *Arg-n*, *ant-c*, *kreos*, *phos*, (G.).
Pain and soreness in the gums, beginning on the l. side. (P. 3.).
The gums bleed, are painful, and streaked with false membrane. (P. 3 b; P. 10; Hg.). *Merc-c*, *plumb*, (G.).
A crimson line on the gums. (T. 11.).
Papules and pustules on the gums and mouth. (F. 2.). *Iod*, *sep*, *staph*, *sul*, (G.).
Superficial ulceration of the mouth, the breath is fetid. (Al.). *Merc*, (G.).
***(K.) Bluish aphthæ in the mouth. (Hg.). *Aurum*, *lach*, (G.).
***(K.) Aphthæ, first white, then black. (Al.).
Aphthæ in mouth and throat. (P. 3, 10; T. 5, 8; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Mur-ac*, *nit-ac*, *phyt*, (G.).
Mucous membrane of the mouth slightly abraded. (Al.; T. 5.).
Painful blisters in the mouth. (Al.). *Bell*, *caps*, *canth*, (G.).
†Black blisters in the mouth. (F. 1.). *Mur-ac*, (G.).
Inside the mouth black like charcoal. (F. 1.).
Mucous membrane of the mouth cold and moist. (F. 1, 4; Al.).
Salivation. (P. 3 b, 6, 8; T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Ant-t*, *arum*, *kali-i*, *merc*, *merc-c*, *podo*, *ver*, (G.).
Brownish slime on the teeth. (Hg.).
Saliva tinged with blood. (P. 3; T. 12; Al., Hg.). *Canth*, *nit-ac*, *n-v*, *rh-t*, (G.).

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†Dry, blackish, cracked lips.
Swelling of submaxillary glands.
Black or brown, parched, cracked tongue.
Aphthæ in mouth.
Gangrene of tongue. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lillienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

22. Mouth, Tongue, Gums, and Teeth.

*Saliva clear, with black grains in it. (F. 1.).

(b). TONGUE.

Tongue dry, without redness. (T. 2; Hn.).

Tongue coated, mouth dry. (P. 10.). *Ant-c*, *bry*, *merc*, (G.).

*(Al.) Tongue white and dry. (F. 7; Hn., Al.). *Anac*, *ant-c*, *bry*, *n-v*, *puls*, (G.).

Tongue coated with a thin, white fur. (T. 3; Hg.). *Ant-t*, (G.).

***(K.) Tongue dry, lips and nostrils dry. (Al., Hg.). *Phos*, (G.).

***(K.) Tongue dry and parched, very thirsty. (T. 5.). *Bry*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Tongue dry and morbidly red. (T. 5; Hg.). *Bapt*, *bell*, (G.).

Tongue hot and very dry. (F. 1.). *Arg-n*, (G.).

Tongue dry, hard, and fissured. (Hg., Stillé.). *Hyosc*, (G.).

***(K.) Burning in the tongue. (Hn., Al., Hg.; T. 12.). *Merc-c*, *mez*, *nit-ac*, *tereb*, (G.).

Rather red at the tip, clean. (F. 1; Hg.). *Dig*, *hyosc*, (G.).

***(K.) Red and fiery, mouth excoriated. (F. 2; Hn.). *Kreos*, (G.).

Center and root coated, edges and tip red. (Er.). *Fluor-ac*, (G.).

****(K.) Edges red, with imprint of the teeth. (Hg.). *Chelid*, (G.).

**(Al.) Furred, a red streak down the middle, tip very red. (Al.). *Phyt*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Papillæ prominent, tip red. (Al.). *Arum*, *podo*, (G.).

****(K.) Tongue furred, dry, brown, or black. (K.).

Tongue moist, whitish in the center. (Al.). *Gels*, (G.).

Tongue swollen. (Al., Hg.). *Apis*, *merc*, *stram*, (G.).

Looked sodden, tip and edges very red and sore. (F. 1.). *Bell*, *merc*, *puls*, (G.).

Scalded lips, tongue, and mouth. (Stillé.). *Æsc*, *iris*, (G.).

****(K.) A thick brownish coating on the lips, teeth, and tongue. (Al., Hg.). *Bapt*, *chin*, (G.).

***(K.) Tongue and mucous membrane of mouth cold to touch. (F. 1.). *Camph*, *cist*, (G.).

***(K.) Many of the papillæ were hardened and black. (F. 1..)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

Black blisters on the tongue. (F. 1.). *Muriat-ac*, (G.).

(c). TEETH.

Pain in the teeth. (P. 3 b, 8; T. 3, 7; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bry*, *merc*, *puls*, (G.).

Severe pain in the teeth. (P. 8; T. 3, 7; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, *mez*, *spig*, (G.).

Pain in the teeth with salivation. (P. 3 b, 8.). *Merc*, (G.).

Pain in the teeth with mastication. (T. 3.). *Bry*, *hyos*, (G.).

The affected tooth does not pain on mastication. (Hn.). *Rhod*, *sil*, *spig*, (G.).

Pain in the r. upper and lower molars. (P. 3 b; Al.). *Mez*, (G.).

***(K.) Pain in the teeth, better from heat, worse from cold. (Hn.). *Agn*, *kal-i*, *phos*, *sil*, (G.).

†Pain in aching teeth worse from touch. (T. 3; Hn., Hg., Al.). *Coloc*, (G.).

***(K.) The teeth feel loose. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.) *Lyc*, *merc*, *nit-ac*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *sul*, (G.).

The tooth feels too long; is sensitive; it ulcerates. (Hn.). *Am-c*, *colch*, *merc*, *sil*, (G.).

Irritating, burning, stinging, jerking, twitching toothache. (Hn., Al., Hg.).

Toothache makes her furious. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ver-a*, (G.).

Toothache streaking into the temple. (Hn.).

Abscess above canine; the jaw becomes necrosed. (Hn., Al.). *Arg-n*, *am-c*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Great formation of tartar on the teeth. (P. 3 b.). *Mez*, (G.).

Parotiditis. (F. 6; Al., Hg.).

Toothache better from heat, but not too strong heat. (Hn.). *Lyc*, *mur-ac*, *sil*, (G.).

Toothache worse from cold; *bell*, *grat*, *merc*, *sil*, *spig*, *rh-t*, (G.); from touch, chewing, pressure, at night after sleep. (Hn., Al., Hg.).

Worse from cold or heat. *Hell*, (G.).

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†Toothache relieved by warmth of stove; it comes on at night. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

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23. Taste, Appetite, and Thirst.

(a). TASTE AND APPETITE.

Good appetite. (P. 14, 15; Hg.). *Chin*, *cina*, ***graph***, (1–B.).

Ravenous appetite. (P. 13; T. 11.). *Calc-c*, *chin*, *cina*, (1–B.).

He ate heartily, and at an unusual hour, and felt well afterwards. (P. 13; Stillé.).

No appetite, but felt well after eating. (P. 13; Hn.).

No appetite. (P. 3 b, 10, 13, 15; T. 20; Hn., Al., Stillé.). *Chin*, *cyclam*, *n-v*, ***rh-t***, ***sep***, *sil*, (1–B.).

(K.) No appetite, considerable thirst. (P. 13; Stillé.). *Chin*, ***merc, ***rh-t***, ***sul***, (G.).

Appetite poor, slight thirst, white tongue. (T. 3.). *Puls*, (1–B.).

Loss of appetite, slight languor. (T. 20.). *Ig*, ***natr-s***, (G.).

Complete loss of appetite for some days. (P. 3 b; T. 20; Hn.). *Cocc*, *colch*, *ferr*, ***petrol***, (G.).

Disgust for food, with transient desire for this or that. (T. 3.).

Marked disgust for food. (P. 10; T. 3; Hn.). *Chin*, *colch*, (G.).

The smell of cooked meat is intolerable. (Hn.). *Dig*, *cocc*, *colch*, ***sep***, ***tabac***, (G.).

Inclined to eat, but everything is disgusting. (T. 3.). ***Arn***, (G.).

Aversion to meats, fats, gruels, starchy foods; better not eating. (Hg.). *Puls*, (G.).

Cannot endure the sight or smell of foods. (Hg.). *Colch*, (G.).

(K.) Taste sourish. (T. 3; Hn., Al.). *Bell*, *calc-c*, ***china, *n-v*, ***phos***, ***puls***, ***sul***, ***tart-e***, (1–B.).

(K.) Metallic taste, throat constricted. (Stillé.). ***Cup, (1–B.).

Taste altered. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Chin*, ***puls***, ***rh-t***, (1–B.).

Taste wooden, dry. (Al., Hg.). *Stram*, (G.).

†Food tastes bitter, sour, salty; not salt enough. (Hn., Hg.). *Merc*, ***phos***, ***puls***, (1–B.).

****(K.) Mouth tastes bitter. (Hn., Hg., Al.). ***Bry***, ***cham***, *merc*, ***n-v***, ***puls***, ***sep***, ***verat***, (1–B.).

Water tastes flat, nasty, bitter. (Hn., Hg.). **Bry*, *coloc*, (G.).

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†Bitter taste after eating or drinking.

Continual longing for liquids; often and little; for acids, for whiskey. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K, Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

23. **Taste, Appetite, and Thirst.**

Unhopped beer tastes bitter. (Hn.).

***(K.) Great desire for refreshing things. (Hn.). *Coccul*, *phos*, *phos-ac*, *puls*, *valer*, (1–B.).

****(K.) Desire for acids, for sour fruits. (Hn.). *Verat*, (1–B.).

***(K.) Desire for rye bread, warm food, vegetables, fruits. (Hg.). *Plumb*, (2–B.).

After eating the stomach pains. (Hn.). *Bry*, *n-v*, *puls*, (G.).

After eating the food lies heavy. (Hn.). After eating, burning, nausea, and vomiting. (Hn., Hg.). *Phyt*, (G.).

(b). THIRST.

Want of thirst, absence of thirst. (P. 2, P. 3 a, 3 b, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 a, 10 b.). *Ant-t*, *apis*, *n-m*, *puls*, (G.).

Thirst not marked. (F. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12.). *Hell*, *menyan*, (1–B.).

Thirst not mentioned. (T. 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17; F. 7, 9, 10, 13.).

Thirst. (P. 1, 12, 13, 14, 15; T. 1, 3, 5, 11, 15; F. 1, 5, 7, 10, 11; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Ac*, *bry*, *calc*, *cham*, (1–B.).

Thirst only by day. (Hn.).

Thirst only by night. (Hn.). *Cycl*, (G.).

Thirst with fever. (P. 13; Hn.). *Ac*, *bry*, *bell*, *chin*, *dig*, *merc*, *natr-s*, *pod*, *ver*, (G.).

Thirst as from heat ascending from the stomach. (T. 3.). *Nit-ac*, (G.).

***(K.) With the chill, no thirst; with the heat, thirsty, but not inclined to drink; with the sweat, great thirst. (Hn., Hg.). *Cham*, *chin*, (1–B.).

Unusual thirst. (P. 1; T. 1, 15; F. 7; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Merc-c*, *nat-s*, *rh-t*, *sec*, *verat*, (G.).

Heat in the mouth, with thirst. (P. 1; T. 3; F. 10, 11; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *nit-ac*, *merc-c*, *nat-s*, *rh-t*, *sec*, (G.).

Heat and acidity of the stomach with thirst. (P. 12.). *Lob*, (G.).

**(Al.) Violent burning in the stomach with *(Al.) burning thirst, and no special desire to drink. (Al., Hg.). *Canth*, (G.).

****(K.) Agonizing thirst. (T. 5, 11, 13; F. 11.). *Ac*, *bry*, *dig*, *chin*, *merc*, *merc-c*, *nat-s*, *pod*, *verat*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl. Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

23. Taste, Appetite, and Thirst.

†Severe thirst, not allayed by drinking. (P. 1; T. 3, 5, 7, 11; F. 1, 5.). *Bry*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Violent thirst, mouth and tongue icy cold. (Hg., Al.). *Camph*, *sec*, *verat*, (G.).

Wants water very cold and in small amounts; other drinks in large amounts. (Hg.).

****(K.) Great dryness of the mouth, with severe thirst; yet he drinks but little at a time, and often. (Hn.). *Ver-a*, (G.).

He drinks much and often. (P. 1; T. 11; Hn.). *Bell*, *bry*, (G.).

Thirst following diarrhœa. (Hn.).

Drinking causes nausea. (P. 13; Hn., Al., Hg.).

****(K.) Insatiable thirst, with vomiting of all fluids. (Hn., Al., Stillé.).

Insatiable thirst, but the smallest amount of water is at once rejected; (T. 11; Hg.). *Ac*, *apoc*, *kreos*, *tart-e*, *verat*, (G.).

After drinking, shivering and chilliness. (T. 3; Hn.). *Eup-per*, *caps*, (G.).

After drinking, the water lies heavy in the stomach. (Hg.). *Apoc*, *rhod*, *rh-t*, (G.).

24. Oesophagus, Swallowing, and Stomach.

(a). ŒSOPHAGUS AND SWALLOWING.

Slight contractions of the œsophagus. (P. 15; T. 5, 12.). *Agar*, *gels*, *hyos*, *stram*, (G.).

Throat seems contracted, making swallowing difficult. (T. 12; N. & R., Stillé, Hn.). *Alu*, *apis*, *bell*, *chin*, *chel*, *hyos*, *lyc*, *nat-m*, *nit-ac*, (G.).

***(K.) Stinging in the œsophagus, like a splinter. (Hg.). *Alum*, *arg-n*, *bar-c*, *hep*, *merc*, *nit-ac*, (G.).

*(Al.) Throat pains on swallowing. (T. 3; Al., Hn., Hg.). *Caust*, *lach*, *merc-c*, *nat-m*, (G.).

Great dysphagia, even of fluids. (T. 5; F. 2; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Lach*, (G.).

†****(H. C. A.) Burning thirst without special desire to drink; the stomach does not seem to tolerate, because it cannot assimilate, cold water; it is wanted, but he cannot drink it. (H. C. Allen.)

****(H. C. A.) Great thirst for cold water; little and often. He eats seldom and much. (H. C. Allen.)

24. **Œsophagus, Swallowing, and Stomach.**

Tearing in the throat and œsophagus when not swallowing. (Hn.).

Pain at the cardiac end of the stomach, as if the food lodged there. (Al.). *Alum*, *bry*, *can-ind*, *nat-m*, *nit-ac*, *phos*, (G.).

Swallowing difficult on account of ulcers in the throat. (Al.).

Great dryness and tightness in the fauces. (Al.). *Bell*, (G.).

Dryness, tightness, and hoarseness. (F. 2; Hn., Al.). *Bell*, *caust*, *phos*, *sul*, (G.).

Feeling of warmth in the œsophagus and stomach. (N. & R.). *Cups*, *canth*, *sec*, (G.).

*(Al.) The throat burns; it feels swollen internally, and hurts on swallowing. (Hg., Al.). *Lach*, *lyc*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Very violent burning in the throat. (T. 12; Al.). *Bell*, (G.).

***(K.) The throat burns and is constricted. (Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Bell*, *merc-c*, *nit-ac*, *phyt*, (G.).

Burning in the œsophagus, violent pain in the stomach. (Al.). *Merc-c*, *phyt*, (G.).

Rawness, burning, and erosions in the throat. (Al.). *Mur-ac*, *nit-ac*, *rh-t*, (G.).

***(K.) The fauces are red and swollen. (Al., Hn.). *Bell*, *phyt*, *tart-e*, *verat*, (G.).

Drinks roll audibly in the stomach; a kind of paralysis of the œsophagus. (Hn., Hg.). *Thuya*, (G.).

†He heard the bread rattle in the œsophagus. (Hn.).

(b). Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting.

Nausea. (P. 4, 10, 13; T. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15; F. 2, 4, 5, &c.). *Ant-t*, *ipec*, *lob*, *verat*, (G.).

Nausea while sitting, went off in the open air. (Hn.).

Sensation of a thread coiled in the fauces. (Hn.). *Valer*, (G.).

Nausea with a sweetish taste in the mouth. (Hn.). *Merc*, (G.).

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†Burning in the œsophagus; impeded swallowing, as from paralysis of œsophagus. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

The original says: A kind of paralysis of the fauces and œsophagus; the chewed bread could scarcely be swallowed, it descended only with difficulty, with a jamming pressure, as if the œsophagus had not power to act—he heard it rumble down. (This was evidently a gurgling sound in the œsophagus.) (Korndoerfer.)

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24. **Œsophagus, Swallowing, and Stomach.**

***(K.) Drinking causes nausea. (P. 13.). *Bry*, *cocc*, *crot*, *cyc*, *nat-m*, *n-v*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *teucr*, (G.).

Nausea with salivation. (Hn.). *Colch*, *iris*, *lob*, *sang*, (G.).

***(K.) Nausea with diarrhœa. (P. 1 c.). *Ant-c*, *ant-t*, *cup*, *cham*, *coloc*, *dulc*, *podo*, *verat*, (G.).

***(K.) Nausea and cold sweat. (P. 13.). *Ac*, *crotal*, *diosc*, *lach*, *lob*, *seca*, *tabac*, (G.).

***(K.) Nausea, faintness, and trembling. (T. 3; Hn.). *Eup-per*, *magn-m*, *plat*, *tart-e*, (G.).

Nausea and vomiting as soon as he moves. (Al., Hg.). *Bry*, *cocc*, *colch*, *dig*, *petr*, *stram*, *therid*, (G.).

***(K.) Nausea with great prostration. (T. 3; Hn.). *Ant-t*, *cocc*, *cup*, *lach*, *plat*, *sang*, *verat*, (G.).

Eructations. (P. 14; T. 1, 3, 11; Hn., Hg., Al.). *Arn*, *bell*, *cocc*, *con*, *merc*, *nat-m*, *n-v*, *phos*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *sep*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Eructation of foul gases, with pain, burning, and tenderness. (Hg., Al.). *Ferr*, *psor*, *sep*, (G.).

*(Al.) Violent retching, with pain in stomach. (Al., Hn.). *Ant-t*, *cup*, *coloc*, *verat*, (G.).

Ineffectual attempts to eructate. (T. 11; Hn.). *Cup*, *lyc*, *phos*, *puls*, (G.). Hiccough. (Hn.).

Deathly nausea with the vomiting. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Camph*, *cup*, *sang*, *tart-e*, *verat*, (G.).

Vomiting without nausea after each meal. (Hn.). *Ferr*, (G.).

Vomiting on rising. (P. 4; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Senicio*, (G.).

Vomiting an hour after rising. (P. 4.). *Hep*, (G.).

Vomiting followed by general malaise; mouth dry. (P. 10 a; Hn.). *Ant-c*, *lauro*, *sec*, (G.).

Nausea and vomiting of water. (T. 3.). *Bry*, *caust*, (1–B.); *verat*, *cup*, (2–B.).

Forcible vomiting, as if everything would be torn loose. (T. 3; Hn., Al.). *Ant-c*, *colch*, *phyt*, *verat*, (G.).

**(Al.) Violent and long-continued vomiting without relief. (T. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15; F. 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Lob*, *phyt*, *verat*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

24. **Œsophagus, Swallowing, and Stomach.**

Terrible nausea and vomiting, with fear of death and uncontrollable anxiety and restlessness. (T. 3, 11, 12, 15; F. 2, 5, 7, 9; Hn., Al.). *Ac*, (G.).

Vomiting and diarrhœa. (T. 1, 4, 6, 9, 11; F. 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Æth*, *apis*, *coloc*, *grat*, (G.).

Vomiting and purging of bloody matter. (T. 11; Hn., Al.). *Arn*, *ferr*, *ipec*, *phos*, (1–B.).

**(Al.) After drinking, vomiting every time. (Al.). *Arn*, *phos*, **verat*, (G.).

Eructation and vomiting, no matter how light the food. (Al.). *N-v*, (G.).

Vomiting after eating. (T. 1; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ferr*, *lyc*, (G.).

*(Al.) Vomiting, with the region of the stomach sensitive. (Al., Hn.). *Bry*, *eupat*, *iris*, *lach*, *n-v*, (G.).

†Vomiting after food or drink. (F. 2; Hn., Hg.). *Ant-c*, *coloc*, *crotal*, *rh-t*, *verat*, (G.).

Vomiting, with great muscular weakness. (T. 1, 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ant-t*, *eup-per*, *sec*, *verat*, (G.).

Vomiting, with terrible thirst. (T. 3, 11; F. 5; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Apoc*, *merc-c*, *verat*, (G.).

*(Al.) Vomiting, with heat and burning in the mouth, throat, and stomach; the stomach being sensitive. (T. 12; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Arg-n*, *phyt*, *verat*, (G.).

***(K.) Bitter, sour, bilious vomiting. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ars*, *bry*, *cham*, *ipec*, *merc*, *n-v*, *puls*, *sep*, *verat*, (1–B.).

Green, ropy mucus. (T. 15; Al.). *Iris*, *kali-b*, *merc-c*, (G.).

***(K.) Green vomiting, with green diarrhœa. (F. 5; Al.). *Cyc*, *ipec*, (G.).

***(K.) Vomiting of mucus and green bile. (Hn., Al.). *Cyc*, *cimic*, *ipec*, *plumb*, *verat*, (G.).

Green vomiting, the liver being tender to pressure. (Al.). *Podo*, (G.).

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†Nausea, desire to lie down; vomiting immediately of least quantity of fluid.
Great painfulness, burning, and anxiety at præcordia and stomach.
Pressure in stomach after eating.
Gastric and bilious complaints. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn. Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndorrfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

24. Œsophagus, Swallowing, and Stomach.

Bilious mucus and frothy masses. (Hn.). *Æth*, *crot-t*, *cup*, *podo*, *tart-e*, *verat*, (G.).

Yellowish-green mucus and water. (Hn.). *Dulc*, *sec*, (G.).

White mucus. (Hn., Al.). *Ipec*, (G.).

Thick, colorless mucus. (Hn., Al.). *Ipec*, *sil*, *verat*, (G.).

***(K.) Black vomiting. (Al., Stillé.). *Ars*, *n-v*, (1–B.); *pet*, *phos*, *plumb*, *verat*, (2–B.).

Muco-sanguinolent. (T. 8, 12; Hn.). *Apis*, *hell*, *plumb*, (G.).

***(K.) Blood. (T. 5, 11; Al., Hn.). *Arn*, *cicut*, *cact*, *hyosc*, *millif*, *stram*, *verat*, (G.).

Violent vomiting, followed by copious sweating. (Al.). **Ac*, *sec*, *tabac*, *verat*, (G.).

***(K.) The vomiting is attended with more or less weight, pain, burning, tenderness, and distress, which often rises to deathly anxiety, with deathly prostration, and fearful collapse. (Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Cup*, *camph*, *tart-e*, (G.).

(c). STOMACH. (Sensations and Pains.)

Weight in the stomach. (P. 2; Hn.). *Bry*, *cact*, *fluor-ac*, (G.).

Weight and anorexia. (P. 2.). *Ferr*, *kali-b*, (G.).

***(K.) Weight as from a stone after a meal. (Hn.). *Cact*, *n-v*, *puls*, *rh-t*, (G.).

***(K.) Great oppression, as from flatulence; relieved temporarily by vomiting and diarrhœa. (Hn.). *Diosc*, *coloc*, (G.).

Great distention of the stomach, as if it would be torn. (Hn.). *Lyc*, (G.).

Constriction of the stomach. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Chel*, *sec*, (G.).

Very violent constriction and pain in stomach. (Al.). *Cup*, *graph*, *n-v*, *puls*, (G.).

Spasmodic jerk running from stomach to rectum. (Hn.).

Sinking at the pit of the stomach, with languor and thirst. (P. 13.). *Verat*, (G.).

Fainting, from pain in the stomach and bowels. (T. 3; Hn.). *Carb-v*, *gum-g*, *verat*, (G.).

Acidity of the stomach, without burning. (P. 12.). *Lyc*, (G.).

***(K.) Acidity and heat. (P. 12; Hn.). *Carb-v*, *lyc*, *lach*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

24. **Œsophagus, Swallowing, and Stomach.**

***(K.) Epigastrium is tender to touch; to pressure. (P. 13, 15; T. 5; Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Bry*, *iris*, *lach*, *merc*, (G.).

Epigastrium is not sensitive to pressure. (F. 7.). (See post-mort.).

Epigastric and l. iliac regions tender to pressure. (T. 2.).

***(K.) Eating causes pain in the stomach (P. 13); great pain. (T. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *mang*, *phos*, *puls*, *sul*, (G.).

Feels like a stone after eating. (Hn., Al.). *Puls*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Before eating, nausea; after eating, distention and pain, yawning and exhaustion. (Hn.). *China*, *carb-v*, *lach*, (G.).

†Pain in the stomach. (Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.).

**(Al.) Intense burning pains in the stomach. (T. 3, 5, 11; F. 11; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *æsc*, *caps*, *iris*, *merc-c*, *phos*, (G.).

Burning in the pit of the stomach and in the chest. (T. 3; Hn., Al.). *Ac*, *con*, *dig*, *lith-c*, *robin*, (G.).

Burning in the stomach and abdomen. (T. 3, 11; Hn., Al.). *Laur*, *plat*, *stram*, (G.).

Burning in the stomach and bowels, with frightful anguish. (T. 3; Hn., Al.).

*(Al.) Burning, like red-hot coals in the stomach. (T. 12; Hn., Al.). *Merc-c*, *verat*, (G.).

Excruciating burning, with unquenchable thirst. (T. 11; Al.). *Ac*, *dulc*, *verat*, (G.).

Pricking and burning in the stomach. (Hn., Al., Stillé.).

Intolerable pricking in the stomach, as from innumerable red-hot needles. (Al.). *Apis*, *diosc*, *sul-ac*, (G.).

***(K.) Cutting pains in the stomach. (Hn.). *Bell*, *phos*, (G.).

***(K.) Great pain in the stomach, in paroxysms. (T. 3, 5; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ant-c*, (G.).

****(K.) Cholera-like pains and cramps in the stomach and abdomen. (Al.). *Cup*, *camph*, (G.).

*(Al.) Intense burning and pain extending from stomach to œsophagus. (T. 5; Hn.). *Ac*, *bry*, *carb-v*, *merc*, *rh-t*, (G.).

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†Arsenic is the chief remedy in gastric ulcer, especially when situated at the pylorus. Not lower than the 6x should be used.

If the symptoms of arsenic and gold are present, give the arsenite of gold in the 3x trit. before each meal, for it acts best when the stomach is empty. (Hale's Practice, 1894.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

24. Œsophagus, Swallowing, and Stomach.

Post-mortem:

Greater curvature vascular, lesser one very much engorged. (F. 2, 7, 10; Stillé.).

Ulcerations of the stomach. (F. 10; Stillé.). *Acet-ac*, (G.).

Granular infiltration and fatty degeneration of the stomach. (F. 10.).

The stomach presented no deviation from the normal state. (F. 12.). (Twelve such cases are cited by Christison; C. D. P.).

25. Abdomen.

(a). In General.

Distention without pain after eating. (Hn.). *Puls*, (G.).

No pain or tenderness in the abdomen, with copious, painless diarrhœa. (F. 7.). *Apis*, *ars*, *bapt*, *bis*, *bor*, *china*, *crot-t*, *ferr*, *grat*, *hep*, *hyos*, **podo*, *phos-ac*, *scill*, *sul*, *verat*, (Bl.).

***(K.) Distended, tender, and very painful. (Al.). **Apis*, (B.).

Slight tenderness of the abdomen, no stool, but frequent vomiting. (T. 2.).

Pain in abdomen increased by pressure. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ant-t*, *bell*, *cicut*, (B.).

Abdomen very sensitive to pressure. (Al.). *Ac*, *apis*, *bell*, *bry*, *lach*, *puls*, *sul*, (G.).

Distended, tympanitic, and tender. (Al.). *Lach*, *op*, *verat*, (G.).

Pain and soreness in the e., with languor and despondency. (P. 13; T. 3.). *Bov*, *colch*, *gels*, *tereb*, (Bl.).

Flatulence shifts about, with pain here and there; it cannot pass down, but passes up with relief. (Hn.).

Rumbling in the bowels. (P. 1 c; Hn.). *Aloe*, *coloc*, *gamb*, *lyc*, *puls*, *sec*, *zinc*, (Bl.).

Rumbling, severe colic, and diarrhœa. (P. 1 c; Hn.).

Rumbling pain and nausea. (Hn.). *Coloc*, *puls*, *verat*, (Bl.).

Violent rumbling, nausea, and diarrhœa. (Al.). *Ant-t*, (G.).

Loud rumbling, and discharge of much flatus. (Al.). *Aloe*, (G.).

Pinching and fullness in the abdomen. (Hn.). *China*, *caps*, *coloc*, *colch*, *sul*, *ver*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

25. **Abdomen.**

Great distention of the abdomen. (Al.). *Carb-v*, *lyc*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Retracted abdomen, no diarrhœa. (T. 2; Al.). *Cheled*, (G.).

Abdomen retracted as in lead colic. (Al.). *Zinc*, (G.).

Violent squeezing and cutting in the bowels, which shoots through the abdominal ring. (Hn.). *Can-s*, *cham*, *coff*, *cocc*, *lith-c*, *n-v*, *nat-m*, *strych*, (G.).

Tension in the abdomen. (Hn., Al.). *Arg-m*, (G.).

Constriction in the abdomen; cutting and cramps in the legs. (T. 3, 11; Al.). *Coloc*, *sec*, (G.).

***(K.) Constricting, cutting pains. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Cheled*, (G.).

Pains about the navel, worse lying on the back. (Hg., Al.). *Bell*, *bry*, (G.).

Most violent, cutting pains before constipated stool. (Al.). *Kali-c*, *op*, *sil*, (G.).

A fixed pain in l. side of abdomen. (Hn.). *Sul*, (G.).

Excruciating, severe colic, cold sweat on face, hands, and feet. (Hn.). *China*, *hell*, *plumb*, *sec*, *verat*, (G.).

Cutting and gnawing in the bowels. (Hn.). *Coloc*, *verat*, (G.).

Cutting colic before, during, and after stool. (Hn.). *Colch*, (G.).

Hypogastric colic, with heat in the face. (Hn.). *Bell*, (G.).

Colic better after stool. (Hn.). *Bry*, *rheum*, *sul*, (G.).

****(K.) Violent abdominal pain; incessant diarrhœa and vomiting, great anxiety and prostration. (T. 3, 11; Hn., Al.). *Sec*, *verat*, (G.).

Increasing griping and tenesmus, with mucus and bloody stool. (F. 2.). *Colch*, *verat*, (G.).

Periodically great distress and burning in the bowels. (T. 3.). *Gels*, *ig*, (G.).

Burning in the bowels, the belly tense and painful. (T. 7.). *Canth*, *ran-b*, *verat*, (G.).

Burning, tenesmus, anguish, and mortal anxiety. (T. 3.). *Verat*, (G.).

Burning, going off after stool. (Hn.).

**(Al.) Burning in the abdomen. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, (G.).

**(Al.) Burning in the bowels, acrid, watery stool, abdomen distended and painful. (Al.) *China*, *merc*, *puls*, *sul*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

25. **Abdomen.**

Anxiety and burning pains, as if the upper part of the body were quite cut away. (Hn.).

The anus seems contracted, much tenesmus, with the soft, scanty stool. (P. 14.). *Colch*, *gels*, *merc-c*, *merc-v*, (G.).

Continual aching at the anus, which became real dysenteric straining at stool, and there seemed inability to keep the sphincter closed. (P. 15.). *Apis*, *aloe*, *phos*, *sec*, (G.).

Itching at the anus, painful to touch. (Hn.). *Agar*, *aloe*, (G.).

Prickling at the rectum. (P. 14.). *Mur-ac*, *nit-ac*, (G.).

Stinging and itching deep in the rectum. (P. 14.). *Caust*, *sul-ac*, (G.).

The stool seems rough, as if covered with sand, causing scraping and pricking. (Hn.). *Collinso*, (G.).

The anus is excoriated and sore. (F. 2.). *Bar-c*, *china*, (G.).

***(K.) Cutting pains as from blind piles; mucous stools. (Hn.). *N-v*, *puls*, *rh-t*, (G.).

***(K.) Hemorrhoids burn by night, pain by day; better lying. (Hn.). *Cham*, *collin*, (G.).

***(K.) Hemorrhoids that prick like red-hot needles. (Hn.). *Caps*, (G.).

Painful hemorrhoids not connected with stool; worse moving, better sitting. (Hn.). *Ig*, (G.).

Inflammation and erosion of the inner coating of the bowels, the glandular structures changed. (F. 2, 5, 7.). *Sul*, (G.).

Concentric layers of a fibrinous nature, like false membrane. (Stillé.). *Colch*, *kali-n*, *nit-ac*, (G.).

(b). STOOL.

Diarrhœa and inclination to vomit. (P. 1 c; Hn., Al., Hg.).

Diarrhœa and at the same time vomiting. (See 24 b, vomiting.).

†Severe vomiting and purging at the same time. (T. 3, 11; F. 2, &c.). (See 24 b.). *Apis*, *bry*, *cocc*, *colch*, *crot-t*, *dul*, *elat*, **ipec*, *merc-v*, *verat*, (Bl.).

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†ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Very violent pains and anxiety in abdomen.

Cutting pains in abdomen; coldness or internal heat and thirst.

Excessive burning pains in whole abdomen.

(Note continued on next page.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

25. **Abdomen.**

***(K.) Diarrhœa preceded by severe colic and rumbling in the bowels. (Al., Hn.). *Aloe*, *coloc*, *iris*, *puls*, (Bl.).

Copious, watery stool, with relief. (P. 13; Hn., Hg.). *Coloc*, *gamb*, *n-v*, *rh-t*, (Bl.).

Stool without relief. (P. 14.). *Canth*, *caps*, *colch*, *merc-v*, (B.).

Very copious, loose, painless stool; no blood. (F. 7.). *Podo*, *phos-ac*, *verat*, (Bl.).

†***(K.), *(Al.) Incessant diarrhœa, violent pain and vomiting, anxiety and prostration. (T. 3; Al.). *Con*, *ipec*, (B.).

Involuntary stools. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Phos*, *phos-ac*, (1–B.).

Involuntary, copious, and painless stools. (Al.). *Ars*, *ferr*, *hyos*, *lyc*, *phos*, *phos-ac*, *stram*, (1–B.).

Involuntary stool, with feeling of red-hot iron in the anus. (T. 7.).

Stool loose, but difficult, with pricking pain in the rectum. (P. 14.).

Constant tenesmus with the passage of mucous stools. (F. 12.). *Crot-t*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Diarrhœa lasting ten or twelve days, in two cases who had no vomiting. (T. 1.).

Stool before breakfast. (P. 13.).

Four diarrhœic stools during the night. (P. 3.).

Never called to stool in the n., only when beginning to move in the morning. (P. 15.).

††Loose stool, with sweat and exhaustion. (P. 13.). *Ac*, **camph*, **verat*, (J.).

***(K.), *(Al.) Acrid, excoriating, watery stool, with burning and pain in abdomen. (Al., Hg.). *Canth*, *china*, *caps*, *merc*, **merc-c*, *nit-ac*, (G.).

(*Note continued from preceding page.*)

Swollen and indurated mesentric glands.
Burning in rectum, or hemorrhoids.
Burning stool with vehement colic.
Blackish, or yellowish, or putrid diarrhœa.
Burning in rectum with efforts at stool. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

†****(H. C. A.) Diarrhœa after eating or drinking; stool scanty, dark color, offensive, and followed by great prostration. (H. C. Allen.)

††In the early stage of relapsing fever, the watery diarrhœa and vomiting are signally met by this drug. (Dyce Brown, quoted by Goodno's Therap.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

25. **Abdomen.**

Odor penetrating, sweetish, rotten, the stool thin. (Hg.). *Asaf*, *bap*, *carb-v*, (Bl.).

****(K.) Odor of stool and flatus cadaverous, foul. (Al., Hg.). *Agar*, *apis*, *bor*, **lach*, *psor*, *rh-t*, (B.).

Dark, putrescent stools. (Hn., Hg.). *Carb-v*, *kreos*, *nit-ac*, (G.).

Loose, slimy stool, preceded griping, and followed by tenesmus. (Al.). *Colch*, (G.).

At first thick, later thin, green stools. (Al., Hg.).

†Liquid, black, offensive stools. (Stillé.). *Lept*, *psor*, (G.).

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†Asiatic Cholera.

Aconite.

Twelve cases recovered under this remedy alone, given in drop doses of the tincture. When collapse comes on very rapidly, with little or no premonitory illness, *and unattended by copious evacuations, *aconite* is indicated. *The great rapidity of the onset calls for this drug (see *camph*). (Dr. Cramoisy, quoted by Hughes.)

Arsenicum-alb.

Arsenic is given the chief place for the treatment of cholera, when the time for arresting it by *camphor* is past. I believe this is the general experience of homœopathists. (Hughes.)

Camphora

Should be given in the first stage, with the rapidly sinking strength, great coldness and anxiety, before the purging and cramps set in. It should be administered by the mouth, by friction of the surface, by clyster, and by inhalation, and should be persevered in. (Hughes.)

Cuprum.

For the cramping, it is unquestionably the best remedy, and I may add for the vomiting also; it accomplishes much by keeping the stomach quiet, and enabling to introduce and retain other medicines, stimulants, or nourishment. (Proctor, quoted by Hughes.)

Phosphorus.

Phosphorus will be found very useful in cholera to check the drain of brownish fluid from the bowels, which sometimes continues after the other symptoms have subsided. (Proctor, quoted by Hughes.)

Secale.

Persistent constriction of the arteries is certainly present in cholera. I have great faith in *secale* in the worst varieties of the disease, especially when occurring in women. (Russell, quoted by Hughes.)

Veratrum-alb.

This is to be trusted more in cases of violent vomiting and purging, together with the other prominent symptoms, *but which are destitute of the *essential physiognomy of the disease; such cases pass for cholera, and are curable; but they differ from the fatal cases in the outset. The sudden and deadly collapse of the latter indicates *arsenic*. (Russell, quoted by Hughes.)

(Farrington thus treats of cholera remedies.)

Arsenicum-alb.

Profuse, offensive, watery stools, which are very exhausting *(sec, verat-alb)*; *ars-alb* lacks the tingling which almost always characterizes the *secale* case; the restlessness of *verat-alb* is not so marked as in *ars*, while the cold sweat on the forehead is much more prominent; the patient wants to be wrapped up warmly; *secale*

(Note continued on next page.)

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25. Abdomen.

Very thin liquid stools. (T. 3; Al.). *Ant-c*, *cham*, *chin*, *hyos*, *jatro*, *rh-t*, *sec*, (G.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

wants to be uncovered, as does *camph* also; there is burning thirst, and the patient feels on fire inside; the anguish, fear, and restlessness of *ars* is present in a marked degree. (Farr.)

Camphora.

The system is overwhelmed by the suddenness of the attack, or the violence of the poison; intense prostration is present before either the vomiting or diarrhœa; the body is as cold as ice; the voice is husky and squeaking; tincture of camphor, a few drops in water, a teaspoonful every 15 m., until reaction sets in, when some other remedy will be indicated; *camph* is better suited than *verat-alb* when the discharges are scanty and the nausea marked. (Farr.)

Carbo-veg.

In collapse, when the patient lies quiet, too weak to move, with possibly passive hemorrhage from the nose, and may be from the bowels also; the body cold, *especially from the feet to the knees, the pulse rapid and thread-like, the breath cold, then this remedy may remove the alarming symptoms, and save some of these desperate cases. (Farr.)

Colchicum.

The face is hippocratic, the lower jaw drops from extreme exhaustion; the involuntary stools contain white flakes and shreds; there is spasm of the sphincter and constant urging; the pulse is feeble, the respiration slow; absolute disgust for food, even the sight of it. (Farr.)

Croton-tig.

Nausea, with faintness and loss of sight; colic better from warm drinks*; the stool returns with every effort to eat or drink, and rushes out as if shot from a hydrant. (Farr.)

Cuprum.

Intense coldness of the body (*camph*); blueness of the surface (*secale*, *camph*); *the muscles of the calves and thighs cramp into knots; great distress at the epigastrium; *intense dyspnœa; he cannot bear even a handkerchief to approach the face (*camph* has not so much cramping; *secale* not so much dyspnœa). (Farr.)

Euphorbia-corol.

Vomiting and purging, with cold sweat all over the body; *the patient wants to die; (fears to die, *ac*, *ars-alb*). (Farr.)

Hydrocyanic-ac.

Marked and sudden collapse, with cessation of all discharges, vomiting, and diarrhœa; coldness and blueness of the surface; great distress about the heart; irregular gasping respiration. (Suffocation, *cupr.*) (Farr.)

Jatropha-cur.

Great prostration simultaneous with vomiting and purging; the vomited matter looks like rice-water or the white of an egg (*colch*); there is coldness of the body and cramps in the legs. (Farr.)

Lachesis.

Vomiting renewed by the least motion; the nausea is attended by a great flow of saliva in the mouth (*colch*); prostration attends with *como*; the abdomen is hot, the extremities cold (*colch*); (*colchicum* has more tympany, and is not sensitive below the epigastrium). *Lach* has also very offensive stools, intolerance of the slightest touch, and constant urging, but not to stool, much worse after sleep. (Farr.)

Secale.

Stools profuse, offensive, watery, and very exhausting (*verat-alb*); surface cold and blue, but the patient wants to be uncovered (*camph*); formication and tingling are usually present in *secale* cases; not so restless as *arsenic*, nor with the cold sweat of *veratrum*. (Farr.)

(Note continued on next page.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

25. Abdomen.

***(K.), *(Al.) Violent, watery diarrhœa, black, offensive. (Al., Hg.). *Ars*, *asaf*, *carb-v*, *puls*, *sil*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Green stool and vomiting. (F. 5.). *Cham*, *phos*, *puls*, (1–B.).

****(K.) Green, slimy stool.

Dark green stool, followed by dark green mucus. (Al., Hn.). **Arg-n*, *crot-t*, **merc*, (J.).

Occasional discharge of mucus from the bowels, of some days' standing. (F. 2.). *Ant-c*, *chin*, *phos*, *puls*, *sec*, (G.).

Black, acrid, excoriating stools. (Hn., Hg.). *Ars*, *chin*, (1–B.).

*(Al.) Black, mucus diarrhœa, persistent vomiting. (Al.). *Verat*, (G.).

Watery, excoriating, frequently involuntary stools. (T. 8; F. 2.). *Cham*, *chin*, *canth*, (G.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

Tabacum.

The face is pale and livid; he does not care whether he lives or dies; (wants to die, *euphorb;* fears to die, *ac*, *ars-alb);* cold extremities, covered with cold, clammy sweat; extreme relaxation, feeble pulse, tightness across chest, suffocative breathing; extreme nausea, vomiting, sudden, slimy stool; or both vomiting and stool suppressed. (Farr.)

Veratrum-alb.

Vomiting and purging at the same time *(ars-alb);* profuse rice-water stools *(colch, jatroph)*, with colic pain in the abdomen, cramps in the abdomen and calves *(colch);* the stool is attended and followed by extreme prostration, cold sweat all over, *especially profuse on the forehead; it will be of little use to give this remedy unless pain is present; the surface is blue and very cold *(camph, colch, cup, sec, ars-alb);* the thirst is very intense, and there is great restlessness *(ars-alb)*. (Farr.)

(Burt suggests the following groups of remedies.)

I. *Ac*, *camph*, *ars-alb*, *verat-alb*, *cuprum*, *phos*, *secale*, *rhus-t*, *bry*, *ipec*, *cincho*, *atropia*.

II. *Phos-ac*, *coloc*, *bell*, *nux-v*, *pod*, *lach*, *bapt*, *strych*, *arg-n*, *mur-ac*, *phos*.

III. *Carbo-veg*, *crot-tig*, *canth*, *elater*, *hydroc-ac*, *nicotine*, *amyl-nit*, *merc*, *ammon-brom*, *puls*, *sul*, *zinc*, *ferr*, *op*, *verat-vir*, *stra*, *chloroform*, *chloral*, *ether*.

Adjuvants. (Burt.)—Hot fomentations, spinal ice-bag for cramps.

Sinapisms to stomach and between the shoulders.

Friction with hot towels; dry heat to the feet.

Spongio-piline sprinkled with cajuput oil and applied to the abdomen.

Clysters of starch and opium.

Venous injection of saline fluids or milk.

Hypodermics of ether, chloral, or nitro-glycerine.

Collodion spread over the abdomen has cured many cases at once.

Keep the recumbent posture.

Diet.—No solid food until secretions of bile and urine are established.

Milk, animal broths, ice water, ice *ad libitum*, soda water. (Burt.)

Probably egg albumen beaten to a foam and mixed with water or ice will be found well adapted to cases requiring the lightest diet. (Ed.)

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25. Abdomen.

Black, hard stools at first, followed by stools covered by bilious mucus; violent colic. (Al.). *Bry*, (B.).

*(Al.) Black, acrid, offensive stools. (Hn., Al.). *Bapt*, (G.).

****(K.) Stools of mucus streaked with blood, with griping and tenesmus. (F. 2.). *Colch*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Bloody, offensive stools, the abdomen being retracted. (Stillé.). *Agar*, *plumb*, (G.).

Bloody water envelopes the stool. (Hn.).

Bloody stools. (T. 11; Hn., Al.). *Canth*, *ipec*, *merc*, *n-v*, *puls*, *sep*, *sulph*, (1–B.).

The stools contain pus and blood-disks; the anus is sore. (F. 2.). *Calc-ph*, *phos*, (G.).

The previously bilious stools assume a fatty appearance, from pus. (F. 2.). *Caust*, *iod*, *phos*, *thuy*, (G.).

***(K.) Stool yellow, watery, with tenesmus and burning.

More than half had no diarrhœa at all. (T. 1.).

No stool for the first two days, no diarrhœa at any time. (T. 2.).

Constipation following diarrhœa. (T. 8; Al.). *Alum*, *hep*, *kali*, *natr-m*, *n-v*, (1–B.).

It occasionally causes constipation. (Stillé.).

25 c. Liver and Right Hypochondrium.

Jaundice in one case (80 cases tox.). (T. 1.). *China*, *cordu*, (G.).

Yellow skin and eyes. (Hn.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *cheled*, *hydr*, (G.).

Acute pain in the region of the liver, worse on pressure. (Al.). *Ac*, *crotal*, (G.).

Pinching in the r. hypochondrium; must bend forward. (T. 3.).

Fullness in r. side, with pressure. (Hn., Hg.). *Eup-per*, *kreos*, *podo*, *sep*, (G.).

Liver enlarged, soft, friable, fatty (post-mort.). (F. 2, 5.). *Phos*, (G.).

25 d. Spleen and Left Hypochondrium.

Shooting under the left short ribs. (Hn.). *Chin*, *eucal*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl. Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

25 d. Spleen and Left Hypochondrium.

Tenderness, tension, and pressure in the spleen. (Hg.). *Lach*, *rhod*, (G.).

Spleen congested (post-mort.). (F. 2.). *Ceano*, *chin*, *phos*, (G.).

Pancreas somewhat vascular (post-mort.). (F. 2.).

URINARY SYSTEM.

26. Urine, Bladder and Kidneys.

Urine normal. (T. 1.).

Called to urinate early (unusual). (P. 14.).

Urine more abundant than usual. (P. 13; Al.). *Apis*, *arg-n*, *chel*, *jab*, *merc*, *ox-ac*, *phos*, *phos-ac*, *plant*, (Bl.).

Copious urine. (P. 13.). *Apoc*, *bell*, *cact*, *gels*, *puls*, *sang*, (G.).

Copious during the chill, scanty during the heat. (Hg.). *Colch*, *senicio*, *verat*, (G.).

**(Hn.) Frequent and copious urine. (Hn.). *Arg*, *mur-ac*, *rh-t*, *scill*, *spig*, *verb*, (1–B.).

Frequent and profuse; skin dry. (P. 15.). *Apis*, (G.).

Copious urine following scanty urine. (F. 3.). **Apoc*, (G.). Reverse, *gels*, *sang*, (G.).

In no case was there an excess of urine (80 tox. cases).

****(K.) Urine scanty and high-colored. (T. 3, 5, 16; F. 2.). *Ac*, *apis*, *lith-c*, *phos*, *sang*, *sel*, (G.).

†Urine scanty, or suppressed, with the vomiting and diarrhœa. (T. 1.). *Cup*, (G.).

Urine scanty. (P. 14; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Canth*, *colch*, *dig*, *graph*, *hell*, *op*, *ruta*, *staph*, (1–B.).

Scanty, burning, difficult urine. (Hg., Al.). *Ac*, *apis*, *bell*, (G.).

Frequent urging to urinate. (T. 12.). *Bry*, *caust*, *n-v*, *phos-ac*, *puls*, *sabin*, *sassa*, *scil*, *staph*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Ardor urinæ, the genitals are much swollen. (T. 12.). *Canth*, *can-s*, *thuy*, (G.).

Tenesmus and strangury. (T. 6; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Canth*, *dig*, *sassa*, (1–B.).

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†Burning, bloody urine.
Suppressed discharge, with paralysis of bladder. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. B., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

26. Urine, Bladder, and Kidneys.

Pain and difficulty in urinating. (T. 9; Al.). *Arg-n*, (Bl.).

Difficult urinating, without pain. (T. 3, 15.). *Hyos*, (G.).

Burning of the scanty urine. (Hn.). *Ac*, *apis*, *bell*, *canth*, (G.).

Burning in the urethra at the beginning to urinate. (Hn., Al.). *Rheum*, (G.).

Burning in the bladder, and desire to urinate every minute. (Hn.). *Canth*, (G.).

****(K.) Atony of the bladder, no desire to urinate, and no power. (K.).

****(K.) Retention of urine. (Hn.). *Arn*, *canth*, *lyc*, (1–B.).

****(K.) Paralysis of the bladder; retention of urine. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, *canth*, *caust*, *cic*, *dulc*, *gels*, *hyos*, (G.).

Urine absent, bowels constipated. (F. 3; Hg.). *Bell*, *stram*, (G.).

Retention of urine and stool. (F. 3; Al.). **Op*, (G.).

Urine absent at first, then scanty and high-colored, and highly charged with lithic acid. (T. 5.). *Caust*, *lach*, (G.).

Urine suppressed. (T. 7, 12; F. 3, 5; Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *apis*, *eup-purp*, *merc*, *podo*, *sec*, *stram*, (G.).

Urine suppressed, with a fetid sweat all over the body. (T. 7.). *Bell*, *berbe*, *parei*, (G.).

Urine suppressed, with urging to urinate. (Al.). *Ac*, *ant-t*, *can-i*, *erig*, *merc-c*, (G.).

***(K.) Suppression of urine for two days, died comatose; the kidneys were found in a healthy condition. (F. 3, 5.).

Incontinence of urine for three weeks. (T. 2.). *Rhus-arom*, (G.).

Incontinence of urine. (F. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). *Bell*, *caust*, *puls*, *sil*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Incontinence, followed by strangury. (F. 3.). *Caps*, *colch*, (G.).

****(K.) Involuntary micturition. (K.)

****(K.) Very turbid urine. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Cina*, *china*, *con*, *cup*, *lyc*, *psor*, *sars*, *sep*, *zinc*, (G.).

Traces of *ars* in urine (aft. a year). (T. 13.).

Abundant arsenic in the urine. (F. 3.).

****(K.) Albuminous urine. (F. 3; Hg., Al.). *Apis*, *canth*, *glon*, *merc-c*, *physos*, *tereb*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

26. Urine, Bladder, and Kidneys.

****(K.) Very scanty, acid, and albuminous urine. (F. 3.). *Canth*, *merc-c*, *tereb*, (G.).

Deposit of purpurine, with hyd. chloric acid. (F. 3.).

****(K.) Kidney region tender to pressure. (Hn., Hg.). *Helon*, *equiset*, (G.).

Pains in kidney like renal colic. (Hn.). *Lith-c*, (G.).

Kidney degeneration well marked. (F. 2; Hg.). *Merc-c*, (G.).

***(K.) Much blood was present in the urine. (F. 3; Hn., Hg.). *Hell*, *lyc*, *mill*, *merc*, *tereb*, *uva*, (G.).

Blood disks and tube casts. (F. 2, 3.). *Apis*, *merc-c*, (G.).

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

27. Male.

Increased sexual desire. (Stillé.). *Helon*, (G.).

Seminal emission, without dream.'(P. 13; Hn.). *Anac*, *coni*, *guiac*, *phos*, *vib*, (G.).

Emission, with amorous dream. (P. 14.). *Coco*, *china*, (G.).

Loss of sexual power, erections incomplete. (T. 18, 19; Al.). *Agnus*, *arg-n*, *camph*, *ig*, *lyc*, *sul*, (G.).

Eczema of l. side of scrotum. (P. 3.). *Petrol*, (G.).

Itching of penis near scrotum. (Hn.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

Urticaria of scrotum and herpes labialis. (T. 1.). *Cheled*, (G.).

Herpes preputialis. (T. 1.). *Dulc*, *petrol*, *phos-ac*, (G.).

Bluish swelling of the genitals, the glans swollen, cracked, and very painful. (Hn., Hg.). *Can-s*, *mur-ac*, (G.).

Swelling of the scrotum (from external use). (Hn.).

†****(K.) Scrotum œdematous. (K.).

Intolerable pain and swelling of the penis. (T. 12|; Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Merc-c*, (G.).

Cruel pain in kidneys, bladder, and penis. (T. 12; Al.). *Canth*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Urithritis in several cases (Gen. of Auth.).

Swelling of the inguinal glands and of the testes from contiguous inflammation. (Stillé, Hg.).

†Erysipelatous swelling of scrotum. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

28. Female.

Desire increased. (Hn., Hg., Stillé.). *Bell*, *canth*, *hyos*, (G.).

Genitals inflamed, swollen, burning; the vagina dry. (Hg.). *Canth*, *can-s*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Corrosion and gangrene of the genitals (from local use). (Stillé.).

Menses delayed, clear, pale red, lasting too short time. (T. 3.). *Cimic*, *plat*, *puls*, *senicio*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Menses delayed (Al., Hg.), with malarial cachexia. (Hg.).

*(Al.) Amenorrhœa. (Al.). *Ac*, *apis*, *bell*, *cham*, *phos*, *plat*, *puls*, *senic*, *sul*, (G.).

†**(Hn.) Menses too soon. (Hn.). *Calc-c*, *cact*, *elaps*, *phos*, *sec*, *sabin*, *verat*, (G.).

**(Hn.) Menses too profuse. (Hn.). *Apis*, *bell*, *erig*, *ipec*, *mez*, *mill*, *plat*, (G.).

Sudden flow of dark blood from the vagina. (T. 3; Hg.). *Apoc*, *coca*, (G.).

Free discharge of blood from the uterus 5 years after the menopause. (T. 6.).

Painful menstruation relieved by warmth. (Hg.). *Ustil*, (G.).

Pains shoot from hypogastrium to vagina. (Hn.). *Vib-op*, (G.).

Pains, and loud complainings, and groanings. (Hn.). *Cact*, *puls*, *sec*, (G.).

Yellowish, watery, offensive leucorrhœa following the menses. (Al.). *Sep*, (G.).

Thick, yellowish, acrid, burning leucorrhœa. (Hn.). *Bov*, *kreos*, *sabin*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Leucorrhœa burning and excoriating the parts. (Hn., Hg., Stillé.). *Am-c*, *phos*, (G.).

Burning or tensive pain in region of ovaries. (K.).

Burning pain in uterine region. (K.).

The ovaries were dark-colored, the fallopian tubes congested, the uterus inflamed (post-mort.). (F. 9.).

Labor was not hastened, the fœtus was not affected. (T. 13.).

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†**Menses too early, and too copious. (Jahr's M., 1838.)**

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

MUSCULAR, FIBROUS, AND OSSEOUS SYSTEMS.

(Sensations, Pains, and Tissue Changes.)

29. Head.

Throbbing in the head and face as of maturing abscess. (T. 3.). *Bov*, (G.).

Burning and tearing behind the l. ear. (T. 3; Hn.). *Asar*, (G.).

Swelling of the whole head. (Hn.).

(a). FACE, NOSE, AND LIPS.

**(Al.) Face swollen. (T. 3; Al.). *Apis*, *bell*, (G.).

***(K.) Vesicles on the lips. (T. 1, 3; Al.). *Clem*, *coni*, *hell*, *nat-c*, *nat-m*, *tart-e*, (G.).

30. Thorax and Upper Extremities.

(a). NECK AND THORAX.

Stiff neck. (T. 3.). *Ig*, *kal-c*, *phos*, **rh-t*, *sep*, (G.).

***(K.) Stiffness of the neck as strained or bruised. (Hn.). *Prun-s*, (G.).

The cervical vertebræ pain on pressure. (T. 3.).

Neck and back stiff. (Stillé.). *Nat-m*, (G.).

***(K.) Drawing pain in the back, up and down. (Hg.). *Cimic*, *hell*, (G.).

***(K.) Small of back pains as if broken. (K.).

Stiff neck, pain in the back, chilly all over. (T. 3.). *Gels*, *mez*, *puls*, (G.).

Spine stiff from coccyx upward. (Hn.). *Ac*, *bell*, *cup-per*, (G.).

Clucking in the muscles of the back. (Hn.).

Periodical left-sided neuralgia. (T. 3.). *Cycl*, *nit-ac*, (G.).

Head drawn spasmodically to one side. (T. 3.). *Lyc*, *lachn*, (G.).

Pains in the l. side of neck and body seem to leave the body contracted on that side. (T. 3.). *Guiac*, *lyc*, (G.).

†The pains are increased by touching the well side. (T. 3.) *Coloc*, *n-v*, (G.).

Terrible l. side neuralgia, leaving the parts numb. (T. 3.).

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†An excessive, ardent pain in the back highly increased by touching. Rending between shoulder-blades with desire to lie down. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal, N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

(b). ARMS.

Crampy feeling in the l. shoulder, cannot move the l. arm. (T. 3.).

Neuralgic pain in the r. arm and shoulder, with numbness. (P. 13.). *Physost*, (G.).

Tearing and shooting in the r. armpit. (Hn.). *Cast-eq*, (G.).

Tingling in the axilla for 8 days. (T. 15.).

Heaviness and formication of the upper extremities. (Al.). *Ac*, *bell*, *ran-b*, *sec*, (G.).

(c). HANDS.

**(Ed.) Paralysis of hands and feet (see 10 c). (T. 2, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16; Hn., Hg., Al.). *Bell*, *caust*, *nicc*, *n-v*, (G.).

Numbness of 4th and 5th fingers of l. hand. (P. 14.).

Drawing, tearing pains from the finger-tips to the shoulders. (Hn.).

Painful spasms in the hands and calves. (Hn.).

Tonic cramps in the fingers. (T. 3.). *Calc*, *cup*, *sec*, (G.).

Shooting in the bones of the hands. (Hn.). *Con-sat*, (G.).

Trembling and pricking in the hands and feet. (Hn.). *Ac*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Swelling and numbness in the hands and feet, with occasionally great pains in them. (Hn.). *Apis*, (G.).

31. Small of Back and Lower Extremities.

(a). SMALL OF BACK.

Pain in the sacrum. (Hn., Al., Hg., T. 3; F. 3.). *Calc-c*, *ig*, *lach*, *n-v*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *sec*, (G.).

Bruised pain in the sacrum. (Hn., Hg.). *Fluor-ac*, *nat-s*, *rh-t*, *ruta*, *ver-a*, (G.).

Want of strength in the small of the back. (Hn., Hg.). *Calc-ph*, (G.).

Severe pain in the loins was present in every case. (T. 3.). *Ac*, *am-m*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Recurring severe pains over the loins, with stiffness of the nape. (T. 3.). *Gels*, (G.).

Pain in the loins increased by pressure. (T. 3.). *Bapt*, *lob*, (G.).

31. Small of Back and Lower Extremities.

Drawing from sacrum to nucha, must bend backwards. (T. 3.). *Diosc*, (G.).

***(K.) Acute pain in the lower part of the spine. (Al.). *Agar*, *graph*, *plat*, *sep*, (G.).

Autopsies show that the spinal marrow is always affected, especially the lower part of it; (Dunham's Lectures.)

Drawing, shooting, throbbing, burning pains in the back and sacrum, and in the thighs (in many modifications). (Hn.). *Ant-t*, *gels*, *lob*, *phyt*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Pressing pains as if the back was broken. (Hn.). *Phos*, (G.).

Stitching pains in the region of the kidneys, on breathing, sneezing, and coughing. (Hn., Hg.). *Tellur*, (G.).,

Tensive, tearing pains in both loins, especially the l. (Al.). *Berb*, (G.).

(b). LEGS.

Tingling in the legs, the knees give way. (T. 3.).

***(K.) Tearing in the limbs. (T. 3.). *Ac*, *coloc*, *gels*, *phyt*, *rh-t*, *sec*, *verat*, (G.).

The legs are painful to touch, with burning in the abdomen, especially on straightening out the legs. (T. 3.). *Æsc*, *sec*, (G.).

Neuralgia of hip and leg; remittent sciatica. (Hg., Al.). *Ac*, *chin*, *sec*, (G.).

†Paralysis of sacrum and legs (see 10 c). (Hn., Al., Hg.); many toxic cases. *Gels*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Painful shocks in the lower limbs. (Al.).

Formication of the limbs, "they go to sleep." (Al.). *Ac*, (G.).

Heaviness, fatigue, unsteadiness, trembling, especially in the mor'g. (Hn.).

Severe pain in the thighs and legs, cannot use them. (T. 3; Al.). *Lact-ac*, *sep*, (G.).

Sciatica. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *China*, *coff*, *coloc*, *gels*, *phyt*, (G.).

Pains on the anterior and inner surface of thighs. (P. 9; Hn.). *Phyt*, (G.).

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†Extreme weakness and atony of limbs.
Arthritis, ischiatica, nervosa. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

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31. **Small of Back and Lower Extremities.**

Tension in the legs, as if the tendons were too short, felt sitting or standing, going off walking. (Hn.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

Legs feel tightly bound under the knees. (Hn.).

Must keep the legs moving, at night; must get up and walk. (Hn.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

Legs are painful, whether he lies or walks. (Hn.). *Magn-ph*, (G.).

Pains become lighter or leave off on compressing the part. (Hn.). *Puls*, (G.).

Aching, tearing, shooting, twisting, bruised pains in the calves, knees, or thighs. (Hn.). *Carbo-an*, *cimic*, *iris*, (G.).

Tearing in the legs from above downwards, must keep the foot constantly in motion. (Hn.). *Ferr*, *zinc*, (G.).

Violent pains in the legs, especially in the joints. (Hn.). *Bry*, *colch*, (G.).

Pain in a small spot on the tibia. (Hn.).

(c). FEET.

***(K.) Paralysis of the feet (many cases; see 10 c). *Bell*, *chin*, *n-v*, *plumb*, *zinc*, (G.).

The feet are so heavy he can scarcely lift them. (Hn.). *Bov*, *verat-a*, (G.).

The ankles feel sprained, and pain on walking. (Hn.). *Bry*, *led*, *puls*, (G.).

The ankles are painful to touch. (Hn.). *Bry*, *colch*, *ruta*, (G.).

The joints become stiff and swollen, for months and years. (Hn., Stillé.).

The limbs are flexed on the abdomen. (Al.).

****(K.) Œdema of the face and feet. (T. 8.). *Apis*, *kali-c*, (G.).

Burning in the soles. (T. 3.). *Sul*, (G.).

Stiffness of the extremities; the soles pain on walking. (T. 3.). *Ant-c*, (G.).

Stitching in the soles, cold sensation in the soles. (Hn.). *Calc-c*, (G.).

Violent pains in the soles, sometimes bringing on convulsions. (Hn.).

Ulcers on the heels. (T. 7.). *Lach*, *phyt*, (G.).

Old ulcers on legs with burning and stinging pains. (K.).

Tearing in the heels, they feel as if they had lain on something hard. (Hn.). *Am-c*, *graph*, (G.).

32. Limbs and Body in General.

Shifting pains in various parts. (P. 14.). *Apoc-an*, *benz-ac*, *bell*, **kali-b*, *led*, *lil-t*, **puls*, (G.).

Weariness in all the limbs. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Arn*, *calad*, *cal-c*, *helo*, *puls*, (G.).

Weariness and pain in the joints an hour before dinner. (Hn.).

Weariness better from walking. (Hn.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

A feeling of illness in all the limbs, which is indescribably painful. (Hn.). *Ind*, (G.).

Stiffness and weariness in all the limbs. (P. 3; Al., Hg.). *Arn*, *gels*, *rh-t*, (G.).

****(K.) The pains are unendurable sitting or lying, he must walk about. (Hn.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

The rheumatic pains are better by heat. (Hg.). *Caust*, (G.).

Pain like a shock through the limb on making a misstep. (Hn.). *Colch*, (G.).

Stiffness and contraction of the extensors. (Stillé.). *Cimex*, *graph*, *n-v*, *rh-t*, *sep*, (G.).

Painful cramps in all the limbs, especially hands and feet. (See 10 b.). *Coloc*, *cup*, *verat*, (G.).

***(K.) Weakness and trembling in all the limbs. (Hn., Al., Hg., Stillé.). *Hyper*, *verat*, (G.).

Pains in all the body, especially the hands and feet. (Stillé, Hg.). *Ac*, *cimic*, *caul*, *sec*, (G.).

All the limbs are painful. (Hn., Al.). *Bapt*, *gels*, *pic-ac*, (G.).

Periodically great anguish and tearing in all the limbs. (T. 3, 10, 11.). *Coloc*, (G.).

Pains in the upper and lower limbs accompany the paralysis. (See 10 c.). (T. 11, 13, 14, 15.). *Gels*, *hydroc-ac*, (G.). Painless, *lauro*, (G.).

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32. Limbs and Body in General.

The most violent pains with paralysis and anæsthesia. (Al.).

Bruised pain and creeping in all the limbs, worst from the knees down. (T. 3.). *Mez*, (G.).

Severe neuralgia in the upper and lower extremities. (T. 3, 10, 11.). *Cham*, *coloc*, *gels*, *puls*, (G.).

Severe pains in the upper and lower extremities, which were neither red nor hot, but were swollen. (T. 10.). *Stann*, (G.).

Insensibility and falling asleep of the upper and lower extremities. (Al.). *Ac*, (G.).

The pain and numbness is below the elbows in the upper, and below the knees in the lower extremities. (T. 13.). *Agar*, *chin*, *colch*, *gels*, *sec*, (G.).

Much pain throughout the system, with itching, strangury, and tenesmus of the bladder. (T. 6.). *Caps*, *canth*, (G.).

The neuralgic pains did not follow the main nervous trunks. (T. 11.).

The pains were never darting, but increased to a climax, then as gradually died away (he took large doses of morphia to ease them). (T. 11.). *Magn-phos*, (G.).

Pains and paralysis only of the legs below the knees. (T. 15.).

Tenderness of the soles, also occasionally of the palms. (Hunt.).

***(K.) Severe left-side neuralgia recurring at the same hour for many days. (T. 3.). *Ced*, (G.).

Pains in the l. leg preceding the gangrene. (F. 14.). *Sec*, (G.).

Pains begin regularly about 5 p. m. and last till midnight. (T. 13.).

Pains begin at midnight and last until next mor'g. (T. 3.).

The pains were always between 9:30 p. m. and 8 a. m. (T. 11.). *Ac*, *carb-v*, *caust*, *cimic*, *led*, *lyc*, *puls*, *ran-sc*, *sab*, (G.).

Cold air or cold water always brought on the pains. (T. 11.). *Bar-c*, *sep*, *sil*, (G.).

The pains in the (paralyzed) limbs were always increased by motion. (T. 14.).

The painful parts are very sensitive to cold. (T. 13.). *Calc-c*, *cocc*, *rh-t*, *sab*, (G.).

Pains in the finger on the approach of a storm. (T. 13.). *Am-c*, *dul*, *merc*, (G.).

The pains were better by walking about. (Hn.). *Canth*, *con*, *dul*, *ferr*, *rh-t*, *valer*, (G.).

Cramps in the fingers and calves, especially at night. (Hn.). *Cham*, *cup*, *plumb*, (G.).

Cramps in the lower extremities. (See 10 b.). (Al., Hg.). *Sil*, *sul*, *ver*, (G.).

Paralysis of the upper and lower extremities, partial or complete. (T. 10, 11; Hn., Al., Hg.). (See 10 c.).

Great emaciation. (P. 12; T. 2, 3, 11, 16; Stillé.). *Ferr*, *hydr*, *iod*; *nat-ars*, *plumb*, *phyt-fruit*, (G.).

Emaciation, sordes, loss of hair, ecchymoses, and greenish spots. (Al.). He lost 42 lbs. in 43 hours. (T. 11.). *Kreos*, *phos*, (G.).

Atrophy of the muscle of the limbs. (T. 14; Al.). *Sec*, (G.).

†Emaciation, with profuse sweats and prostration. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Chin*, *stann*, (G.).

Œdema of the face, especially of the lids. (Stillé.). *Apis*, (G.).

Œdema of the ankles and face. (Stillé.). *Cast*, *phos*, (G.).

Swelling of various parts of the body of an elastic kind. (Hn.).

Great swelling of the face and of the rest of the body. (Hn.).

Swelling of the feet to the knees, preceded by pains, which were relieved by warm cloths. (Hn.).

Œdema following a scarlatinoid rash, in one case. (T. 1.). *Apis*, *lyc*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Progressive gangrene of the l. leg, from below upwards. (F. 14.). *Fluor-ac*, *rhod*, *sec*, (G.).

The blood is fluid after death. (Stillé.).

33. Skin and Glands.

(a). The Skin in General.

Skin dry, headache, fever, prostration, pain in the back. (T. 1.). *Gels*, *rh-t*, (G.).

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†Emaciation, anasarca. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

"Arsenic has of late been highly extolled as a remedy in anæmia, especially in pernicious anæmia, and is said by excellent clinical authorities to merit a place next to iron; in fact it does good in many cases where iron has failed utterly. I do not advise large doses, but at the same time I know that above the 3x arsenic is useless in anæmia." (Hale's Practice, 1894.)

33\. **Skin and Glands.**

Skin dry and harsh, emitting a pungent odor. (T. 5.).

Fetid sweat all over the body, urine suppressed, stools involuntary. (T. 7.). *Bap*, *dulc*, *thuya*, (G.).

The parts usually covered assume a dirty, dingy, unwashed appearance, which under the lense show as fine scales. (Stillé, Hg., Hunt.). *Graph*, *merc*, *mez*, (G.).

The skin is dirty, rough, and scaly (chronic). (Hg.). *Calc-c*, *dulc*, *lyc*, *sep*, *sil*, (G.).

The skin finally became a dirty brown, especially where exposed to the light (chronic). (T. 18.). *Arg-n*, *ferr*, (G.).

Dry, parchment-looking skin (chronic). (Hg.). *Sec*, *sul*, (G.).

Ars is most conspicuous in its curative effects in scaly affections of the skin. (Stillé.). *Graph*, moist; *sul*, (G.).

Tingling of the whole skin. (T. 4.). *Ac*, *rh-t*, *sec*, *sul*, (G.).

Very annoying prickling of the skin. (P. 14.). *Agar*, *colch*, *croc*, *phos-ac*, *plat*, *rhod*, (G.).

Tingling in various parts, especially the eyes. (T. 14.). *Rh-t*, *sul*, *sep*, (G.).

Violent burning and pricking as of hot needles all over the body. (Al.). *Apis*, *kali-n*, (G.).

Tingling in the axillæ. (T. 15.). *Rumex*, *sul-ac*, (G.).

He felt as if pricked by innumerable points in the skin. (T. 12.).

Fuzzy feeling in the feet and legs. (Al.).

Itching and burning, after scratching the part is painful. (Hn.). *Sep*, (G.).

General pruritus set in some days later, and lasted for some time. (T. 12.).

Almost all, even those who suffered from no eruption, had irritation of the skin. (T. 1.). *Dolich*, (G.).

Great and incessant itching of the skin. (T. 6.). *Alu*, (G.).

†Small spots with white points all over the body and limbs. (Hn., Al.).

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†White Eruptions.
Scabious inflorescence.

(*Note continued on next page.*)

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

33. **Skin and Glands.**

Fine eruptions, which soon desquamate. (Al.). *Chin*, *coloc*, (G.).

Miliary eruption over the whole body; it falls off in scales. (Hn.). *Bell*, (G.).

Red, scorbutic, miliary rash. (Hn.). *Ailan*, *bell*, *sul*, (G.).

Inflamed eruptions like measles. (Hn.). *Puls*, (G.).

A papular eruption, voluminous, itching but little, non-inflammatory. (Mar.). *Am-c*, (G.).

Now and then a papular eruption will show itself suddenly, and disappear as suddenly in a few days under the use of liq. *ammon*, *acet*, (Hunt, Stillé.).

An eruption of yellow spots on the chest. (Hn.).

Scratching caused urticaria in some cases. (T. 1.). *Apis*, (G.).

Large wheals appearing first on the face and neck, and gradually extending over the whole body. (F. 6; Al.). *Copaib*, *chloral*, (G.).

**(Al.) Small ecchymoses, like flea-bites. (Al.). *Bell*, (G.).

A scarlatinoid eruption (in 2 cases) followed (in one case) by enormous swelling of the legs, without albuminuria. (T. 1.). *Apis*, *kreos*, (G.).

The skin in some cases assumes a uniform lobster red. (Erich.). *Stram*, (G.).

Hot, smooth, red swelling. (Hg.). *Bell*, (G.).

A red, shining condition as in erysipelas; the body was enormously swollen and covered with small blisters; the irritation was extreme. (F. 1.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

The swelling of the whole body diminished, as a watery diarrhœa set in; the skin remained red and tender, but with less heat. (F. 1.).

A pustular eruption, similar in appearance and course to small-pox, appeared on the face, chest, and arms. (T. 2.). *Ant-t*, (G.).

(*Note continued from preceding page.*)

Blood-blisters on any part of body.
Black, *gangrenous* blisters.
Purulent herpes with vehement, burning pains.
Ichorous ulcers with raised edges or a thin scab.
Gangrenous or carcinomatous ulcers.
Painless or very painfully pricking, burning ulcers. (Jahr's M., 1838.)

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33. **Skin and Glands.**

Pricking at innumerable points, followed by papules and pustules on the face, hands, and wrists (the parts exposed to the ars'l dust). (T. 12.).

An eruption of black-pox (where the ars'l charm lay), which was very painful, with severe burning. (Hn.).

General pemphigus set in. (F. 1.). *Crotal*, *lach*, *ran-b*, (G.).

Large blisters scattered over the whole body; they came also in the mouth, where they were black with a blackish fringe. (F. 1.). *Con*, *lach*, *sec*, (G.).

Dark erysipelatous blisters, discharging and becoming gangrenous looking; the ears were swollen. (Al.). *Sec*, (G.).

Bluish-black blisters. (Hg.). *Lach*, (G.).

Blisters or blebs having fetid, watery, thin discharges. (Hg.). *Con*, *lach*, (G.).

Phlyctenulæ and pustules appear with a continued use of the drug. (Erich.).

Boils appeared on different parts of the body. (T. 8.).

Ulcer with a thin scab, stitching pain, and discharging bloody matter; better walking than sitting. (Hn.).

Burning, stitching, tearing in the ulcer; fetid discharge from the ulcer. (Hn.). *Clem*, *hep*, *merc*, *mez*, *sul*, (G.).

Vesicles, pustules, and ulcers, gangrenous sores. (Stillé.). *Ant-t*, *hyos*, *kreos*, *sec*, (G.).

Ulcers in the nose, mouth, or rectum. (Stillé.). *Nit-ac*, (G.).

Ulcers and eruptions better from gentle warmth, worse from cold or extreme heat. (Hn., Al., Hg.). (Better from cold, *sec*), (G.).

Cancerous and gangrenous ulcers. (Hn.). *Con*, *kreos*, *sil*, (G.).

The discharges from the ulcers are corroding; the ulcers burn. (Al., Hg.). *Kali-c*, *merc*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Indolent, bluish, or blackish ulcers. (Hg.). *Lach*, (G.).

*(Al.) Deep mortification of the skin. (Al.). *Apis*, *crotal*, (G.).

The ulcer discharges much blackish coagulated blood. (Hn.). *Crotal*, *lach*, (G.).

Ulcers on the thighs, abdomen, or genitals, suppurate and discharge. (Al.). *Apis*, *hyos*, *rh-t*, *sec*, (G.).

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33. **Skin and Glands.**

Desquamation of the entire skin. (Al., Hg., T. 15.). *Coloc, dig, hell, mez, phos*, (G.).

The nails came off (and probably the entire skin desquamated, Ed.). (F. 1.). *Hell*, (G.).

The nails came off. (Al.). *Graph, merc, sec, squill, thuy*, (G.).

Discolored nails, as from suffused blood; at first red, then black; the nails were replaced by new ones. (Al., Hg.).

The epidermis came off in large, thick patches. (March.).

Surface very cold and covered with a profuse cold sweat. (T. 11.). (See Sec. 15, on fevers.). *Camph, diosc, hell, sec, tart-e, verat*, (G.).

Skin dry and harsh, emitting a pungent odor. (T. 5.).

Fetid sweat all over the body. (T. 7.). *Fluor-ac, hep-s*, (G.).

Face blue; whole body cyanosed, cold, and clammy. (F. 3; Hn., Al., Hg.). (See Sec. 9.). *Carb-v, cup-ac, camph, hell, ipec, psor, sec, tart-e, verat*, (G.).

Anterior surface livid (post-mort.). (F. 8.).

Bluish spots on the body. (Hg.). *Ant-c, bar-c, bry, cic-v, led, op, sul-ac*, (G.).

The surface of the joints swell, the joints become stiff. (Stillé.).

Tactile sense is much lessened; hyperesthesia; hyper-sensitive to heat and cold. (T. 14.). (See Sec. 10.). *Agar, cup*, (G.).

Worse.—He experienced a decided return of the eruption after sleeping in the ars'l apartments for 4 nights. (F. 1.).

The natural disease was aggravated by the drug. (F. 1; Erich.).

Worse from cold, from severe heat, from rubbing. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Sil*, (G.).

Swelling, burning, itching, worse from rubbing. (P. 13.). *Mez*, (G.).

A profuse, miliary eruption appeared over the whole body, with a general amelioration of all the symptoms; it was renewed several times. (T. 7.).

Better from gentle heat. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Caps, caust, hep, kali-b, kreos*, (G.).

Better when moving about. (Hn.). *Caps, iris, kreos, sul*, (G.).

Worse at night. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Am-c, ac, bry, dig, puls*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt. Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Li., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

33. Skin and Glands.

(b). OUTER HEAD.

Scalp.—Eruptions destroy the hair follicles and cause baldness. (Hg.). *Graph*, *kali*, *nat-m*, *phos*, *sul*, (1–B.).

Dry, scaly, scabby eruptions of the scalp and face, in children who lose flesh, have a watery diarrhœa, much restlessness and prostration. (Hg.). *Clem*, *phos*, (1–B.).

Burning of the scalp, followed by pain and soreness; the hair becomes matted and comes out on combing. (T. 3.). *Phos*, (2–B.).

Ulcers, pustules, crusts, and erosions on the hairy scalp. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Staph*, (1–B.).

Pimples on the hairy scalp, sore after scratching, the scalp feels as festering. (Hn.). *Arn*, *asaf*, *hep*, (1–B.).

Moist discharge from the scalp. (Al.). *Graph*, *lyc*, (1–B.).

The hair falls out. (Hn., Al.). *Ambr*, *calc*, *lach*, *nat-m*, *phos*, *sep*, *sec*, *staph*, (G.).

The hair changes color, falls out, but is replaced by a renewed growth. (Al.). *Thuy*, (G.).

Itching of the scalp and other parts, preventing sleep. (P. 8.). *Agnus*, (G.).

Face.—Eruption of small pimples on the face, with burning pain and slight itching. (Hn.). *Sep*, (1–B.).

Acnæ punctata, the skin dry. (Hg.). *Sil*, (G.).

Pimples on the forehead and chest. (T. 3.). *Clem*, *hep*, *led*, *nit-ac*, *paris*, (G.).

Face and arm presented an eruption like eczema. (F. 2.). *Calc-ph*, *graph*, *lyc*, *sul*, (G.).

Two large pimples between the eyebrows; at first filled with water, later filled with pus. (T. 3.). *Caust*, *kali-c*, *paris*, *selen*, *staph*, *tart-e*, (G.).

(See also Facies, Sec. 9.).

Mouth.—In the upper lip, itching and prickling as from innumerable needles, followed by swelling. (Hn.). *Apis*, *rh-t*, (G.).

The lips are swollen and cracked. (T. 3.). *Carb-an*, *clem*, (G.).

Many had herpes labialis. (T. 1.). *Mez*, (G.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

22. Skin and Glands.

Tetters, red, sore, raw places about the mouth, nose, and lips. (Hn., Al., Hg.).

Herpes of the lips. (Hn., Al., Hg.).

Eruption of pustules about the mouth. (T. 15; Hn., Al.).

Vesicles filled with a yellow fluid about the nose and lips; they dry into scabs and peel off. (Al.). *Ant-c*, *ant-t*, *mez*, *merc*, (G.).

Eroding ulcers of the lips. (Hn., Al., Hg.). *Merc-c*, *phyt*, (G.).

The lips are very dry and covered with herpes. (T. 5.). *Merc*, *rh-t*, (G.).

The lips are spotted blackish. (Hn., Al.). *Bry*, *phos*, (G.).

Lips, tongue, and mouth blackish. (F. 1; Hn., Al.). *Phos*, *chin*, (G.). White, *thuy*, (G.).

A brown stripe, as if burnt, extends across the vermilion border of the lip. (Hn.). *Ac*, *psor*, *stram*, (G.).

Lips dry, brown, parched, and cracked. (Hg.). *Con*, *mur-ac*, *mez*, *rh-t*, (G.).

He constantly licks his dry lips. (Hg., Al.). *Am-m*, *sul*, (G.).

Face in General.—Without exception there appeared at the end of the second day swelling of the eyes and conjunctivitis. (T. 1.). *Apis*, *bell*, *puls*, *rh-t*, (G.).

The whole face was swollen in some cases. (T. 1.). *Apis*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Face flushed and swollen, and covered with cold sweat. (Al). *Stram*, (G.).

**(Hn., Al.) Swelling of the face. (P. 13; Hn., Al.). *Apis*, *nat-c*, *rh-t*, (G.).

(c). Body and Extremities.

An eruption of little red pimples on the chest, which spread the next day to the arms and back; the itching was very severe, and was relieved by applying pure vinegar. (P. 10.). *Ant-t*, *corn*, *calad*, *hyos*, *oleand*, (G.).

All around the shoulders and neck a colorless, smarting eruption. (Hn., Hg.).

P., Prover. T., Toxic. F., Fatal. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. Hn., Hahnemann. Bl., Bell. Burt, Burt. Dunh., Dunham. Farr., Farrington. G., Gentry. Guer., Guernsey. Go., Goodno. Hl., Hale. Hh., Hughes. J., Johnson. Jr., Jahr's Manual. K., Korndoerfer. L., Lippe. Ll., Lilienthal. N., Neidhard. Perk., Perkins. 1-B., 2-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank, 2d rank, &c.

33. **Skin and Glands.**

†Eruption on hands and abdomen of fine, whitish, pointed pimples, filled with watery fluid; they itch and burn like gnat-bites, and are better when scratched so the fluid escapes. (Hn.). *Ant-t*, *agar*, (G.).

On the back of the hands an eruption of pimples, which ran a regular course; they began on the l. and went to the r., itching severely, worse from scratching. (P. 3 b, 7.). *Mez*, *rh-t*, (G.).

The nails come off. (Hn., Al., Hg.; F. 1.). *Graph*, (G.).

Itching of the thighs and loins, as from crawling of fleas. (Hn.). *Con*, *natr-c*, *niccol*, (G.).

Itching on the internal surface of the thighs. (P. 3; Hn.). *Antipy*, (G.).

Squamous patches on the external malleolus, of years' duration. (P. 12.).

Hard, horny skin, especially on the little toes. (Hg.). *Ant-c*, (2–B.).

Ulcers appeared on both heels, discharging ichorous matter. (T. 7.). *Nat-c*, *petrol*, *sep*, (G.).

Ulcers on the heels, which discharge a bloody pus. (Hg.). *Lach*, (G.).

Cold hands and feet with contracted pulse (in collapse). (Hn., Hg.). *Camph*, *verat*, (G.).

Hot, shining swelling of the feet, to above the ankles, dorsum, and soles. (Hn.). *Apis*, *bell*, (G.).

(e). GENITALS.

Urticaria of the scrotum (one case). (T. 1.). *Petrol*, (1–B.).

Herpes of the prepuce (one case). (T. 1.). *Calad*, (1–B.).

Itching, heat, and sweating of the l. side of the scrotum, followed by an eruption of minute vesicles, which ran a course of inflammation, dessication, and exfoliation. (P. 3.). *Chin*, *clem*, *graph*, *rhus*, (G.).

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†In herpes zoster *rhus*, *mezereum*, *ranunc-bulb*, and *arsenicum* are the most important. (Goodno's Therap.)

REVIEW SUMMARY.

Arsenious Oxide. (*Arsenicum Album.*)

To adequately summarize the action of this great remedy, would transcend the limits to which this review must be restricted. Few, indeed, are the remedies that affect the entire organism to such an extent as arsenious oxide. Not a tissue or organ, not a system or function, escapes its baleful influence. Its action is either rapid or slow, according to the form, and the avenue by which it gains admission to the system, and the natural resistance of the organism to its attacks. In solution taken by the mouth, a half-grain proved well-nigh fatal; while 127 grains in ice water was eventually followed by recovery after several years. With miners of arsenical ores and workers in arsenic in the arts, it is one of the most insidious poisons. But whether rapid or slow, it works with a deadly certainty toward a fatal termination.

The law of similars has opened up a vast field of usefulness for all poisons, and the saying "the greater the poison, the greater the remedy," finds literal and broad fulfillment in everyday practice, in the beneficent administration of the most deadly drugs. In none is this more conspicuously shown than in the therapeutic use of arsenic. An irritant poison to every tissue in the body, it at first exalts, then exhausts every functional activity. If the dose be large, the period of exaltation may be elided completely, and irritation and depression follow rapidly the absorption of the toxic dose. But through all manifestations, whether of exaltation or depression, there runs the scarlet thread of intermittence. Periods of relaxation, in which the patient seems on the high road to recovery, follow distressing symptoms, and are in turn succeeded by states so dangerous as to banish all hopes of life. If not fatal at the time, a period of remission usually succeeds within the next 24 hours. Sooner or later, in case life is prolonged, this 24-hour periodicity becomes more and more apparent; the attacks are often quotidian; occasionally they occur twice in 24 hours; frequently they change to tertian; occasionally to quartian; and rarely to once in seven days. Sometimes they antepone; occasionally they postpone; rarely they are irregular. The remission is occasionally slight, generally it is well marked. The periods of distress may appear at any hour of the 24, yet the night is most apt to witness an exacerbation. Extreme heat or extreme cold are alike painful, while warmth is always grateful. Rare, indeed, are the cases benefited by the administration of arsenic in which these peculiarities do not hold true.

Each attack is in itself a period of exaltation, of intensification; the pain is intense, the mental manifestations are intense, the pulse is quick, the fever is high, the restlessness, anxiety, or anguish, according to the degree, are intense. High, nervous tension in the affected part is present; burning, pricking, stinging, shooting, like

Review Summary.

hot needles, burning like coals of fire, are the figures of speech used to describe the pains.

Each period of remission is a period of depression, a lowering of all the vital forces, a reaction from the former intense state. If the sickness has continued for some time, the weakness now becomes extreme, often pitiable, and death seems a relief. If the progress has been slow, the attacks less pronounced, the depression is correspondingly less, but the whole system shows its suffering in the failure of the powers of nutrition. No other drug possesses in a more marked degree the loss of flesh and the deterioration of the blood, and few are more rapid in their results in this direction than arsenious oxide. Iodium has severe loss of flesh; arsenicum hydride has more perniciously rapid destruction of the red blood corpuscles; but arsenicum album will seldom be useful in any case where the nutrition is good or assimilation normal. Shrunken, dry-skinned, thin-blooded, with poor digestion, and consequently mal-nutrition, are the typical arsenic cases; and if added to these are erethric manifestations, followed by periods of depression and remission, the instances are rare where arsenic will not prove a boon.

A careful study of the introductory sections of the Condensed Form will furnish a picture of the drug-action, that should be as clear as it is ineffaceable upon the mind of every practitioner of the law of similars.

ARSENITE OF ANTIMONY. *(Condensed Form.)*

(Sb_2O_3) As O_5, +3p c; (Allen.)††

Synonyms. Antimonium arsenitum, (Allen); stibium arsenicosum; antimonium arsenide.

Preparations Used.

This drug has been prepared for use in triturition. Probably the 1-30th to 1-50th of a grain would be a full dose of the crude drug.

The 1x to 3x have been used successfully in pulmonary cases.

Authority.

Insard took daily increasing doses, beginning with 0.01 centigr., and increasing to 0.10 centigr. (Allen's Encyc., I., p. 362.) Symptoms began on the 4th d.,

SYMPTOMS.

Œdema of the face. *Ars-alb*, *ars-pot*, *apis*, *merc-c*, *phos*, (G.).
Sense of weakness. *Gels*, *puls*, *rh-t*, (G.).
General sick feeling. *Gels*, (G.).
Wandering pains along the sciatic nerves. *Tellur*, *phyt*, *puls*, *valer*, (G.).
Congestion of the head.
Pressure in the temples.
Pain in the forehead. *Bry*, *bell*, *paris*, *puls*, *verat*, (G.).
Conjunctivitis. Pain in the orbits. *Bov*, *cup*, *plat*, *ruta*, *spig*, (G.).
Loss of appetite.
Nausea.
Slight diarrhœa, without pain. *Apis*, *phos*, *phos-ac*, *sul*, (G.).
Pulse 90.
†Curative in excessive dyspnœa, with emphysema. (Dr. Payr; Al.). *Am-c*, *ant-t*, *apis*, *lach*, *merc-v*, (G.).

REMARKS.

It has been claimed for this remedy that it acts only on the left side; but there are well-attested instances given of its action on the right side also.

In a series of cases published in the Allg. Hom. Zeit., in 1885, by Dr. Mattes, this drug in the 1x trit. is highly recommended in catarrhal pneumonia, especially in children. It is not less useful in adults.

CASE 1. CHILD, AGE 4. Extreme dyspnœa, face cyanotic, very rapid pulse and respiration, skin hot and sweating, especially the head, temp. 104, with great thirst. Examination showed both lungs involved, coarse rales, some infiltration at base. *Phos, 3d; ant-tart, 3d; carbo-veg, 30th*, had all failed in turn. *Stib-arsen*, 3x, began to relieve in three hours, and case recovered.

MAN, 68, left side pleurisy of three weeks; *ac* and *bry* failed to give any relief in eight days. Under 1x *stib-ars* exudation reduced one half in eight days. Case recovered.

A case of pericarditis with effusion recovered rapidly under 1x *stib-ars*.

Other cases of rapid recoveries, with large effusions, are given.

(*Dyspnœa* would seem to be a marked characteristic of all clinical cases.). (Ed.)

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†This drug will be found of especial value in catarrhal pneumonia associated with influenza, ranking with *phosphorus* and *tartar-emetic*. (Goodno's Therap.)

††Note.—In this compound, *arsenicum*, contrary to the usual acceptation in other compounds, has been considered the "acid radical," hence the name.

ARSENATE OF CALCIUM. *(Condensed Form.)*

$3 Ca O, As O_5$. (Hg.)

Common Name { Arsenate of Lime.
Arsenate of Calcium.

Synonyms. Calcaria arsenica, (Hg.).

2. **Alternates.**

Compatible with *conium*, *glon*, *opium*, *puls*, (Hg.).

3. **Authorities for Symptoms.**

"C. Hering proved this drug in 1848, in the 4th cent. trit., and five others also proved it" (but what potency is not given). There seems to have been also another prover (a case in pregnancy), of the 30th cent. No histories are given.

4. **Homœopathic Preparations.**

Trituritions of drug, either decimal or centesimal.

5. **Antidotes.**

Palpitation, *carbo-veg* ; headache, *glon* ; pain in head and face, *puls*, (Hg.).

6. Sphere of Action.

The mucous membranes of the digestive tract, of the urinary tract, and to some extent, of the respiratory tract; possibly, also, the nerve centres are affected to a limited extent.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT IS SUITABLE.

Scofulous and tuberculous diseases, with albuminuria. (Hg.).
Infantile diarrhœa. (Hg.).
Complaints of drunkards after abstaining. (Hg.).
Complaints of fat women at climaxis. (Hg.).
After *conium* in scrofulous, tuberculous, and lymphatic cases. (Hg.).

7. Characteristic Action.

On Nerv. Syst.: Mind dull; momentary suspension of consciousness; weariness, soreness, and neuralgic attacks. (Hg.).

Resp. Syst.: Coryza and asthmatic attacks. (Hg.).

Circulation.: Throbbing in various parts, with anxiety. (Hg.).

Dig. Syst.: Loss of appetite, some thirst; bilious attacks. (Hg.).

B., Bœnninghausen. Cl., Clinical. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. N., Neidhard.

7. **Characteristic Action.**

Urinary Syst.: Scanty, albuminous urine. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Musc. Syst.: Weariness, soreness, and occasional neuralgia, mostly of an intermittent type. (Hg.).

8. Key Notes.

(a)—Intermittence.

(b)—Depression of the vital force.

(c)—Depression of tissue resistance.

Note.—These are to be regarded as very provisional. (Ed.)

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

9. Facies.

Looks pale and suffering; is swollen, especially about the eyes (albuminuria). (Cl.), (Hg.). *Apis, caust, merc-c, rh-t,* (G.).

Face pale, blue rings under the eyes (palpitation). (Cl.), (Hg.).

10. General Nerve Force.

Weary, with fullness under the ribs. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Great weariness, with drowsiness. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Very weak, with lame sensation, with headache. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Bodily and mental relaxation. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Collapse in heart and kidney affections. (Cl.), (Hg.).

11. Sensations and Pains.

As if swimming or flying in the air, as if the feet did not touch the ground. (Hg.). *Valer,* (G.); *lightness, coff, stram,* (B.).

As if a hernia would be forced out in the groins. (Cl.), (Hg.).

As if a thread were pulling in the larynx from front to back. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Burning with stool, with urine, in chest, in stomach, and œsophagus. (Cl.). (Hg.).

12. Mind and Intellect.

Mind seems dull and unable to think. (Hg.). *Gels, staph, phos-ac,* (N.).

With exertion of the mind the headache lessens, but is much worse afterwards. (Hg.). *Ac, eup-per, piper-m,* (N.).

Unable to attend to any business on account of headache. (Hg.). *Bell,* (G.).

With every emotion palpitation of the heart. (Hg.). *Ac, cact, gels, spig,* (G.).

No desire for mental occupation; no appetite. (Hg.). *Apis, puls, sep,* (N.).

In sudden attacks, lasting only a second, the most wonderful visions pass before his eyes; he seems to be flying or swimming in the air, feels indescribably well, as if in heaven; it passes like lightning, but seems infinitely much. (Hg.).

Great depression and anxiety on account of anticipated evils. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Lit-t, lyc, phos, puls,* (G.).

B., Bœnninghausen. Cl., Clinical. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. N., Neidhard.

13. Inner Head.

Vertigo when moving the head. (Hg.). *Bry, caps, glon, sang, sil, spig,* (G.).

The head seems to get heavier and heavier; a pressing heaviness on the vertex and in the occiput; any quick movement makes him giddy. *Calc-p, carbo-v,* (N.).

Burning in the head, first left, then right. (Hg.).

Headache, with the slightest error in diet. (Hg.).

Headache and palpitation are better or worse together. (Hg.).

Headache and stiffness of the neck waken him at 4 a. m.; he cannot sleep, neither can he lie in bed. (Hg.).

Beating in the head and back drive him out of bed. (Hg.).

Weekly headache; stitches in the r. frontal region. (Hg.).

Dull, stupefying headache in different parts of the head, but principally above and behind the ears. (Hg.). *Agar, glon,* (N.).

Between the ear and the right forehead, a burning spot lasting for months. (Hg.). *Bry, carb-v, mur-ac, pet, sil,* (N.).

Violent headache, beginning at noon, increasing towards night, worse after supper; it was throbbing, pressing pain, from front to back, and when lying on back was felt in front; when on front, felt in back of head. It causes a feeling of lameness through the whole body; the pains also ran from the head down into the teeth; *pulsatilla* relieved. (Hg.). *Bry,* (N.).

Headache most in the forehead, as if it would split the head and tear it to pieces; it began very gradually and increased to a violent degree, so he could do no business; the pulse also increased from 80 to 100 beats, and he felt each throb in his head as if it struck a wedge; stooping and going out of doors made it worse (from the 4th d. of the proving it had gradually increased, up to noon of the 7th d.). (Hg.). *Bry, cimic, china, nux-v,* (N.).

14. Sleep and Dreams.

Desire to sleep in the middle of the day; the legs are heavy. (Hg.).

Drowsy, weary, with feeling of fullness under short ribs. (Hg.).

Very restless at night; disturbed by headache and palpitation. (Hg.).

Restless, sleeps and wakes, from asthma. (Hg.). *Carb-v, ferr, hep, sul,* (G.).

Nearly without sleep for weeks; he could not bear to lie down. (Hg.).

Driven out of bed for two nights, by throbbing in head and back. (Hg.).

Dreams of people he had not seen for twenty years, and had not had in mind the previous day; often repeated. (Hg.).

15. Febrile Cycle.

Chilly after being out in the cold. (Hg.). *Ac, camph,* (G.).

Chilly crawl over the back originating from within, with sensation as if the skin of adjoining parts was hot. (Hg.).

Heat in the face with attacks of palpitation, coming on after every emotion; this lasted for several days, and was always preceded by heat in the hands and tremulousness. (Hg.).

Fever in the p. m., with feeling of fullness in abdomen, thirst for cold water, and afterwards loss of appetite. (Hg.).

Sweat after 3 a. m., previously sleepless, subsequently coryza. (Hg.).

B., Bœnninghausen. Cl., Clinical. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. N., Neidhard.

15. Febrile Cycle.

Sleepless at night, with shuddering or shivering over back, sometimes with goose-flesh (albuminuria). (Hg.).

16. Attacks.

Coryza comes on at 3 to 4 a. m. (Hg.). *Calc-c, caust, magn-m, nux-v*, (L.).
Asthma comes on later each night. (Hg.).
Chilly after going out in the cold. (Hg.).
Periodical headache; periodical toothache. (Hg.). *Ars-alb, china, rh-t*, (G.).
Fainting, after great exertion. (Hg.). *Nux-v, therid, verat*, (G.).
*Epilepsies from valvular heart disease. (Cl.), (Hg.).
Epilepsies from functional disturbances of heart. (Cl.), (Hg.).

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

19. Coryza and Throat.

After 3 a. m. restless, sleepless, and perspiring; next morning fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing. (Hg.). *Nux-v*, (G.).

Sneezing, with shooting pain in region of heart. (Hg.). *Cina, grat, seneg*, (G.).

Discharge of phlegm, mostly from posterior nares. (Hg.). *Ars-sod*, (G.).

Crusts form in the choanæ. (Hg.). *Borax, crot-t, sep*, (G.).

Roughness and scratching in the throat as if he had eaten nuts. (Hg.).

Sensation as if a scab were in the upper part of the throat, causes a tickling cough, which shakes the whole chest; it feels as if bruised. (Hg.). *Cheled, phos*, (G.).

A sort of asthmatic attack soon after midnight; it comes on later and later each time, until it reaches morning; he is uneasy, restless, sleeping and waking; during the day breathing is not free. (Hg.).

Copious hawking of tough white phlegm from throat. (Hg.). *Ars-sod*, (G.).

21. Heart and Circulation.

The prover never took a drug that acted so strongly on the vascular system; for two nights in succession throbbing in the head and back drove him out of bed. (Hg.). *Ars-met*, (G.).

Immediately oppression and increased soreness of the heart, with palpitation. (Hg.). *Spig*, (G.).

Violent palpitation, with urging to belch and an inability to do so; something in the heart seemed to prevent it; suddenly comes a violent beat like an explosion, beginning at pit of stomach and extending to head; after this he feels every beat of the pulse (*carb-veg* antidoted this). (Hg.). *Arg-n, ferr, sil, tellu*, (G.).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22, 23. Mouth, Taste, &c.

Saliva runs in the mouth like water, with tasteless belching. (Hg.). *Ipec, ver*, (G)..

Flat, unpleasant taste, sometimes metallic, sometimes alkaline. (Hg.). *Mur-ac*, G.).

B., Bœnninghausen. Cl., Clinical. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. N., Neidhard.

22, 23. **Mouth, Taste, &c.**

Taste as of garlic, when swallowing; sour taste in throat. (Hg.). *Sul*, (G.).

After belching, burning in the œsophagus as from pepper. (Hg.). *Ac*, (G.).

Pain extends from head to upper and lower jaws. (Hg.). *Ignat*, (N.).

Pain in teeth extends to ears, and recurs weekly. (Hg.).

Pressing pain in throat and clavicular region, with sour belching. (Hg.).

No craving of food. (Hg.). *Apis*, *arn*, *puls*, (G.).

The food he eats seems to lie heavy in the stomach, without digesting; both mind and body seem torpid. (Hg.). *Bry*, *china*, *nit-ac*, *nux-v*, *puls*, (G.).

Desire for wine or fermented liquors. (Hg.). *China*, *lach*, *sul*, *therid*, (G.).

Thirst for cold water. (Hg.). *Ars-alb*, *bry*, *caust*, *ver*, (G.).

The least error in diet increases headache. (Hg.). *Lyc*, *sul*, (G.).

After drinking wine, pain in the groins or spermatic cord. Hg.).

Anxiety in the stomach; acidity of stomach; burning in stomach. (Hg.).

Sensation as if the stomach expanded. (Hg.). *Calc-ph*, (G.).

Dull, pressing stitches in stomach, with cutting across the abdomen. (Hg.). *Hydr*, *rob*, *sul-ac*, (G.).

25. Bowels, Stool, and Hypochondria.

Feeling as diarrhœa would come on; followed by colicky pain, with pressure downwards. (Hg.). *Apis*, *aloe*, (G.).

Colic and looseness of bowels. (Hg.). *Colch*, *coloc*, *verat*, (G.).

Faintness and cold hands, followed by stool without relief. (Hg.). (See 27.). *Colch*, *merc*, (G.).

Urging to stool, with palpitation, the chest oppressed. (Hg.). *Ant-t*, *dig*, (G.).

Burning at anus; itching at anus; stool with ascarides; diarrhœa after eating sweet potatoes. (Hg.). *Ferr*, *hep-sul*, *saba*, *spig*, (G.).

Stool tardy, but not hard. (Hg.). *Alum*, *mag-s*, *rhod*, *sep*, (G.).

Very painful, shooting, cutting pain across the abdomen from r. to l. (Hg.). *Coloc*, *colch*, *verat*, (G.).

Sensation in both groins as if a hernia would be forced out; lasted for ten weeks. (Hg.). *Cocc*, *nux-v*, *sul-ac*, (G.).

LIVER.

Sensation of fullness below short ribs; dull and drowsy. (Hg.). *Myrica*, *polyp*, (G.).

Cirrhosis of liver in typhus, with albuminuria. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Iod*, (G.).

URINARY SYSTEM.

26. In General.

Burning, with scanty urine. (Hg.). *Canth*, *can-sat*, *cop*, *zinc*, (G.).

**(Hg.) Albuminuria. (Hering lays much stress on a cured case.).

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

27. Male.

Pain in the spermatic cords after great exertion and drinking wine; has to go home; hands turn cold; stool without relief. (Hg.). *Can-sat*, *puls*, (G.).

B., Bœnninghausen. Cl., Clinical. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. N., Neidhard.

28. Female.

Bearing down and prolapsus vaginæ, and other complaints. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Calc-carb*, *lil-tig*, *nat-mur*, *pod*, *stann*, (G.).

Albuminuria during pregnancy. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Apocy-canab*, *ars-alb*, *merc-c*, (G.).

Frequent shooting in small of back in 6th month of pregnancy, after 30th cent. (Hg.).

MUSCULAR, FIBROUS, AND OSSEOUS SYSTEMS.

29-32. Limbs and Body in General.

Headache, with stiffness of the neck, wakens him at 4 a. m.; he has no sleep after this, and cannot lie in bed; beating in head and back drive him out of bed. (Hg.). *Dulc*, *kali-c*, *lach*, *phos*, *podo*, *rh-t*, *sil*, (G.).

Shuddering over back extending to feet and arms. (Hg.). *Ac*, *ferr-ph*, (G.).

Lame pain in l. arm and shoulder; better from lying on it. (Hg.). *Ac*, *bov*, *gymnoc*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Pains in l. arm before an epileptic attack. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Bufo*, (G.).

Backache extending to the lower limbs. (Hg.). *Cim*, *eup-per*, *ign*, (G.).

Weariness in the lower limbs, most in the knees. (Hg.). *Cup*, *croc*, (G.).

Feet heavy. (Hg.). *Calc-c*, *rh-t*, *sepia*, *sil*, *stann*, (G.).

Tearing pains in the legs, with swelling in the groins. (Hg.).

Weariness amounting to lameness in lower limbs. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Antipy*, (G.).

Lower extremities œdematous; albuminuria. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Ant-t*, *hell*, (G.).

REVIEW SUMMARY.

Little can be safely affirmed from the present pathogenesis. Hering recommends the drug in "scrofulous and tuberculous diseases, with albuminuria." This recommendation seems based on one, or possibly several clinical cases; though there would appear to have been not more than one or two, from his pathogenesis.

He seems to have had one case of "complaints of a drunkard after abstaining," which was much benefited by its use.

In infantile diarrhœa he also recommends it; probably in scrofulous cases it will do best.

Hering also makes much of a clinical case of "phthisis with albuminuria."

At best these can only be regarded as *hints* towards its use.

By far the stronger indication would seem to be *intermittence*, as in some other forms of arsenical salts.

Intermittent toothache, headache, asthmatic attacks, palpitation, neuralgia, indigestion, epileptic attacks, etc., all of which are so strongly insisted on in the clinical and pathogenetic effects, by the authority (Hering), would seem to be stronger indications for the selection of the drug, than its scrofulous action, toward which he was no doubt prejudiced from the union of *calcarea* with *arsenic*.

B., Bœnninghausen. Cl., Clinical. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. N., Neidhard.

ARSENITE OF COPPER. *(Condensed Form.)*

($CuHAsO_3$)

(Arsenical Wall Paper.)
(Paris Green.)

GENERALITIES.

1. Potency, Dose, and Toxic Effects.

(a). HOMŒOPATHIC.

There is not much available information concerning the use of this drug in homœopathy. It should be used in all probability not below the 2x; lower than this would be apt to produce an aggravation. It seems very likely the 6x, and upward, will be much better than a lower potency.

(b). ALLOPATHIC.

This drug has no "official" standing in the school. It is recommended in doses of 1-20th to 1-40th of a grain.

(c). TOXIC.

Probably ½ grain would be actively poisonous.

4. Use of the Drug.

(a). HOMŒOPATHIC.

So far as I can learn, there has been but little use of the drug. This is owing, no doubt, to the lack of a pathogenesis separated from that of *arsenicum album*. Such an one is here given for the first time.

(b). ALLOPATHIC.

The drug has been furtively employed, to a considerable extent, during the last two or three years. Its chief use has been in cholera infantum, to which the pathogenesis shows it to be especially homœopathic. Doubtless our friends would have succeeded far better had they used smaller doses.

5. Antidotes.

(c). TOXIC.

Probably the same as those for *ars-alb*, which see. (The white of eggs, vomiting with oils, or by overfilling the stomach with demulcents, is probably the first step; later on, the stomach-pump; finally, the sesquioxide of iron in dilution with plenty of water. The sesquioxide of iron is the best antidote. To make this, mix 2 or 3 fl. ozs. tinct. per chloride of iron with 1 oz. (dry) sodium carbonate, in solution; the whole diluted with plenty of water, and taken freely.) (Ed.).

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

6. Sphere of Action.

(a). SYSTEMS.

Nervous Syst.: Depression of all the vital forces, both of mind and body.

Intermittent attacks.

Respiratory Syst.: Inflammation of the entire mucous tract; mostly sub-acute; also intermittent-acute.

Digestive Syst.: Inflammation of the entire mucous tract; acute and severe; or sub-acute and chronic.

Urinary Syst.: Irritative; the drug is eliminated by the kidneys.

Sexual Syst.: Irritative; the tract is inflamed; the secretions changed.

Tissue Systs.: Neuralgias, intermittent attacks.

Skin Syst.: Nutrition of skin lessened; or severe inflammatory changes set up.

Tissues: The mucous membranes throughout the body; the rete mucosa of the skin; the nervous system, probably at the spinal centres.

(c). DISEASES TO WHICH THE DRUG IS SUITABLE.

Headache, especially frontal and intermittent.

Intermittent fevers, especially those worse from cold air and chill rooms.

Acute coryza, with irritating discharges, intermittent attacks.

Chronic coryza, irritating, thick discharge; symptoms intermit.

Acute gastritis and enteritis; discharges acrid, burning in stomach and abdomen; severe colic and vomiting; excessive prostration, thirst.

Cholera morbus, from green fruits, from fresh vegetables.

Cholera infantum; great prostration, thirst, anorexia; discharges irritate; severe and long-continued colic; mouth red, fiery.

Colic, not wholly allayed by stool and vomiting; burning and tenesmus.

Bilious attacks, from torpid liver, the bowels not constipated.

Very irritating, red *eruptions of the skin*, with strong, peculiar odor, and tendency to crack.

7. Characteristic Action.

MIND AND EMOTIONS.

Anxious, low-spirited, fears death or to be alone; attacks intermittent.

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

7. Characteristic Action.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Excessive prostration; trembling; paralytic tendencies.

Severe neuralgic attacks; especially intermittent forms.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Coryza, the discharges irritating; asthmatic attacks; pulse quick, feeble, with severe prostration.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Severe nausea, vomiting, prostration; severe colic and diarrhœa; burning of the stomach and bowels, acrid discharges.

URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.

Urine burns. Leucorrhœa excoriates. Menses too abundant.

TISSUE SYSTEMS.

Neuralgias, especially across the shoulders and in the nape; also down spine and limbs.

SKIN SYSTEM.

Dry, shrunken, pale, pasty looking skin.

Irritating, very red, inflamed eruptions, having a strong, peculiar odor; the skin has a tendency to crack.

AGGRAVATIONS.

From cold air; chill and diarrhœa.

In the morning; coryza and neuralgia.

At night; fever and neuralgia. At the regular time; fever coryza.

From eating; vomiting.

AMELIORATIONS.

From hot weather; coryza. (Attacks.).

From the open air; coryza every morning.

Relief only partial; after paroxysm.

8. Leading Characteristics. (Key Notes.)

Intermittence.

Burning, acrid secretions and excretions.

Colic, diarrhœa, and vomiting.

Intermittent coryza; intermittent asthma.

Scarlet eruptions, very irritating, and having a strong, peculiar odor.

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

8½. Summary of Provers.

Case 1. A man lodged for one n. in an arsenical room. Symptoms only for that night.

Case 2. A woman, 54, resided in arsenical rooms for 6 mos. She was away, and better; returning, she was very bad; the source was then discovered.

Case 3. A young woman ill 10 weeks in an arsenical room.

Case 4. Six children in same family were sick from arsenical paper.

Case 5. A woman slept in an arsenical room for 2½ years.

Case 6. A child 3 years old died from arsenical rooms; three others had died in same way.

Case 7. Four children suffered for a long time from arsenical rooms.

Nos. 8 to 16 have no data. (See Full Form.)

No. 17. A woman, age 40, drank coffee with paris green in it. Symptoms, 2 or 3 days.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

9. Facies. (General Appearance.)†

Listless, pale, with a slight redness over the cheek bones. (6, 16.).

Pale, anxious, weak, trembling; pulse small and quick; severe nausea, colic, vomiting, and stools. (17.). *Ver*, (G.).

Extremely delicate, pale appearance. (16.).

Blue circles around the eyes. (16.). *Berb*, *cinch*, *sec*, *sul*, (G.).

The eyes are glistening, white, or pale. (6, 9, 16.).

Looks as if he had been crying. (6.).

Distressed expression of countenance. (16, 17.).

Cachectic appearance. (9.). *Carbo-an*, *sil*, (G.).

Patient appears as if in a consumption. (9.). *Iod*, *sec*, (G.).

Excessive whiteness of the skin, as in infants. (7, 16.). *Zinc*, (G.).

Brownish spots over the face, forehead, temples, and cheeks in adults. (9, 16.). *Sul*, (G.).

The skin becomes scaly, yellowish, or brownish. (7, 9, 16.). *Ars-alb*, (G.).

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†Œdema of the face. (Cl.), (Hg.)

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

10. General Nerve Force.†

Great and excessive prostration and weakness. (1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17.). *Ars-alb*, *ars-iod*, *ars-hyd*, *bry*, *carbol-ac*, *cinch*, *colch*, *cup*, *sec*, *verat*, (G.).

General depression of mind and body. (10, 11, 12.). *Gels*, (G.).

Great prostration, loss of appetite; respiration short. (3.).

Very weak, trembling, and anxious. (17.). *Berbe*, *diosc*, (G.).

Attacks of faintness amounting to syncope. (1, 5, 9, 10.). *Cinch*, *lach*, *sep*, *ther*, (G.).

Faintness, with burning at the pit of the stomach. (5.).

Fainting and unconsciousness from pain in the bowels. (1.).

Loss of power in the legs, with severe, twisting pains in the bowels. (1.). *Plumb*, (G.).

Staggering like a drunken man; unable to control the action of the legs. (1, 11.).

Quivering of the muscles, especially of the hands, face, and tongue. (9.). *Kali-chlo*, (G.).

Twitching of the limbs. (7, 10, 16.). *Gels*, *kali-n*, *zinc*, (G.).

Hysterical spasms, followed by exhaustion. (7, 10.). *Cact*, (G.).

Cramps in the legs and feet. (7, 10, 16.). *Cham*, *crotal*, *coloc*, *cup*, *hyos*, *sec*, *verat*, (G.).

Constant cramps in the feet. (16.).

Numbness and cramps in the arms and legs. (6.).

Convulsions, with foam at the mouth. (16.).

††Formication, numbness, and impaired sensation. (9.). *Ac*, *ars-alb*, (G.).

Tottering gait, the feet slip outwards, the soles are numb. (11, 12.).

Incomplete paralyses, especially of the lower extremities. (1, 6, 9, 10, 11.). *Ars-alb*, *nux-v*, *rh-t*, *stann*, *sul*, *zinc*, (G.).

Continual pains in the back, with great weakness and inclination to lie down. (12.). *Brachyg*, *gels*, *graph*, *hyos*, (G.).

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†Violent twitching of the facial muscles of the l. side, between the eye and corner of mouth. (Cl.), (Hg.)

General debility and want of energy; indisposition to do anything. (Cl.), (Hg.)

**Chorea; syncope; severe convulsions; epilepsy; death-like syncope. (Cl.), (Hg.)

††This drug has been known to have produced typical cases of myelitis, and should be administered in uncomplicated cases. (Goodno's Therap.)

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

11. Pains and Sensations. (In General.)

Lancinating in the nape and shoulders, with pains in other parts. (2, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16.). *Cann-ind, gels, podo, sang*, (G.).

Intermittent attacks of lancinating pains in the nape, shoulders, and epigastrium, always ending in a sweat. (2.).

Pains in the shoulders, neck, and back. (7.). *Ac, agar*, (G.).

Pains in the shoulders, neck, and down the spine and limbs. (10.). *Gels*, (G.).

Pains in shoulders, neck, and down the arms. (16.). *Pallad, sang, valer*, (G.).

Repeated attacks of fever with the pains. (15.)

Sharp pains all over, especially in the genitals. (16.).

Exceedingly severe colic pains, sharp and griping. (1, 5, 6, 9, 17.). *Coloc, colch, verat*, (G.).

12. Mind and Intellect.

Very anxious and restless with the colic pains. (17.). *Ac, coloc, colch, verat*, (G.).

Very low spirited and crying on the slightest provocation. (7, 9, 10, 16.). *Apis, puls*, (G.).

Restless, excited, wakeful at night. (13.). *Ac, bell, coff*, (G.).

Anguish and despair driving from place to place. (8.). *Ars-alb, bry, bell*, (G.).

Dread of death coming on suddenly, when left alone or on going to bed. (16.). *Ac, lyc*, (G.).

Excessively quarrelsome and irritable (wholly unlike their natural disposition). (7, 10, 12.). *Bry, cham, nux-v*, (G.).

From having a good memory, the memory was lost completely. (7, 9, 10.). *Nux-v*, (G.).

13. Inner Head.†

An exceedingly painful sensation of irritation and distraction in the head. (2, 16.).

Formication of the head. (15.).

To and fro movement of the head. (16.).

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†Confusion, vertigo, headache between the temples. (Hl.)

A kind of intoxication; dullness and fullness of the head. (Hl.)

Feeling as if the brain expanded and pressed against the frontal bone; a sensation of weight in the chest; left side chest feels contracted. (Hl.)

Persistent pain over the left eye in a small spot, which is sore on pressure. (Hg.)

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

13. **Inner Head.**

Headache. (2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17.).
Frontal. (3, 6.). *Bry*, *gels*, *sep*, *spig*, (G.).
Throbbing. (3, 6.). *Bell*, *cimic*, *glonon*, (G.).
Of the whole head. (9, 12.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *glon*, *sil*, (G.).
Better after a Turkish bath. (10.).
Worse in the morning. (3.). *Bry*, *nux-v*, *sul*, (G.).
Worse during the night. (11.). *Bell*, *merc*, *menyan*, (G.).
Worse at same time of day. (6, 12, 15.). *Mez*, *spig*, (G.).

Inflammation of the frontal sinuses. (12); (3, 6, 10)? *Ars-sod*, *sep*, (G.).

Daily headache over the brows, eyes smarting (it soon disappeared after removing the paper, though present for a long time before). (6.).

Frontal headache, the sight became impaired; worse in the morning. (3.). *Gels*, (G.).

Severe headache. (17.).

14. Sleep and Dreams.

Sleepless. (17.).
Disturbed sleep. (11, 16.).
She had not rested well for weeks. (3.).
Sleep disturbed by dreams. (16.).
Roused from sleep by spasmodic breathing. (11.).

15. Febrile Cycle.†

Violent fever accompanied by neuralgic pains in the head and shoulders, followed by profuse sweat; the attacks came on every other night and lasted until morning. (2.). *Ced*, (G.).

The slightest exposure to cold air or a chill room caused shivering, colic, and diarrhœa, with great prostration. (16.). *Badiag*, *bar-c*, *card-mar*, *dulc*, *sil*, (G.).

Severe chill so that his teeth chattered; at same time severe colic and great loss of strength. (1.).

Extreme coldness, subjective and objective, with violent, internal heat, even to fire in the blood-vessels, and a feeling of fullness. (11.). *Ars-alb*, *arn*, *bry*, *calc-c*, *dig*, *iod*, *kali-c*, (G.).

†Chilliness all over the body; contact of clothing brings on creeping chills. (Hl.), (Hg.)
Cold skin, frequent pulse, great depression. (Hl.), (Hg.)
Cold sweats, intense thirst. (Hl.), (Hg.)

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

15. **Febrile Cycle.**

Coldness and numbness of the whole right side, especially the arm and hand. (16.).

Copious sweat after the fever, with only partial relief from pains. (2.).

Intermittent attacks. (2, 3, 9, 12, 15.). *Ars-alb*, *cinch*, *cinch-ars*, *eup-per*, *gels*, *ipec*, *lach*, *nat-m*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *sul*, *verat-a*, (G.).

16. Attacks.†

Case 1. A gentleman lodged in a room papered with brilliant green paper. The room was "actively heated" for his comfort. Soon after getting into bed he was seized with a violent chill; when he tried to get out of bed was unable to use his legs; thereupon he was seized by such a terrific cramping, twisting colic, followed by such severe sickness (nau sea ?), that he thinks he must have fainted. In the morning while dressing he staggered as one drunk; but all symptoms "vanished as by magic on coming into the open air."

Case 2. A woman of 54 was attacked by constantly recurring neuralgia, while living in arsenical rooms in Vienna. The pain was in nape and shoulders. She recovered com pletely while absent for six months. On returning to the same rooms, a severe fever and neuralgia came on, with nightly attacks lasting until morning, and always ending in a sweat. She recovered as soon as the rooms were freed from arsenical coloring.

Case 3. A young woman was ill for 10 weeks with coryza and shortness of breath, attended by a cough; she also had severe ophthalmia, becoming almost blind; was very much prostrated, with trembling of limbs, no appetite, colic, and headache. She soon recovered after being removed from the arsenical rooms.

Case 4. Six children were attacked, two at a time, beginning with the younger, with furred tongue, nausea, vomiting, and well-marked icterus, lasting for about two weeks in each case. There was much tenderness at the pit of the stomach. All recovered. Several rooms, the nursery, dining room, and some others, were found to have arsenical paper on the walls.

Case 5. A woman of 40, a nurse in a private family, had attacks of quotidian or at times tertiary fever, for a period of two and one half years. No other member of the household was similarly affected. Her sleeping-room was found to be arsenical. She was almost constantly subject to burning at the stomach and to frequent attacks of faintness. Nausea, vomiting, colic, and diarrhœa were present more or less during the whole time. She recovered soon after the paper was removed.

Case 6. Four children died in one family (probably a laborer's, living in narrow quarters); on the death of the fourth an inquest was held. The mother and father had both been ailing. The walls were covered by arsenical paper. The child had great prostration, entero-colitis, and inflammation of mesentery, with enlargement of the glands; salivation also was present during life, and the mouth was very red. The mother had intermittent headache; the father was more tired and weak than usual.

Case 17. Mrs. C., poisoned by drinking coffee in which paris green had been placed, began to feel sick in about two hours. Burning at the stomach, increasingly severe nausea and vomiting, terrible colic, with very frequent, painful stools. After these had been checked by opium and bismuth, still severe distress in the rectum. After 36 hours, aching in all the limbs, lasting for two days. There was great prostration.

Note.—Of the remaining cases nothing can be learned definitely from the sources at hand.

17. Eyes and Vision.††

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†Nausea, with burning in the stomach and bowels; palpitation of the heart, with trembling of the limbs; jerking of the limbs; headache, particularly in the forehead. (Hl.)

††Eyes very sensitive; specks or sparks before the eyes. (Hl.)
Dimness, with profuse lachrymation. (Hl.)

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

19. Coryza and Throat.†

Violent and intractable sneezing. (13.). *Ac*, *ars-alb*, (G.).

Irritation of the nostrils and upper lip. (3.). *Ars-alb*, *arum*, (G.).

Nostrils dark and sore; the child constantly picks them. (6.). *Bov*, *cic-v*, *cina*, *graph*, *hyper*, *nit-ac*, *phos-ac*, *selen*, (G.).

Excoriating discharges from the nose, distressing stoppage at the bridge of the nose, with spasmodic asthma (7), with altered speech (16). *Arum*, *aurum*, *sep*, (G.).

Incessant cold in the head. (10.). *Alum*, *al-cep*, *euph*, *sep*, (G.).

Inveterate nasal catarrh. (10.). *Alum*, *ars-sod*, *nat-m*, *puls*, (G.).

Nose swollen, and pouring forth profuse, watery discharges. (16.). *Bry*, (G.).

Discharge from the nose thick yellow. (16.).

Every morning at 5:30 o'clock an excessive discharge sets in from the nostrils; this has lasted for five years; it is always worse in the morning and goes off in the open air. (16.). *Al-cep*, (G.).

Ulcers on the mucus membrane of nostrils. (13.).

Throat dry. (3, 9, 12.). *Bell*, *mang*, *mez*, (G.).

Chronic inflammation of the throat, with hawking up of viscid or purulent mucus, occasionally streaked with blood. (9.). *Kreos*, *nit-ac*, *stann*, *zinc*, (G.).

Inflammation of pharynx; pain on swallowing. (3, 6, 12, 13.). *Ac*, *apis*, *arum*, *bell*, *bar-c*, *gels*, *merc-cor*, *merc-iod*, *lach*, (G.).

Ulcerated sore throat, with acute symptoms resembling quinsy or diphtheria. (10.). *Merc-cor*, *merc-iod*, *merc-cy*, *phyt*, (G.).

Diphtheretic symptoms. (3, 9, 10.). *Apis*, *bell*, (G.).

The child had just had diphtheria. (3.).

Attacks at 5 a. m., better in the open air; better in hot weather. (16.).

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.

Swelling of the thyroid gland, especially of the right. (11.). *Calc-c*, *fluor-ac*, (G.).

Spasm of the glottis. (14.). *Bell*, *hyos*, *stram*, *spong*, (G.).

Hoarseness and violent cough, worse at night. (9.). *Dros*, *puls*, *spong*, (G.).

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†Burning in the throat; glands of neck are sore, neck stiff; worse from moving the head. (Hl.)

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.

Spasmodic breathing. (3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16.). *Am-c, arg-n, cup, ipec, kali-c, stram, spong, verat,* (G.).

Severe spasmodic cough. (9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16.). *Con; chel. hyos, puls, stict, sep,* (G.).

Short breathing. (3, 7, 11.). *Ac, ant-t, bell, ipec,* (G.).

Short breathing and general tremor. (3.). *Hyos, stram,* (G.).

Short, asthmatic breathing. (3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16.). *Cup,* (G.).

Short, dry, hacking cough. (3.). *Ac, bry, dros, puls, spong,* (G.).

Severe, spasmodic cough, with tendency to vomit. (16.). *Ant-t, ipec, puls,* (G.).

Expectoration of frothy saliva. (16.).

Oppression and spasm of the chest, rouses from sleep, with great anxiety. (11, 12.). *Ac, ant-t, bell, coral-r, ipec,* (G.).

Obstinate bronchitis. (12.). *Lyc, sep, stann,* (G.).

Bronchitis and congestion of the lungs. (12.). *Ac, bell, bry,* (G.).

Worse at 5:30 a. m. (16.).

Worse at night. (9.).

Better in the open air. (16.).

21. Heart and Circulation.†

Pulse at first, quick, feeble, and compressible; later on, slow, feeble, and soft. (17.).

Heart's action weakened (10), and irregular (14). *Dig,* (G.).

Irritable heart. (10, 12, 14.). *Ac, bell, bry, spig, spong,* (G.).

Palpitation. (10, 11, 12, 14.). *Cact, dig, glon, scutel,* (G.).

Violent palpitation causing sweat on the face. (11.).

Inflammation of the heart, and consequent dilitation and hypertrophy. (12.). *Amyl, cact, dig, verat-v,* (G.).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22. Mouth, Teeth, Tongue, and Gums.††

Burning in the mouth; bad taste; considerable thirst; no appetite; tongue red. (17.).

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†Palpitation, with trembling of the limbs. (Hl.)

Small, quick, irritated, or else spasmodically contracted, feeble pulse. (Hg.)

The heart beats very irregularly; at one time feebly and irregularly, at another time violently and irregularly; between attacks, the rythm and pulsation are all right. (Clinical), (Hg.)

††Shooting pains in the molars. (Hg.)

Intermittent toothache. (Hl.)

Tongue coated white; back part thickly coated; brownish white; tremulous, moist, cool. (Hg.)

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

22. **Mouth, Teeth, Tongue, and Gums.**

Mouth dry, with violent thirst. (11, 12, 16.). *Ac, arg-n, bry, merc-c, nit-ac, nat-m, nat-c, phos, sul,* (G.).

Mouth and gums very bright red. (6.). *Mer-cor,* (G.).

Mouth and gums tender. (3, 6, 10.). *Merc, nit-ac,* (G.).

Soreness of the mouth, lips, and tongue. (3, 6, 9, 10.). *Mer-cor, nit-ac,* (G.).

Dryness of the mouth, with a peculiar, thick white saliva. (16.). *Berb, puls,* (G.).

Abundant saliva; salivation (6); with pus in it (9).

Tongue clean, no appetite. (2, 17.).

Patchy tongue. (10, 16.). *Aralia, kali-c, mancin, merc,* (G.).

Very coated tongue, sometimes with red edges. (13.). *Bapt,* (G.).

Tongue scalded. (7, 10.). *Coloc, merc-cor, mang-m, phyt,* (G.).

Ulceration of the edge of the tongue, the mouth bright red. (6.). *Arum,* (G.).

All the teeth ache. (3.). *Cham, mez, puls,* (G.).

Tearing toothache recurring every night. (11.). *Merc,* (G.).

23. Taste, Appetite, Thirst, and Eating.

Appetite is, in some cases, not changed. (9.).

Unusual craving for food. (16.).

Diminished appetite. (9, 11.).

Complete loss of appetite, the tongue clean. (2, 17.).

Complete anorexia. (2, 3, 9, 15, 16.).

Great thirst. (7, 11, 12, 16.). *Ac, ars-alb, bry, nat-m, rh-t,* (G.).

Thirst, with dry mouth and throat. (12.). *Ac, bry, rh-t,* (G.).

Dry mouth and violent thirst. (11, 16.). *Ac, ars-alb, bry,* (G.).

Dryness and burning of the throat, with great thirst. (12.). *Ars-alb, merc-c, phyt,* (G.).

24, 25. Oesoph., Stomach, Abdomen, and Hypochondria.†

Pain on swallowing. (3, 9, 10, 12, 13.). *Phyt, rh-t,* (G.).

Intense pain on swallowing. (9.). *Bar-c, hep, sil,* (G.).

†This remedy has proven of great value for the gastero-intestinal symptoms of typhoid fever, evinced by frequent painful stools; these are often quickly checked, and the general condition much improved. Recently it has been extensively used by some observers as an essential remedy in typhoid fever, with excellent results. (Goodno's Therap.)

In the gastero-intestinal disturbances attendant upon influenza, it has proven of great value in the 3x trit.

(*Note continued on next page.*)

24, 25. **Œsophagus, Stomach, Abdomen, and Hypochondria.**

Weak digestion; dislike for meat. (16.). *Arn*, *cinch*, *merc*, (G.).

Throbbing pains in the epigastrium prevent sleep. (15.). *Calad*, *puls*, (G.).

Pains in and around the stomach; it is sensitive to pressure. (11.). *N-v*, (G.).

Burning at pit of stomach (5, 9, 17), with very prostrating nausea and vomiting (17). *Ars-alb*, (G.).

Intense burning at the pit of the stomach. (8.). *Phyt*, (G.).

Pain at the pit of the stomach, sometimes very severe. (3, 17.).

Tenderness at pit of stomach, vomiting. (4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12.). *N-v*, (G.).

Nausea and vomiting. (4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17.). *Ant-t*, *coloc*, *colch*, *ipec*, *verat*, (G.).

Eructation of odorless gases. (9.).

Vomiting on raising the head. (8.). *Bry*, *stram*, (G.).

Vomiting as soon as food touches the stomach. (11.). *Ars-alb*, (G.).

Vomiting and diarrhœa. (5, 7, 10, 17.).

Vomiting, with severe nausea; at first of food, then of glairy mucus. (17.).

Severe and prostrating nausea, colic, vomiting, and diarrhœa. (17.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

It also controls the nausea, vomiting, cramps, and diarrhœa resulting from indigestion; for this purpose it is best given in the 2x trit., a short time before all food. (Goodno's Therap.)

*Vomiting and purging, with collapse. (Hl.)

Great sensitiveness of the epigastric region to touch. (Hl.)

Much eructation of wind. (Hl.)

Very persistent, watery, greenish vomiting, with chills, and thirst for cold water; worse eating or drinking. (Hg.)

Slimy diarrhœa. (Hl.)

Cholera, with cramps in extremities. (Hl.), (Hg.)

Cramping pains in the abdomen, with extreme tenesmus of rectum and bladder; frequent urination, causing much suffering. (Hg.)

Spasmodic colic, with cramps in fingers and toes, prostration and threatened collapse; cold surface; cold sweat. (Hg.)

Sharp, cutting colic; rumbling; flatulent colic; whole abdomen tender to touch, especially the liver. (Hg.)

Soreness, tenderness, burning, and flatulence; great sensitiveness to touch or pressure in stomach and bowels. (Hg.)

Chronic, slimy diarrhœa. (Hg.)

Acute, slimy diarrhœa, with much tenesmus; stool very frequent. (Hg.)

Liver very sensitive to pressure. (Hg.)

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

24, 25. **Œsophagus, Stomach, Abdomen, and Hypochondria.**

Pulsations deep in the bowels. (11.).

Tenderness over the bowels. (4, 5, 6, 7.).

Burning in the stomach and bowels almost constant. (5, 17.).

The pains are cutting and sharp, remitting a little with the stools. (17.).

Pain in the bowels, frequently amounting to violent colic. (1, 5, 6, 9, 17.).

The pain and burning is accompanied by vomiting and diarrhœa. (5, 17.). *Ant-c*, *asar*, *ars-alb*, *cup*, *coloc*, *colch*, (G.).

Diarrhœa. (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17.).

Thin, frequent, very painful stools, with much irritation (burning?) in rectum; (the irritation lasted for 12 hours after the stools were checked by morphia and bismuth). (17.). *Ars-alb*, *canth*, (G.).

Diarrhœa; unhealthy, pale stools of mucus, or of mucus and blood. (7, 8.).

Fruit and fresh vegetables cause diarrhœa. (11.). *Ars-alb*, (G.).

Burning at the anus. (7, 17.). *Am-c*, *am-m*, *ars-alb*, *caps*, (G.).

Itching and soreness about anus and genitals. (7.). *Nit-ac*, *thuy*, (G.).

Permanent indigestion. (10.).

Severe bilious attacks; feverish, with torpid liver. (10.). *Bry*, *cheled*, *nux-v*, (G.).

Vomiting and icterus; stomach tender. (4.). *Bry*, *nux-v*, (G.).

LIVER.

Well-marked icterus. (4, 5, 9.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *cinch*, *carduu*, (G.).

Torpid liver. (9, 10, 12.). *Ceano*, *crotal*, *lach*, *merc*, *nit-ac*, (G.).

Fatty degeneration of the liver. (9.). *Phos*, (G.).

SPLEEN.

Hypertrophy of the spleen. (14.). *Ceanoth*, *caps*, *cinch*, *diod*, (G.).

URINARY SYSTEM.

26. Urine in General.†

Painful urination is characteristic, but is not always present. (9.). *Can-sat*, (G.).

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†Urine has a strong odor. (Hg., Hl.)

Burning, during and after urination; urine dark red. (Hg., Hl.)

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

26. Urine in General.

Frequent urination, with burning and smarting. (17.). *Caps, canth, hep*, (G.).

The urine is not changed in appearance. (17.).

Arsenic is found in the urine, in 3 out of 4 cases. (9.).

The kidneys undergo fatty degeneration. (9.).

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

27. Male.†

28. Female.††

The mucus tract is rendered irritable. (9.).

Constant and exhausting menorrhagia. (5.). *Bell, ipec*, (G.).

Menses suppressed. (11.). *Apis, bry, mang, phos, puls, sul*, (G.).

No effect upon the sexual system. (17.).

MUSCULAR, FIBROUS, AND OSSEOUS SYSTEMS.

29. Head. (See Inner Head, No. 13.)†††

30. Thorax and Upper Extremities.††††

Lancinating pains in neck and shoulders. (2, 10, 15, 16.). *Am-m, eup-per, verat-v*, (G.).

The pains in neck and shoulders continue during fever, and in a less degree after fever subsides. (2.).

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†White, purulent discharge, soreness in penis and prostate; tingling and burning in the urethra. (Hg., Hl.)

Boils on scrotum; sweating of scrotum. (Hg., Hl.)

††Vomiting of pregnancy; very weak, trembling; pulse feeble, quick; spasmodic uterine pains; tenesmus of rectum and bladder. (Hg.).

†††Soreness of the bones of the face; neuralgias of face and teeth; the pains are throbbing, leave the parts sore; are intermittent; sometimes dull, sometimes sharp. (Hg., Hl.)

Œdema of the face. (Hg., Hl.)

††††Soreness of the glands of the neck, stiffness of the muscles of the neck, turning of head increases pain; throat sore and burning. (Hg., Hl.)

Dull, stitching pain over heart, with numbness of left chest, shoulder, and arm. (Hg., Hl.)

Stitching pains under scapula, worse moving or breathing. (Hg., Hl.)

Lameness, stiffness, and pain in muscles of back or sacrum; worse from motion; better for a time at rest; afterwards the pains return. (Hg., Hl.)

Limbs ache while walking; gait unsteady; trembling of limbs. (Hg., Hl.)

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

30. **Thorax and Upper Extremities.**

Pains across shoulders, and down the arms (2, 10, 16), and down spine (10). *Ant-c*, *æth*, *guiac*, (G.).

Lancinating pains in arms and epigastrium during remission of fever. (2.).

Contraction and rheumatism of sterno-mastiod. (6.). *Cic-v*, (G.).

Abscesses on the hands, followed by such severe pains as to almost disable her. (7.). *Ars-alb*, (G.).

Severe pains in the back. (7, 10, 11.).

31. Small of Back and Lower Extremities.

Pains in the abdomen and legs.(6, 16.).

Cramps in the legs and feet; continued cramps in the feet. (16.). *Cham*, *cup*, *verat*, (G.).

He steps flat on the whole sole when walking. (11.).

Tottering, stumbling, as if the legs were stiff; the feet slip outwards. (11, 16.). *Ars-alb*, *plumb*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Trembling and jerking of all the limbs. (16.). *Ars-alb*, (G.).

Coldness and numbness of the whole right side; especially of the hand and arm. (16.). *Can-ind*, (G.).

Flying rheumatic pains and intermittent symptoms. (9, 10.). *Actæa*, *puls*, (G.).

The joints are painful; skin is rough and scaly. (10.). *Sul*, (G.).

Constant cramps in the feet; cramps also in the legs. (16.). *Coloc*, *cham*, *verat*, (G.).

When no fever is present, the weight is increased; but with the presence of fever, there is loss of flesh. (9.).

Unsteadiness and vertigo when walking across an open space. (1, 12.).

Acute or chronic intermittent attacks. (2, 3, 9, 12, 15.).

Aching of all the limbs came on after 36 hours, and lasted for two days. (17.). *Arn*, *bapt*, *bad*, *cinch-sul*, *cham*, *eup-per*, (G.).

SKIN SYSTEM.

33. Skin in General.†

In severe cases the hair falls out. (9.). *Sul*, (G.).

Spots of lepra increase in size and extend to new sites. (5.).

The patient appears as if in a consumption. (9.). *Iod*, (G.).

At first, excessive whiteness of the skin, as in children. (7, 9, 16.).

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†Pustular eruption on wrists and ankles. (Hg.), (Al.)

Cl., Clinical. Hl., Hale. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry.

33. **Skin in General.**

Later on, yellowish, scaly, dry (7, 9, 16), with no sweating, even in hot weather (16).

Brownish spots on the face, forehead, and temples (in adults). (9.).

Urticaria and ecchymoses in one case. (9.).

A profuse rash all over, which was diagnosed scarlatina. (16.). *Bell*, (G.).

A most irritating eruption all over, having a peculiar, strong odor (7, 16); the skin is dry and cracked (16). *Carb-ac*, (G.).

With the scarlet rash, severe pains all over, so that he could not turn in bed. (16.).

Itching and soreness of genitals and anus. (7.). *Nit-ac*, (G.).

Abnormality of the nails (in one instance). (9.). *Hell*, (G.).

REVIEW SUMMARY.

In the arsenite of copper we have a powerful drug, and, therefore, a potent means for cure, if only we can learn how to employ it.

Unfortunately we have not, that best of all means for determining its curative powers, careful and reliable provings. The best we possess are records of poisoning by arsenical rooms, in which the chief, if not the only, toxic factor was the green coloring matter in wall papers or wall decorations. It is safe to consider this paris green, or Scheele's green. Only one case of poisoning by ingestion of the drug has come to hand. Strange to say, that coincides in a large degree with the symptoms arising from arsenical rooms.

Those rooms have been most poisonous that have been heated.† This has led some to suppose the active agent in poisoning to be arseniuretted hydrogen. (See 5, Full Form.) It is very doubtful whether this is the case. No such evolution of the gas in question has ever been demonstrated in the laboratory, at least in so far as I have been able to learn. In the second place, the *characteristic symptoms produced by undoubted cases of poisoning from inhaling the hydride*, have *not* been present in cases of poisoning from arsenical rooms. These are dark green, tarry stools, attended by most severe tenesmus; also rapidly developed icterus. These symptoms were not wanting in a single case of poisoning by the hydride, and not present in a single case of toxis from arsenical rooms. Such being the case, the theory may be safely dismissed without further consideration. On the other hand, the symptoms presented by arsenicum album are much more closely typified in the cupric salt. Both have intermit-

†"The room was actively heated to render the guest more comfortable." (Case 1.)
"As soon as damp weather set in and fires became necessary, he complained every Sunday, the only day of the week he spent much of his time in his room, of diarrhœa." (Case 16.)

Review Summary.

tence as the main characteristic; both have direct and terrible effect on the digestive tract; both, like also the hydride, powerfully depress the nervous system.

The distinction between the oxide and the copper salt seems to lie in the severity of the colic symptoms. In ars-alb the burning is worse than the colic; in the arsenite of copper, the colic is worse than the burning. Both have acrid, excoriating, thin stools, and burning urine; both, great thirst and anorexia; both, nausea and vomiting; both, great anxiety and restlessness; but the *twisting, excruciating colic* and the distress in the rectum, which are only partially allayed by stool, belong pre-eminently to the arsenite. Our allopathic and eclectic friends have of late gone into ecstacies over the value of this remedy in cholera infantum; and well they may, for it is eminently homœopathic to some of the worst forms of that disease. If they would only learn to differentiate the symptoms by those produced by the drug, and make their doses so small as not to aggravate, they might "cure every case" that was properly selected.

It remains to be noted that of poisonings by the internal administration of the drug, only one case has come to hand in which all the symptoms have been carefully noted. In this case, as remarked above, it is very satisfactory to note the similarity of symptoms to those produced by arsenical rooms; this is especially true of the colic and vomiting. From this confirmation alone, we may employ the arsenite with much confidence in cases marked by extreme irritation of the digestive tract, attended by prostration, severe vomiting, colic, and frequent stools, which are thin, excoriating, and burning, and where the relief is but partial from passing stool. Such cases are often alarming from the start, and will find relief from this remedy, if the dose be sufficiently reduced to prevent an aggravation from the drug.

Probably it will also be useful in intermittent headaches; intermittent neuralgias, especially of the neck and shoulders, and last, but not least, peculiar forms of hay-fever. Attacks of the latter, coming on in the morning at a certain hour, with thin, watery discharge and much irritation of eyes and nostrils, which are benefited by going into the open air, or very hot weather, are sure to be helped by this remedy.

ARSENICUM HYDRIDE. *(Condensed Form.)*

($As\ H_3$.)

(Arseniuretted Hydrogen.)

GENERALITIES.

1. Potencies.

There is nothing on record worthy of note regarding the comparative effect of different potencies.

3. Suitability.

In 1849, Dr. Drysdale used this drug in cholera, with indifferent success. Dr. Hering thinks this arose from his overlooking the fact, "that notwithstanding its sudden action, it would not correspond to sub-acute ailments, on account of the very slow development of its symptoms. Nearly all persons poisoned, even by small doses, died in the second week." From this not over luminous statement, it may be inferred that the entire drug-picture as represented by appearance and sequence of symptoms, is an important consideration in the selection of a drug. How these are to be gathered from the accepted materia medica remains a mystery.

4. Use of the Drug.

Poisonous dose: One half cubic inch of the gas has proven nearly fatal when inhaled

5. Antidotes.†

Nux-vom antidoted the daily fever. Drinks containing sulphuretted hydrogen appear to relieve most. (Berzelius.)

Turpentine should be tried. (C. Hering.)

6. Sphere of Action.

Nervous System: It congests the brain, as shown by post-mortem; but there is no paralysis as in *ars-alb.*

Respiratory System: The effects here may result wholly from the changes in the blood.

Digestive System: Excessive inflammation of the mucus surface of the stomach, and in a less degree of the intestines; increased secretion of bile, and inflammatory changes of liver and spleen.

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†*Case 2. (Recovery.)* Warm drinks seemed to break the severe chill, and were soon followed by vomiting, even before reaction (1st d.). He was very thirsty, and drank much decoction of barley water and mucilaginous drinks, but thirst, vomiting, and colic continued (2d d.). A blister was applied to the epigastrium, and drew blood instead of serum (3d d.). A slight remission occurred on 3d d., still more on 4th d. Sulphate of magnesia was given from the first for the constant and distressing eructations, but seemed of no effect. Cold fomentations for headache on 6th d. did not relieve until next morning. Heat and hot fomentations for lumbar pains 8th night seemed to do no good; but the pains were relieved by sitting up, though he was too weak to remain long sitting, and the pains lasted all night and next day. Before this, they had remitted each morning. Convalescence came 10th d., with good appetite and sleep.

Case 3. (Fatal.) During the very severe chill, mustard pastes, friction, hot bottles, diuretic wine (acetate of ammonia), and purgative enemas (first 12 h.). He became warm in ½ h., with moisture over the whole body, and a partial remission of symptoms. Later, the reaction seeming severe, he was bled 500 grms. The relief which almost immediately followed was only temporary (1st d.). With a second reaction, abundant drink, of which little could be retained, enemas, bath, from which slight remission occurred. But he again grew worse, urine suppressed, and died 5th d.

G., Gentry; C. Hg., F. K., &c., Hering's provers. (See 8½.)

6. Sphere of Action.

Urinary System: Excessive inflammation of the kidneys; urine bloody, or pure blood.

Tissue System: Early and extensive destruction of the red-blood corpuscles, and consequent pigmentation of all the tissues. Some slight rheumatic changes.

Skin System: Early and marked discoloration of the skin; itching and urticaria during severe bilious symptoms.

Diseases: Recommended in yellow fever. (Hering.).

7. Characteristic Action.

Nervous System: Great weakness and trembling, anxiety and anguish; severe pains in head, back, and to some extent in extremities; chill very severe, fever and sweat moderate; sleepless at height of attack; drowsy, lethargic.

Respiratory System: Dyspnœa and constriction of chest; lungs permeable to air; degeneration of muscular tissue of heart.

Digestive System: Uncontrollable vomiting and nausea; severe colic in stomach and bowels; excessive secretion of bile; tenderness of liver and spleen; bilious stools; excessive thirst.

Urinary System: Inexpressible pain in region of kidneys; urine bloody, or of pure blood.

Tissue System: Early and rapid blood changes; icteric discoloration of skin.

8. Key Notes.

***(V.) Rapid destruction of red-blood corpuscles.

**(V.) Pain in the region of the kidneys; urine bloody, or of pure blood.

*(V.) Uncontrollable nausea and vomiting; great thirst; bilious stools; liver tender, painful.

Great weakness, prostration, and anxiety.

8½. Summary of Provers.

Case 1. Gehlen, 1815, died on 9th day after inhaling "a small quantity."
Case 2. Schindler inhaled ½ cubic inch gas; symp's from 3d h. to 7th w.
Case 3. B—— inhaled some of the gas mixed with air of room. He died on 5th d.
Case 4. Four Italians worked in a close room at filling toy balloons; three recovered, one died on 10th day.

Allen's authorities are: Gehlen (case 1), Schindler (case 2), Eisenmenger, O'Reiley, and Ollivier (case 3).

Hering's authorities are the same, "to which we [Hering] add the case of J. E. Bullock and the reports of Dr. Richardson, in Calcutta, and some remarks of Berzelius, Bennecke, and others."

"Provers are marked C. Hg., Hm., N. N., F. K., Rh., and Ea." (Hering).

For Allen's and Hering's references see Full Form.

G., Gentry; C. Hg., F. K., &c., Hering's provers. (See 8½.)

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

9. Facies, General Appearance.

Face very pale. (3, C. Hg.). *Cinch, coccul, ferr, hell, phos,* (G.).
Face animated (flushed), answers slowly. (3.). *Apomor, bell, stram,* (G.).
Face reddened; skin hot; pulse 100. (3.). *Ac, bell, bry,* (G.).
Face drawn, expressive of pain. (2.). *Ac, ars-alb, coloc, colch, verat,* (G.).
Face sunken, sick looking. (C. Hg.). *Cinch, ferr, lyc, phos, tart-e,* (G.).
Eyes yellowish, encircled with large blue rings. (2.). *Cinch, cina, cup,* (G.).
The surface of hands and arms half way to the elbows, of feet and legs to knees, and the nose and eyebrows, were cold and dead; the sensation of life had left them during the severe chill. (2.). *Ars-alb, cinch,* (G.).
Extremities cold. (2, 3, 4.). *Camph, carbo-v, cimex, dory, mancin, sec,* (G.).
Face deep yellow, or yellow-brown. (2.). *Arg-n, hydr, hep-s, *iod,* (G.).
*(V.) Face yellow, or earthy-yellow. (2, 3, 4; Eis., C. Hg.). **Iod,* (G.).
In the latter part of the attack, the face becomes grayish-yellow, or cadaverous looking. (2, 4.). *Carb-v, chel, cinch, lyc, puls, psor, sul,* (G.).

10. General Nerve Force.

**(V.) Great weakness. (1, 2, 3, 4; Vogel, Bullock, Eis., C. Hg., F. K.).
*(V.) Weak, shivering, and vomiting. (1, 2, 3, 4; Vogel.). *Ars-alb, puls,* (G.).
Though weak, he could stand alone and walk a little. (2, 3.).
Weakness, trembling of the limbs, vertigo, headache, nausea, and vomiting. (1, 2, 3, 4; Vogel.).
Weakness and tendency to sleep. (2.). *Nux-m, selen,* (G.).
Very weak in the mor'g in bed. (F. K.). *Ambra, cocc, lach, nux-v,* (G.).
Unusually weak in the ev'g. (C. Hg.).
Weak and chilly; no vomiting. (F. K.). *Cornus, gels,* (G.).
During attacks of weakness all pains vanish. (4; C. Hg.).
He feels worst at noon and at midnight. (F. K.).
All the pains were worse from motion and when beginning to rest. (F. K.).

11. Pains and Sensations. (*Only the most marked.*)

*(V.) Violent headache. (2, 3, 4.).
**(V.) Violent pains in the lumbar region. (2, 3, 4.). *Am-m, abrot, bell, berb, can-sat, kali-m, nux-v, nux-m, rh-t, sil,* (G.).
Deadness of extremities during chill, followed by tingling during reaction. (2.). *Graph,* (G.).
Tingling pains in hands and feet. (2, 3.).
*(V.) Severe colic pains. (1, 2, 3, 4; Eis.). *Coloc, colch, verat,* (G.).
*(V.) Painful urination, bloody urine. (2, 3, 4; Eis.). *Amb, canth, hell,* (G.).
Severe pains in the liver. (4.). *Ac, agar, bry, cheled, cinch, lach, n-v,* (G.).
The liver is painful to pressure. (3.). *Berb, ceano, carduu, crotal, lyc, nux-m, nit-ac, nat-s, thromb,* (G.).
Shifting and changing rheumatic pains. (2, 3, 4; F. K.).

G., Gentry; C. Hg., F. K., &c., Hering's provers. (See 8½.)

12. Mind, Intellect, and Disposition.

*(V.) Great anxiety. (1, 2, 3, 4; F. K.). *Ac*, *ars-alb*, *cham*, *puls*, *sec*, (G.).
He thought he was dying, without hope of relief. (2.). *Cann-ind*, *cup*, (G.).
Later on he did not fear death, though his friends had little hope. (2.).
He complained bitterly of his pains. (2.). *Ac*, *canth*, *nit-ac*, (G.).
Vexed and anxious about his complaint. (F. K.). *Ac*, *bry*, *cham*, *nit-ac*, (G.).
Sleepless and excited, he talked constantly. (2; Clinical.). *Hyos*, *lach*, (G.).
Very restless. (4.). *Ac*, *ars-alb*, *rh-t*, (G.).
Answers slowly; speech embarrassed, face flushed. (3.). *Amb*, *merc*, *phos*, (G.).
Drowsy and apathetic, urine scanty. (3.). *Crotal*, (G.).
Lazy, indifferent, apathetic. (C. Hg., F. K.).
In most cases, intellect clear (1, 2; later on, 3; 4.).
Intellect gives way just previous to death. (3.).
*(V.) Mortal anguish with the pains. (1, 2, 3, 4.). *Ac*, *ars-alb*, *cup*, *plat*, (G.).
Great anguish from pains in lumbar region. (2, 3, 4.). *Ant-t*, *bell*, *kali-c*, (G.).
Great anguish from pains in bowels. (1, 2, 3, 4.). *Ac*, *ars-alb*, *coloc*, (G.).
Great anguish from pains in the liver. (4.). *Ac*, (G.).

13. Inner Head.

*(V.) Giddiness. (1, 2, 3, 4; C. Hg., F. K.).
Giddy on going up-stairs; not on the level or descending. (2.). *Borax*, (G.).
*(V.) Severe headache. (1, 2, 3, 4; C. Hg., F. K., Eis.). *Ac*, *bell bry*, (G.).
Severe headache and vertigo. (2, 3, 4.). *Apis*, *arg-n*, *lach*, *phos*, *puls*, (G.).
Intense headache and no vertigo. (3.). *Gels*, *glon*, (G.).
Violent headache, growing worse at night and accompanied by great weakness. (Eis.).
Headache, vertigo, trembling, and weakness. (2, 4.).
Headache less when thinking of it. (C. Hg.).
Headache worse from warmth. (C. Hg.).

14. Sleep and Dreams.

Sleepless for the greater part of the time during first three days. (2.). *Apis*, *cinch-ars*, *ferr*, *sep*, (G.).
He cannot get to sleep for a long time. (F. K.).
Broken, restless sleep; he hears every noise. (2.). *Bell*, *cham*, *op*, *rh-t*, (G.).
Dreams of being in crowded places. (F. K.).
Suddenly waked by concussive shocks. (F. K.).

15. Febrile Cycle.

**(V.) Shivering and vomiting, with great weakness. (1, 2, 3, 4; Eis.). *Verat*, (G.).
Yawning, malaise, headache, chilliness, finally followed by a severe chill, lasting two hours; hands and arms, feet and legs, nose and eyebrows, cold as if dead; without pulse or feeling. (2.).
Yawning, malaise, and chilliness, headache and severe chill, constriction of chest, hurried breathing, great anxiety. (3, Eis.). *Ars-alb*, (G.).
General shivering, with pains in the extremities, especially the knees. (2.). *Gels*, (G.).

G., Gentry; C. Hg., F. K., &c., Hering's provers. (See 8½.)

15. **Febrile Cycle.**

Chill broken by hot drinks and external heat; the dead parts tingle severely on return of sensation. (2.).

Chilly on coming into a cool room. (F. K.).

Fever begins at noon. (F. K.).

Fever, at first every other day, soon becomes daily fever. (Eis.).

Moderate heat after severe chill. (2, 3; Eis.).

Moderate, glowing heat about the body and face. (F. K.). *Puls*, (G.).

Night sweat in short attacks. (F. K.).

Sweat on head and face in large drops, and all over the body except the r. foot. (F. K.).

Moderate sweat after severe chill, and moderate heat. (3.).

With the onset of the fever **(V.) great discoloration of the skin, yellow or bronze-color all over; urine bloody, or of pure blood. (2, 3, 4; Eis.).

16 Attacks.

Case 1. Suddenly after inhalation he feels himself poisoned; indescribable nausea and exhaustion overwhelm him, he can hardly take the few steps to reach the next room. Incessant retching and vomiting follow, and continue almost uninterruptedly until death on 9th day.

Case 2. He breathed ½ cubic inch of the gas. In 3 hours attack began, with giddiness and pressure in kidneys; chill and coldness of extremities soon followed; in an hour alarmingly ill, intense nausea and vomiting, intense colic, intense pain in lumbar region; urine pure blood, skin dark brown, face changed, he thinks he is dying. The 2d and 3d day witnessed a slight improvement; bloody urine, severe thirst, eructations less violent, no stool, no sleep, intense weakness, and mental excitement. He slowly recovered, with severe intermitting pains in renal region, up to 8th day. He was not well until after 7th week.

Case 3. A chemist breathed the mixed air of his laboratory for several hours. In an hour after eating (after 3 hours' work in laboratory), pain in head and stomach, vomiting, no pain in the bowels, intense pain in lumbar region, great and sudden weakness, chill, keen thirst, cold extremities, oppressed breathing, mind clear. Reaction from hot bottles, friction, sinapisms, etc., after ½ hour; pulse 110, full and regular; liver tender; headache and lumbar pain continue. After several partial remissions, he died on 5th day. Post-mortem showed congestion of liver, spleen, kidneys, and lungs.

Case 4. Four Italians filled toy balloons with hydrogen gas, in an ill-ventilated room. They became weak and trembling in a few hours, with vertigo, nausea, and vomiting. On the next day bloody urine, jaundiced skin, and prostration. Three recovered after five weeks in hospital, where the fourth died during the sixth week. Post-mortem: liver, kidneys, bowels, stomach, and lungs inflamed, skin bronzed and covered with urticaria.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

19. Nose, Smell, and Coryza.

Tingling in the nose very severe, causing continued sneezing, coming on after chill. (2.).

The nose was so cold it had to be wrapped up in cloths. (2.).

Nose feels dried up; bloody mucus comes from the nose. (F. K.).

Nose and lips somewhat excoriated. (Eis.).

G., Gentry; C. Hg., F. K., &c., Hering's provers. (See 8½.)

20. Throat, Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.

Voice squeaking and whispering. (4; F. K.).
Pain on r. side of larynx, coming down in a direct line from aching head. (F. K.).
Constriction of base of chest; no cough; no rales; resonance normal. (2.).
Respirations anxious, groaning, and rapid. (2.).
Progressive dyspnœa from the rapid destruction of red-blood corpuscles, and consequent carbonization of the blood. (4.).
Frequent cough, with pain in distant parts, (in head, in perineum). (F. K.).
The tight cough becomes looser in the ev'g, with relief from raising. (F. K.).
The deep cough grows shallower towards the end of the attack. (F. K.).
Rheumatic pressure and pains over the breast bone. (F. K.).
Post-mortem shows a frothy fluid in the bronchi; the lungs are slate colored, but permeable to air; a few ecchymoses on lower lobes. (4.).
There was some reddish fluid in each plural cavity. (4.).

21. Heart, Pulse, and Circulation.

Absence of pulse in the dead-feeling extremities, during the severe chill. (2.). *Cup*, *verat*, (G.).
In the reaction, pulse 110, full, reg. (2.).
With congestion to head, pulse strong and quick. (2.).
Pulse 104, skin dry, and face yellow. (2.).
Pulse 140, respiration 40; urine bloody. (4.).
In the morning pulse 90; at 10 a. m., 128, very small and soft. (F. K.).
Pulse 60, intermittent, irregular. (F. K.).
Each alternate beat of pulse is stronger. (F. K.).
The pulse runs higher in the a. m. (F. K.).
The heart was soft and pale (post-mort.). (4.).
Small, fibrinous clots adhere to r. auricle; r. ventricle with a little blood in it; left ventricle empty. (4.).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22. Mouth, Tongue, Gums, and Teeth.

Slimy taste; belching gas tasting of food. (F. K.). *Puls*, (G.).
Very unpleasant sticky taste. (C. Hg.).
Sweet things taste too sweet. (F. K.).
Very bitter taste. (2, 3, 4; Eis.). *Bry*, *coloc*, (G.).
Prickling of tongue causes the saliva to run into mouth. (C. Hg.).
Tongue slimy, yellow, furred. (Eis.).
Ulcer on tongue, deep, irregular; a pointed nodule near it. (4.).
Maxillary joints painful to pressure; better from continued motion. (F. K.). *Rh-t*, (G.).
Pain in a straight line downward from head to both jaws. (C. Hg.).

23. Taste, Appetite, and Thirst.

Very bitter taste; excessive thirst. (2.). *Ac*, *bry*, *coloc*, (G.).

G., Gentry; C. Hg., F. K., &c., Hering's provers. (See 8½.)

23. Taste, Appetite, and Thirst.

Keen thirst follows the first vomiting. (3.). *Verat*, (G.).

*He cannot retain any kind of drink, though he remains exceedingly thirsty. (2, 3.). *Ars-alb*, *ac*, *eup-per*, *phos*, (G.).

Appetite returns with convalescence. (2.).

24. Oesophagus, Stomach, Nausea, and Vomiting.

*He was seized with constant vomiting, shivering, and weakness. (1, 2, 3, 4; Eis.). *Ars-alb*, *apomor*, *ant-c*, *kre*, *phos*, *verat*, (G.).

The attack began in one hour, with nausea, vomiting, and headache. (1, 3, 4.). *Eup-per*, (G.).

Violent pains in the stomach, incessant eructations of odorless gas, frequent vomiting; intense colic and burning in the abdomen. (2.).

*(V.) Yellowish-green vomit, very bitter; stools bilious. (1, 2, 3, 4.). *Crot*, (G.).

First bilious, later coffee-colored vomiting. *Ars-alb*, *rob-pseu*, (G.).

Very convulsive eructations and vomiting. (2; Eis.).

**(V.) Unable to retain the least drink. (1, 2, 3, 4.). *Ac*, *ars-alb*, *crot-t*, (G.).

Very annoying and tormenting hiccough. (2, 4.).

Coating of the stomach slaty-black, and covered with a greenish mucus. (4.).

25. Abdomen, Liver, and Spleen.

Two very fœtid and abundant stools. (3.).

Intermittent colic about the navel. (2.).

Several stools, no diarrhœa. (2.).

Colicky rumbling, better from pressure. (C. Hg.).

Colic, with sensitiveness to cold. (C. Hg.).

Sensation of weakness in the abdomen as if diarrhœa might set in. (C. Hg.).

Very annoying sensation as of a stone in the bowels. (2.).

He eats, though he says his belly is turned to stone. (2.).

*(V.) Very bilious stools. (2, 3, 4.).

Mucous surface of bowels much inflamed (post-mort.). (3, 4.).

The bowels were a slate color; the mesenteric glands enlarged. (4.).

The liver in the early part of the attack was very sensitive to pressure or palpitation. (3.). *Bry*, *carduus*, *chel*, (G.).

Violent pains in the liver just before death. (4.).

Post-mortem: liver normal size, pale brown; gall-bladder gorged with very thick, dark green bile. (4.).

Spleen inflamed, dark bluish. (4.).

URINARY SYSTEM.

26. Kidneys, Bladder, and Urine.

A sensation (rapidly augmenting) of pressure and discomfort over the lumbar region, extending upward over the back and shoulders. (2.).

**(V.) Violent pains in the renal region. (2, 3, 4; Eis.). *Berb*, *canth*, (G.).

Violent pains in the renal region, urine scanty and dark colored. (3.).

Violent pains in the renal region, urine suppressed. (2, 3, 4.). *Ac*, *tereb*, (G.).

Violent pains in the renal region, urine pure blood. (2, 4.).

Violent pains in the renal region, urine bloody. (2, 3, 4; Eis.). *Merc-c*, (G.).

G., Gentry; C. Hg., F. K., &c., Hering's provers. (See 8½.)

26. Kidneys, Bladder, and Urine.

The urine deposits a dark cloud. (F. K.).

Intermitting pains over region of kidneys, worse at night. (2.).

Kidneys very greatly inflamed (post-mort.). (3, 4.). *Merc-cor*, (G.).

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

27. Male.

Abundant small vesicles on the fore-skin and glans, becoming flat, open ulcers; they heal very slowly. (2.).

Pain in the l. side of penis. (C. Hg.).

Sexual irritation on the glans in the morning. (C. Hg.).

Severe pain in both inguinal rings as if a hernia would force itself out; better from sitting; still better from supporting with the hands. (C. Hg.).

Sensitive tenderness of symphysis pubis. (F. K.).

MUSCULAR, FIBROUS, AND OSSEOUS SYSTEMS.

30. Thorax and Upper Extremities.

Rheumatic pains in the elbows and arms. (2; F. K.).

Aching pain in in the shoulder. (F. K.).

Rheumatic pains in the chest, especially the sternal region. (F. K.).

Rheumatic swelling in finger joint. (F. K.).

31. Pelvis and Lower Extremities.

**(V.) Pressure and excruciating pains in the lumbar region. (2, 3, 4; Eis.). *Arg-n*, *arn*, *berb*, *can-s*, *canth*, *colch*, *clem*, *lach*, *mez*, *phyt*, *phos*, (G.).

With the renal pains, rheumatic pains in the knee joints. (2.).

Rheumatic pains about the knee joints. (C. Hg.).

Rheumatic pains in left ankle, sole, and toes; a streak of redness over top of foot. (F. K.).

The balls of toes are very painful and tender to touch. (F. K.).

Deadness of hands and arms, of feet and legs, of nose and brows, during the severe chill; tingling of the parts on return of feeling. (2.).

He feels sore all over as if beaten. (2.).

Coldness of extremities. (2, 3, 4; F. K.).

The usually cold extremities are warm. (F. K.).

32. Tissues in General.

***(V.) Early, rapid, and extensive destruction of the red-blood corpuscles and coincident pigmentation of all the tissues; blood in the urine; bile greatly increased; disturbances of digestive system and respiratory system consequent.

SKIN SYSTEM.

33. Skin in General.

The hair on the parts cold and dead during the chill became white next day, the eyebrows contrasting strongly with the bronze-colored face; on the 7th d. they began to resume their normal color. (2.).

G., Gentry, C. Hg., F. K. &c. Hering's provers. (See 8½.)

33. **Skin in General.**

**The whole surface became yellowish or bronze-color. (2, 3, 4; Eis.). *Absinth*, *crotal*, *nux-v*, (G.).

The cadaver was greenish-yellow; there were still traces of urticaria. (4.).

REVIEW SUMMARY.

There is little in the symptomatology of arseniuretted hydrogen, or as it might better be called for the sake of uniformity, Arsenicum hydride, to commend it to common use.

It is a drug of unstable composition, and this fact alone should have shut it out of consideration as a remedy. Farther than this, the method of preparing and administering the drug in the proving and toxic cases, is essentially different from that proposed for its administration to the sick. In provings, as also in the toxic reports, the drug was inhaled; in its administration to the sick, it has been proposed to make a solution of the gas in cold water, and administer it by the stomach. Such a course is always open to grave doubts.

Nevertheless it is a drug of strong and peculiar symptoms, and in the rapidity with which it attacks and destroys the red-blood corpuscles it has few rivals, and no peer. Ferrum, helliborus, cocculus, phosphorus, and cinchona are essentially slow acting. Arsenicum hydride is astonishingly rapid.

It is to be thought of only in the most virulent diseases, and among these probably none more closely approaches it than yellow fever, as suggested by Dr. Hering. This is a disease restricted in its range. To those, however, who are likely to be called to treat yellow fever, this drug should be of interest.

Possibly in cases of so-called pernicious anæmia, it may merit consideration. If it were possible to prepare it freshly, *and to administer it in safe doses*, diluted with common air, by inhalation, it might become valuable.

ARSENICUM IODIDE. *(Condensed Form.)*

As I_3

Synonyms. Arsenicum iodatum; iodide of arsenic.

GENERALITIES.

1. Potencies.

Thus far this drug seems to have been but little used. The fact that active symptoms were induced in all cases by the 1x or the 2x trit., would seem to point to the 6x and upward as a strong enough form for therapeutic use. In closely similar cases, it would be better to use the 30x and upward before trying the lower forms.

(b). *Allopathic dose* is 1-20th grain after meals, gradually increased; Nat. Dis. 1-8th grain in pill or sol. after meals; U. S. P. *(Ars-iod.)*

(c). *Poisonous doses.* In the absence of positive experiments, it would seem that from a half-grain upward would prove a dangerous dose.

2. Alternates, &c.

Useful after *sul.* in phthisis pulmonalis. (Hg.).
Useful after *conium* in indurations of breast. (Hg.).

3. Suitability.

From case 3, included in the list of provers, it would seem that blonde and full-figured women were especially susceptible; this will have to be determined by future use, and on a wider scale.
Strumous or psoric diathesis. (Hg.).
Phthisis after hemorrhage. (Hg.). In lowered pulse in phthisis. (Hg.).

4. Use of the Drug.

(a). *Homœopathic.* Probably some cases have been reported of the homœopathic use of the drug; none have been met by the Editor.
In allopathic practice it has had its "fashionable day" and been discarded for later and less tried drugs, as is the custom.

5. Antidotes.

Bryonia for pyrosis.
To toxic doses, ferreous oxide. See *ars-alb.*

6. Sphere of Action.

(a). SYSTEMS.

Nervous.—Depression.

Respiratory.—Coryza.

Digestive.—Indigestion, loose stools, constipation.

Urinary.—Involuntary urine.

Sexual.—Perverted functions.

Tissue.—Perverted nutrition, emaciation.

Skin.—Slight rash and itching.

(b). TISSUES AND ORGANS.

The mucous membranes, especially of the frontal and malar sinuses; of the bowels, and probably of the liver and gall-bladder; of the eyes, very slightly; of the female genital tract very severely.

Al., Allen. B-1, Bœnninghausen, 1st rank. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering.

6. Sphere of Action.

(c). DISEASES.

Neuralgia, coryza, gastritis, enteritis, leucorrhœa, menses suppressed, emaciation.

7. Characteristic Action.

MIND AND EMOTIONS.

Dull, careless, heedless of sickness, of those about, of great inconveniences (as involuntary urine or stool); expects to get well.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Prostration, listlessness; general weakness; a general loss of irritability; neuralgias "in the bones."

EYES.

Very slightly injected.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Coryza, with severe headache; discharge of thick mucus and clotted blood from posterior nares.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Loss of appetite; accumulation of gas in intestines; colic; peculiar, dark green, or blackish, soft stools, with great tenesmus; bloody, mucous stools.

URINARY SYSTEM.

Involuntary urine, with stool (involuntary).

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

Menses suppressed; chronic leucorrhœa.

TISSUE SYSTEMS.

Great and continued emaciation; severe neuralgias "apparently" originating in the bone substance; in the sacrum; in the shafts of the long bones; also along the course of the sciatic nerve.

AGGRAVATIONS.

From motion, stools and colic.

AMELIORATIONS.

From motion, neuralgic pains; from heat, colic; from discharge of mucus and clotted blood, headache.

8. Key Notes.

Flatulent colic, followed by dark green, or blackish, soft, tarry, stools, repeated every hour or two for several days; mostly in the daytime, and worse from motion; but present at night in severe cases; always with great tenesmus and straining; tenesmus continues after stool.

Al., Allen. B-1, Bœnninghausen, 1st rank. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering.

8. **Key Notes.**

Mental sluggishness and lack of anxiety; or anxiety over imaginary ills, and then not distressing.

Prostration and general sluggishness, with more or less aching and shifting pains.

No appetite, nor thirst.

Emaciation, long and persistent.

8½. Summary of Provers.

P. 1. Dr. W. J. Blakely took at 5 p. m. ½ gr. 2x trit.; he also took 2 doses more same ev'g; symp's began aft. 2 h.; 2d day, at 10 a. m., 3 grs.; 2:15 p. m., 4 grs.; 3d day, at 11:30 a. m., 3 grs.; no symp's aft. 11:40 a. m.

P. 2. E. W. Beebe took 1x trit.; 1st day, 1 gr.; 2d day, 2 doses; 3d day, 1 gr.; symp's for 6 or 7 d.

P. 3 (Tox.). Mrs. B., 39, blonde, good health; took through misunderstanding (3 times a day), 1 gr. powder, 1x trit., for 3 or 4 days; symp's began 1st day and lasted some weeks.

SYMPTOMS. (*Condensed Form.*)

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

9. Facies and General Appearance.†

Face flushed, eyes injected, lips and nostrils puffy, throat dry and hoarse (on waking). (3.). *Bell*, *gels*, *op*, (G.).

Erythema of face and throat. (4.). *Bell*, (G.).

10. General Nerve Force.††

Aching of the whole head; weariness of the whole body; heaviness of the limbs. (1.). *Bry*, *bell*, *clem*, **gels*, *zinc*, (G.).

General debility, emaciation, lassitude, and mental carelessness, lasting for several months. (3.). *Anac*, *apis*, *gels*, *nux-m*, *phos-ac*, (G.).

11. Sensations and Pains.

Head feels enormously large, dull, and heavy. (2.). *Apoc*, *dulc*, *n-v*, (G.).

Dull, heavy headache. (2, 3.). *Bap*, *dulc*, *gels*, *hell*, *pet*, *phos*, (G.).

Partial or general headache. (1, 2, 3.). *Ars-alb*, *cimic*, *n-v*, *puls*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Coldness of the surface. (3.). *Camph*, *cup*, *sec*, *verat*, (G.).

Coldness of the outside of the stomach, burning inside. (3.). *Lauroc*, *sep*, (G.).

Chilliness or burning in single parts. (1.). *Selen*, (G.).

Formication and weight in the l. leg, better from motion. (1.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

Neuralgic pains (sciatic), better from motion. (1.). *Rh-t*, (G.).

Neuralgic pains seeming to be in the bones, and shifting from place to place. (2, 3.). *Gels*, *mag-phos*, *puls*, (G.).

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†Complexion sallow; phthisis. (Hg.)
Peaked, cadaverous face in cholera infantum; purple, livid skin. (Hg.)

††Great vital prostration. (Hg.)
Paralysis. (Hg.)

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11. Sensations and Pains.

Deep-seated bone pains in sacrum. (3.). *Æsc-h*, *agar*, *berb*, *rh-t*, *ruta*, (G.).

Pain in a single lumbar vertebra as if crushed in pieces. (3.). *Nux-m*, (G.).

Stiff, sore, lame all over. (1.). *Eup-per*, *gels*, *rh-t*, (G.).

*Intense colic, abdomen bloated (1); much tenesmus, both at stool and between times (1, 2, 3.). *Colch*, (G.).

12. Mental States and Dispositions.

Great mental carelessness and indifference, not disturbed by anything. (3.). *Phos*, *phos-ac*, *puls*, *sep*, (1–B.).

She was indifferent to passing stool and urine involuntarily, but inquired every time whether she had not passed some of the internal organs with stool. (3.).

She became unconscious, or seemed so; did not answer nor ask questions, was indifferent to her children, or the noise they made. (3.).

She was unconcerned about herself (during her whole sickness, especially when worst), thought she would get well. (3.).

13. Inner Head.†

Intermitting pains in the r. temple; he feels dull and sleepy. (1.). *Ars*, (G.).

Occasional frontal and malar pains; head dull (1); scalp sore (1). *Mez*, (G.).

Frontal headache, with dullness of whole head, and later pain in the whole head. (1.).

Headache and backache, with weariness of the limbs. (1.). *Gels*, *rh-t*, (G.).

*Pains in head, from frontal to occipital region, and down the spine to first lumbar vertebra. (3.). *Baryta*, *bism-ox*, *bry*, *calc-c*, *cann-sat*, (Neid.).

Dull, heavy headache. (1, 2, 3.). *Bry*, *bapt*, *dulc*, *gels*, *hydr*, *iris*, *sang*, (G.).

Head feels dull, large, and heavy; relieved by hawking a quantity of mucus and clotted blood, after some hours. (2.).

Sick headache twice a week for some months. (3.). *Con*, *iris*, *n-v*, *phyt*, *stict*, *sang*, *sep*, *therid*, *tabac*, (G.).

14. Sleep and Dreams.

Yawning and sleepy. (1.).

Slept well notwithstanding antecedent pains. (2.).

Restless on account of headache and bad coryza. (2.). *Ars-sod*, *puls*, (G.).

Infusion of spearmint relieved chilliness temporarily, and produced sleep. (3.).

15. Febrile Cycle.††

Chilliness in spots relieved by the application of external heat. (1.). *Ig*, *n-v*, *puls*, *sep*, *spig*, (1–B.).

The skin was cold, but only superficially, during the whole sickness. (3.).

Sensation of intense coldness on the outside of the stomach and burning within; the skin was cold generally; abdominal symptoms worse. (3.).

Burning in the lumbar region as if the clothing were on fire. (1.).

He had some fever. (2, 4.).

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†Sharp, cold winds; pains in the forehead and ears. (Hg.)

††This remedy is effective in the night sweats of phthisis in some cases having pronounced anæmia and the symptoms of general deterioration more strongly marked than those indicative of lung-lesion. The 1x trit. 3 times daily is advised. (Goodno's Therap.)
Night sweats of debilitating diseases. (Al.)
Slight night sweats in phthisis. (Hg.)

Al., Allen. B-1, Bœnninghausen, 1st rank. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering.

16. Attacks.†

Headaches, with coryza. (1, 2.). *Ac*, *al-cep*, *euphr*, *kali-chl*, *kali-iod*, (G.).
Sick headache twice a week. (3.). *Gels*, *mez*, *sang*, (G.).
Shifting pains in the shafts of the long bones. (2.). *Am-brom*, *mag-phos*, (G.).
Sudden attacks of pain in the bones. (2, 3.). *Coloc*, *kalm*, *mez*, (G.).
Cutting pains, with the bloated abdomen; only partial relief from passing flatus; more relief from stool. (1, 2.). *Bry*, *cham*, *coccul*, *crot-tig*, (G.).
Frequent stools, but none thin or watery. (2, 3.).
Obstinate constipation following acute attack of loose bowels. (3.). *Podo*, (G.).
The loose bowels became gradually regular. (2.).
Urging to stool as soon as he began to move about. (2.). *Bry*, *lepl*, (G.).
No stool at night. (2.). *Am-mur*, *canth*, *cina*, *gum-g*, *hep*, *natr-sul*, *pet*, (G.).
Better from warm drinks; chill; from external heat; colic, coldness. (1, 2.).
Better from motion; neuralgias (1, 2); coryza (2).
Worse from motion; stool. (2.).

SPECIAL SENSES.

17. Eyes.††

Weakness of the eyes, with burning as if lachrymation would set in. (1.).
Slight fullness of the lower lids. (Thompson.).
Tension and slight fullness about the eyes. (Wilson.).

18. Ears and Hearing.†††

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

19. Nose, Smell, and Coryza.††††

Felt as though he had taken a bad cold in the head, though he could not tell how. (2.). *Euph*, *hyd*, *merc*, *stict*, (G.).
Hawking much thick phlegm and clotted blood, after he began to move about, greatly relieved the full, heavy aching of the head. (2.). *Ars-sod*, (G.).

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†Unable to exercise in any kind of weather. (Hg.)
Headache worse in sharp, cold winds. (Hg.)

††Scrofulous ophthalmia; tendency of the lower lid to ulcerate; parenchymatous keratitis. (Al.)

†††An exceedingly sharp pain in both ears and in the forehead when riding in a sharp, cold wind (aft. 3 h.). (Hg.)
Chronic ear troubles after scarlatina; tympanum thickened; eustachian tube hypertrophied. Catarrhal troubles of the nose and throat, and of the middle ear, discharge offensive and corroding. (Al.)

††††Severe coryza, with catarrhal tendency; pungent irritation of the nose and eyes; secretions watery, irritating; the mucous membranes burn. (Al., Hg.)

Al., Allen. B-1, Bœnninghausen, 1st rank. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering.

20. Throat and Chest.†

THROAT AND CHEST.

Throat dry and hoarse. (3; Wilson.). *Ac*, *bell*, *caust*, (G.).
Erythema of the face and throat. (Wilson.). *Kali-b*, (G.).
Slight, dry cough; nose dry. (2.).

21. Heart, Pulse, and Circulation.††

Pulse irregular and quickened. (1.). *Ars-alb*, *colch*, *dig*, *gels*, *petrol*, (G.).
Pulse quickened. (1, 2, 3, 4.).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22. Mouth, Tongue, Gums, Teeth.†††

Tongue white, the edges and tip red. (3.).
Heat and dryness of the mouth and fauces. (3.). *Ac*, *bell*, *rh-t*, (G.).
Never causes salivation. (Thompson.).
Intermitting pain in a molar. (1.).

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†Enlargement and inflammation of the tonsils and posterior part of the uvula. (Hg.)

Putrefactive stage of diphtheria; diphtheritic croup. (Al.)

Attacks of asthmatic breathing, especially when lying down; must sit up (in a phthisical case). (Hg.)

A small spot under l. clavical, which is dull on percussion and gives coarse rales on full inspiration. (Hg.)

The chest is flat and motionless above axillary border of pectoralis on left side (phthisis). (Hg.)

Middle or upper third of r. lung affected (phthisical case). (Hg.)

Cough and expectoration heavy during the night and morning(phthisis). (Hg.)

Coarse crepitations over r. lung; increase of dullness; under use of sulphur, this continued (phthisis). (Hg.)

In general, many cases of pulmonary disease, sub-acute or chronic pneumonia, phthisis, pulmonalis, etc., have been cured when the special indications were great debility, night-sweats, and a general cachectic condition of the patient; these cures have been made even after a cavity has formed; they have occurred in fibroid degeneration, caseous deposits, and especially in non-tubercular cases. The drug is indicated by profound prostration, rapid and irritable pulse, recurring fever and sweats, emaciation, and a tendency to diarrhœa, etc. (Al.)

It seems probable that in iodide of arsenic we have found a remedy most closely allied to manifestations of tuberculosis. (Al.)

††Pulse weak; 84 to 92 (phthisis). (Hg.)

Pulse hard; it has fallen from 80 to 64 (phthisis). (Hg.)

A number of cases of weak heart are reported relieved; but in most cases other drugs have been combined with the iodide of arsenic. It undoubtedly acts similarly to arsenic in these cases. (Al.)

†††Epithelioma of mouth. (Al.)

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23. Taste, Appetite, and Thirst.†

No taste to food for a long time. (3.). ***Apis*, *puls*, *stram*,** (G.).

Ungratified thirst. (3.). ***Ac*, *bry*, *rh-t*,** (G.).

No appetite. (2, 3.). ***Ars-alb*, *cinch*, *kali-b*, *mez*, *sul*,** (G.).

24. Oesophagus, Stomach (Nausea, &c.).

Much pain in the stomach, very severe pyrosis. (2, 3, 4.). ***Canth*, *diosc*,** (G.).

Indigestion; the food felt like a foreign body in the stomach; darting pains in the cardiac region. (3.). ***Mur-ac*, *puls*, *sul*, *sil*,** (G.).

25. Abdomen and Hypochondria.

BOWELS, LIVER, AND SPLEEN.

Abdomen distended and hard with flatus, which is constantly passed without relief. (1.).

Cutting colic as if he would have a stool, but he passes only flatus, with partial relief; more relief from external heat. (1.). ***Aloe*, *mag-c*, *sep*,** (G.).

Cutting pains causing him to bend double; finally a large, soft stool, which is passed with great straining, brings relief. (1, 2, 3.). ***Alum*, *bell*, *diad*, *dios*, *lob*, *puls*, *sil*, *sul*,** (G.).

The stool is soft, mushy, dark green, almost black, resembling more than anything else the dung of an ox. (2.). ***Lept*,** (G.).

Black-green, tarry stools, passed about every hour for 14 hours, involuntary in bed, the urine also involuntary. (3.). ***Lept*,** (G.).

††Five to ten stools a day, for 6 to 10 days. (2, 3.).

Scanty stool, with much straining; the anus seemed contracted; stool of same consistency as before. (2.). ***Alu*, *cobalt*, *ig*, *lob*, *stann*,** (G.).

An occasional dysenteric stool of bloody mucus between the tarry, black stools (stools every hour). (3.).

Tenesmus amounting to real dysenteric straining. (1, 2, 3.). ***Colch*, *hell*,** (G.).

Tenesmus as far up as the sigmoid flexure. (3.).

Tenesmus almost constantly; tenesmus, with the constipation. (3.). ***N-v*,** (G.).

Continual tenesmus and aching at the anus. (2, 3.). ***Anac*, *bell*, *canth*,** (G.).

No stool at night; but great urging as soon as he began to move about; stool also brought on by moving during the day. (2.).

After 5 or 6 days of 5 to 10 stools a day, the bowels gradually became regular, and the health otherwise restored. (2.).

After 5 to 10 stools a day, for a week or ten days, the bowels became very constipated, the tenesmus continuing; great emaciation, loss of appetite, indigestion, prostration, and complete loss of health for many months. (3.). ***Aloe*,** (G.).

†Intense thirst, with uncontrollable desire for cold water, which is almost immediately rejected (cholera infantum). (Hg.)

Distressing nausea and vomiting (cholera infantum). (Hg.)

Sub-acute gastritis. (Hg.)

During the period of retarded convalescence from typhoid, when want of appetite succeeds the first ravenous desire for food, a fresh triturition of this drug, 2x, one to two grs. every 3 h., is of much value. (Goodno's Therap.)

††Diarrhœa, with enlarged mesenteric glands; cholera infantum. (Al.)

Almost constant, watery discharges; distressing nausea and vomiting (cholera infantum even in articulo mortis); great emaciation and prostration. (Hg.)

URINARY SYSTEM.

26. In General.

Urine passed involuntarily in bed, with involuntary stools. (3.). *Aloe. mur-ac. squill, sul, verat-a,* (G.).

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

27. Male.†

28. Female.††

Great burning and itching just within the vagina, not relieved by the application of cold water. (3.). *Amb, agar, canth, coni, elaps, kreos, lyc,* (G.).
Constriction of the vagina during the chill. (3.). *Cact, kali-c, puls,* (G.).
Profuse (chronic), white, leucorrhœa during the long, slow convalescence; the menses absent; at the period for menses, the leucorrhœa stained a little reddish. (3.). *Alet, cinch, cocc, graph, puls, sabin, senic, sec,* (G.).

MUSCULAR, FIBROUS, AND OSSEOUS SYSTEMS.

29. Head and Scalp.

Soreness of l. side scalp, with the headache. (1.).

30. Thorax and Upper Extremities.

Sharp pain in the humerus of r. arm; it shifts after a time to the metacarpals of r. hand; later to l. femur; the pain seems to be in the shafts of the bones. (2.). *Eup-purp, hyd, kali-b, magn-ph, puls,* (G.).
Shifting bone pains. (2, 3.).
Soreness of the back, and especially of the neck, as if beaten. (1.). *Gels,* (G.).
Pain from forehead to occiput, and down the spine to the first lumbar vertebra. (3.). *Agar, æth, baryta, bism-ox, bell, bry, cannab-sat, kali-c, mang, meny, nat-s, sep,* (G.).

31. Pelvis and Lower Extremities.

Coldness of back of l. thigh; the clothing feels cold to it. (1.).
Formication and weight of legs and feet; better from walking about. (1.). *Rh-t,* (G.).
Sciatic pain in l. leg; better from walking about; worse from rest. (1.). *Rh-t, menyan,* (G.).
Sciatic pains. (1, 2, 3.). *Cimic, coloc, dios, pallad, phyt, rh-t,* (G.).

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†Secondary syphilis. (Hg.)

††Diseases of the genito-urinary system, especially in those of scrofulous taint. (Hg.)
Menses regular (in phthisis). (Hg.)
A sensitive, painful lump in the breast, the nipple retracted. (Hg.)
Leucorrhœa, bloody, yellow; hard swelling of the labia, followed by indurations in the axilla. (Al.)

Al., Allen. B-1, Bœnninghausen, 1st rank. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering.

32. Limbs and Body in General.

Aching of whole head, weariness of whole body, aching of the limbs. (1.). *Bry*, *calc-ph*, *cinch*, **eup-per*, **gels*, *merc-sol*, *zinc*, (G.).

With the lumbar pains, there was a remarkable sensation of lightness of the whole body, from the hips upward. (3.). *Asar*, (G.).

†Great and persistent emaciation, despite all remedies and means to the contrary. (3.). *Ars-alb*, *abrot*, *acet-ac*, *hydr*, *iod*, *kreos*, *nat-m*, *phos*, (G.).

SKIN SYSTEM.

33. Skin in General.

Continued coldness of the skin, which was only superficial, during the whole time she was under the influence of the drug. (3.). *Camph*, *sec*, *ver*, (G.).

Burning in the lumbar region as if the clothing were on fire; itching of various parts, especially the back. (1.).

The whole skin became very much shrunken, pinched, and wrinkled, with the severe and continued emaciation. (3.). *Ars-alb*, *iod*, *phos*, *sec*, (G.).

††An eruption appeared beneath the skin at various times, and on various parts. (3.).

REVIEW SUMMARY.

The headings which precede the Condensed Symptoms indicate the principal features of the drug so clearly, that little remains to be said in this connection.

The peculiar stool was so strongly marked in each of the provers, and so emphasized in the toxic, that it may be accepted for the present as the most unique feature of the drug. But it is still more peculiar, in that no other drug has the same stool in all respects. Leptandrum has a very similar stool under some circumstances, but for the most part it is inclined to be thinner, and even watery; and has none of the constant tenesmus so characteristic of *ars-iod*.

The mental characteristics are widely different from the typical *ars-alb*. In fact they are at the opposite extreme in several respects. Instead of anxiety and restlesseness, we have sluggishness and dullness; for fear of death, we have expectation of recovery; if there be any restlessness in the iodide, it is from the overpowering sense of pain, not mental anxiety. In the case of relief from motion of the neuralgic pains, the iodide is more marked than *ars-alb*. Although great irritability has been attributed to this remedy by some authors, the study of the pathogeneses does not disclose this trait in the provers. Again, the lack of *ars-alb* anxiety is shown by the continued taking of the drug, in every case, even after symptoms of much severity had been evolved.

†For anæmia and depressed tissue nutrition, iodes of arsenic and of iron and ferrum phos. will be found beneficial. (Goodno's Therap.)
Emaciation. (Al., Hg.)
Pyæmia; septic states, with debility and night sweats; enlarged scrofulous glands; syphilitic ulcerations. (Hg.)

††Eczema of the beard; watery oozing, severe itching: worse from washing. (Al.)
Head covered with scaly, inflammatory eruption (psoriasis in a child). (Hg.)
Chronic skin affections. (Hg.)

Al., Allen. B-1, Bœnninghausen, 1st rank G., Gentry. Hg., Hering.

15. ARSENICUM IODIDE (*Condensed Form*).

Review Summary.

Emaciation, so characteristic of both arsenic and iodine, is present in a marked, almost exaggerated degree in *ars-iod*, and is very long lasting. Whether it results from depression of the nerve centres more than from the impaired mucous surfaces, is perhaps difficult to decide. But in any case, we may claim evidences that both causes are present, and probably both contribute.

Prostration is a leading feature of this drug, but less marked, it may be said, than in *ars-alb*. Other drugs are nearer the last named than the iodide — veratrum, colchicum, camphora, and a number of others. *Gels*, *rhus-t*, and *puls* have many points of resemblance. In no sense of scientific accuracy could the symptoms of this drug be incorporated with *ars-alb*, with expectation of good results from the administration of the latter.

It remains to remark, that the *Clinical Symptoms* given as foot-notes do not seem warranted by the present provings. We may infer from this, that these empyrically determined values show how small a field of the drug's usefulness has been set forth in the very meagre provings we now possess.

Only persistent and multiplied provings can evolve a complete and satisfactory pathogenesis.

ARSENATE OF IRON. *(Condensed Form.)*

(Ferrous Arsenate, Fe_3, $2AsO_4$.) *(Atf.)*

(Ferri Arsenias, B. P.)

Note.—This may be formed by dissolving in 100 parts hot water, 15¾ parts of arsenate of soda in 120 parts hot water, 20¾ parts of sulfate of iron; to these two mixed add 4⅛ parts bicarb. soda in solution. The precipitate is at first white, but soon changes to green, or a greenish-blue. This is the commercial arsenate of iron; it is really ferroso-ferric arsenate.

PROVERS.

One case is given in C. D. P., prover No. 26: A young woman, age 20, took for 9 days or more, 4th trit. arsenate of iron, 3 times a day.

SYMPTOMS.

Shootings in the temples (1st d.). ***Bapt, bell, bry, calc-carb, caust, cup,*** **(N.).**
Coryza and obstruction of the nose (1st d.). ***Arum, calc-carb, samb,*** **(G.).**
Burning of the eyes and lachrymation (1st d.). ***Ac, ars-alb, apis, canth,*** **(G.).**
Vertigo and troubled sight (9th d.). ***Agar, gels, glon, ox-ac,*** **(G.).**
Itching on l. side of neck, with a little redness (5th d.).
Itching and redness of face (6th d.). ***Agar, calc-carb, cist, paris, spong,*** **(G.).**
General pruritus, with diffused patches of redness on the limbs (8th d.). ***Graph, merc, mez, staph, sepia,*** **(G.).**
Persistent pruritus (9th, and following days).

REMARKS. In that often troublesome, though not dangerous, affection known as roseola, this should be a good remedy. It may have a much wider range than that in eruptive diseases.

ARSENITE OF POTASS. *(Condensed Form).*

$KH_2 As O_3$. *(Atf.)*

(Arsenite of Potash.)

SYNONYMS: *Liquor Potassii Arsenitis; Fowler's Solution.*†

1. **Potency, Dose, Etc.**

Liq. potas. ars. has usually been employed in the full strength (see preparation, Full Form), and in one, two, or three drop doses. There would appear to be no good reason why it should not be employed in the attenuated form with good results, as in the case of other remedies.

Toxic doses begin at five drops and upwards. A dose of 10 drops to begin with would be likely to cause unpleasant results. After a tolerance of the drug has become established, sometimes a dose of even 20 drops may be borne for some time; but such cases are rare.

3. **Suitability.**

Especially recommended in chorea (Burt); doubtless, also in anasarca, with tubular nephritis.

4. **Use of the Drug.**

(a). *Homœopathic.* The use is much restricted from want of suitable provings; the present knowledge of the drug is too vague.
(b). *Allopathic.* This is one of the most common forms "for administering arsenic." The dose is from 2 to 10 or 15 drops, from 2 to 4 times a day.

5. **Antidotes.**

One case is reported to have recovered "with tonics and digitalis." For acute poisoning the same measures as for *ars-alb*, the oxide.

6. Sphere of Action.

The nervous and probably the circulatory systems are most subject to the action of this form of arsenic.

The nerves of the upper and lower extremities, especially those that supply the parts below the elbows and the knees; but whether the action of the drug is central or peripheral, has not thus far been shown.

The cellular tissues become easily infiltrated, and general or local dropsy results.††

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†This is not a strictly accurate heading. It is doubtful whether the arsenite of potassium is present at all times in Fowler's solution. Still the name seems the best one at present to head the provings from this solution. (Ed.)

††Whether this be due to a blood change, as some claim, or to a change in the walls of the vessels, as held by others, or to vaso-motor nerve irritation, is not yet demonstrated.

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6. Sphere of Action.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT IS SUITABLE.

*(V.) Chorea; dropsy; eczema, in some cases; diarrhœa; emaciation.

7. Characteristic Action.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Tremors of the limbs.
Great weakness of the hands and feet; paralysis of the hands and feet.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Coryza preceding anasarca.
Bronchitis, with hydrothorax.
Pulse quick, small, feeble.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Food constantly distresses the stomach.
Nausea and vomiting.
Diarrhœa, with more or less pain; stools thin, watery.

URINARY SYSTEM.

Albuminuria, with dropsy.

TISSUE SYSTEMS.

Swelling and puffiness of the face, especially of the lower lids.
Swelling of the lower limbs (dropsical).
*(V.) General dropsy, coming on very suddenly.
*(V.) General emaciation.

SKIN SYSTEM.

Irritation and desquamation, without visible eruption.
Eruptions of the skin, followed by desquamation.
Erysipelas of the face, followed by desquamation.
Herpes zoster.

8. Key Notes.†

Tremors and paralysis of the limbs.

Dropsical states coming on very suddenly; œdema very great.

Dry, scaly eruptions; or such as have thin, scaly crusts (?). (Clinical.)

8½. Summary of Provers.

Case 1. W. G., age 16, 3 drops 3 times daily for 3 weeks.
Case 2. A case of chronic rheumatism treated for 3 mos. with 5 to 10 drops daily, with 3 intermissions of 10 days each.

†The pathogenesis is too imperfect as yet to more than guess at the "key notes."

1, 2, etc., Bœnninghausen's ranking. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. Cl., Clinical.

8½. Summary of Provers.

Case 4. Man, 67, took 5 drop doses for sciatica.
Case 5. A few drops with each glass of mineral water.
Case 6. 4 drops 3 times daily for 12 days; taken for malarial fever.
Case 7. A scrofulous man took 10 drops twice daily for 14 days; then 7 drops; later, 10 drops for 7 weeks.
Case 8. C. J. W., 23, tuberculosis, took 5 drops 3 times daily; first symp's at end of 3d week.
Case 9. A woman, 42, took 5 to 10 drops (daily?).
Case 10. A woman took 5 drops 3 times daily, slowly increasing to 15 drops, in course of a month.
No. 11. Fowler's general statements.

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

9. Facies.†

Swellings of the face. (11.). *Bell*, *cham*, *kali*, (1–B.).

Slight puffiness under the eyes, followed by general anasarca. (9.). *Phos*, (1–B.).

Swelling of the face and eyelids, followed by erysipelas of the whole face. (2.). *Bell*, *graph*, *hep*, *rhus*, (1–B.).

10. General Nerve Force.

There was no loss of muscular strength; (a rare and doubtful symptom; Ed.). (7.).

Uneasy and unwell all over, with nausea and vomiting. (7.). *Ipec*, *n-v*, *puls*, *rhus-t*, *sil*, *sul*, *verat*, (1–B.).

Frequent tremors, with tenderness along the spine. (11.). *Hell*, *zinc*, (G.).

Great weakness and partial paralysis of the upper and lower extremities. (1, 10.). *Arg-n*, *cim*, *n-v*, *ox-ac*, *plumb*, *rh-t*, *stann*, *zinc*, (G.).

Burning in the feet. (1.). *Sul*, (1–B.).

††Pain in the feet, with spasmodic action of the muscles of the extremities. (1.). *Arg-n*, *cup*, *kali-c*, *op*, *rh-t*, *sec*, (G.).

Hands stiff, unable to grasp firmly. (1.). *Cina*, *graph*, *lach*, *merc*, *phos*, (G.).

Numbness of the feet following pain and paralysis. (1.). *Plumb*, (G.).

Crampy feeling, with loss of sensation and motion in the legs. (10.). *Arg-n*, *con*, *hydroc-ac*, (G.).

12. Mind, Intellect.†††

†*(V.) Startled look; eyes protruded, brilliant; face pale, cheeks sunken.[11] (Hg.), (Cl.)

Face looked frightened and anxious; eyes fixed and averted; taciturn, peevish. (Hg.), (Cl.)

††*(V.) Such weakness she cannot sit up in bed; easily startled by noise or unexpected motion; they throw her into a tremor. (Hg.), (Cl.)

Lassitude, with the heat. (Hg.)

This remedy is especially adapted to neuralgias of malarial origin. (Goodno's Therap.)

†††Indifferent to everything, scarcely answers questions addressed to her, or replies in a peevish tone; morose, scolding, discontented, jealous, melancholy. (Hg.), (Cl.)

1, 2, etc., Bœnninghausen's ranking. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. Cl., Clinical.

13. Inner Head.†

14. Sleep and Dreams.

He complains of want of sleep. (1.). *Ac, op*, (G.).

Sleep broken from irritable state of bowels. (10.). *Iod, nat-m, sep*, (G.).

15. Febrile Cycle.

Skin hot and dry, pulse 120. (9.). *Ac, bell, bry, hyos*, (1-B.).

Skin cool and dry, pulse 100, small and feeble. (10.). *Verat*, (G.).

In a few instances it has produced sweating. (11.).

Taken for quotidian, the fever ceased on the 6th day. (6.).

16. Attacks.

Case 1. W. G., age 16, took 3 minims 3 times a day for 7 weeks, for a scaly eruption on the arms and legs. On April 1st, the eruption had improved, but toxic symptoms were present as follows: prostration, and partial paralysis of the hands and feet, with burning pains in the feet; inflamed eyes; clean tongue, epigastric pain, bowels regular; urine plentiful and covered with a pellicle; sleepless at night; spine normal.

He was now given sesqui-oxide iron and Dover's powders; twelve days later (April 12th) he was worse; spasmodic jerking of extremities, with more pain in the feet; May 5th, better, less pain, more power over limbs; May 9th, still better; the eruption has reappeared; May 20th, vesicular eruption on the arms and legs; June 1st, vesicles gone, but a scaly eruption remains; July 4th, he still has numbness of the feet.

Note.—He had been taking *iod-potass* since June 1st, and has slowly improved during the time.

Case 2. Chronic rheumatism was treated in three courses of 20 days each, with an intermission of 10 days between each course. 5 to 10 drops at a dose were given daily. During each course swelling of the face came on, followed by erysipelas of the whole face, with subsequent desquamation.

Case 3. Dose 1-30th grain, twice a day; not over 1-3d in all. An irritation like eczema resulted.

Case 4. A robust man, 67, took 5 minim doses for sciatica. Herpes zoster resulted.

Case 5. A patient added, of his own volition, several drops to each glass mineral water; brown patches appeared on each side of the forehead, which remained until he had ceased the mixture.

Case 6. A young woman took 4 drops 3 times a day, for quotidian, for 12 days. The fever ceased after the 6th day. An itching, without eruption, appeared on the neck and arms, followed by desquamation.

Case 7. A man of scrofulous habit, with ulceration of the r. cervical glands, etc., took 10 drops twice a day. It made him sick all over, with vomiting. By the 14th day pain and dropsical swelling of the legs. Dose was reduced to 7 drops, and all nausea ceased, but swelling continued. Returning to 14 drops, he grew worse, and drug was stopped. Immense anasarca followed, with natural action of kidneys (?), and no loss of muscular strength (?); with tonics and digitalis he recovered.

Case 8. C. W. J., 23, suffering from tubercular phthisis; he took 5 drops 3 times a day, beginning Dec. 16th. On Jan. 8th, he was suffering "from sore throat and general œdema, even of the palate"; no disturbance of the stomach or bowels; urine albuminous, with tube-casts; all this disappeared on suspending the drug; but on resuming 4 drop doses, "œdema suddenly

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†*(V.) Constricted feeling in the head as wounded on the parietal bone, and it was being scratched; the place feels hot. (Hg.), (Cl.)

†*(Hg.) Worse every other day in the mor'g. (Hg.), (Cl.)

Sensation every little while of a ball rising from pit of stomach to larynx. (Hg.), (Cl.)

1, 2, etc., Bœnninghausen's ranking. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. Cl., Clinical.

16. Attacks.

developed; no albuminuria." On ceasing the drug, the former results obtained.

Case 9. A woman, 42, subject of lepra vulgaris, took 5 to 10 drop doses for 6 weeks without effect. Slight puffiness appeared beneath the eyes; "soon after anasarca set in so extensive as to alarm me"; albuminuria and tube-casts were present; "the patient had taken cold (?) after seeing me, had fever and muscular pains, during which the œdema suddenly developed."

Case 10. A lady suffering from "skin disease" rec'd F's sol. in doses of 5 drops (1-24th grain) to 15 drops (1-8th grain) 3 times a day. After continuing the drug more or less for a month, she presented the following symptoms: tremors of the muscles, with tenderness along the spine; partial loss of sensation and motion in the legs, which are swollen, dropsical, and livid in places; skin dry and cool; cough, with muco-purulent expectoration; intense thirst; clean, red tongue; nausea and vomiting; obstinate and painful diarrhœa; high-colored and scanty urine; suppressed menses; emaciation; and loss of sleep from irritable bowels; she recovered.

16. Fowler, (experience in above 300 cases). In small doses it is generally attended with no operation; still it frequently will produce nausea, griping, and "an open body"; seldom vomiting and purging, except in larger doses; certain swellings of the face and eyelids, especially in the morning; occasionally a rash, like nettle-rash, or a sweat, or a headache, or slight tremors.

SPECIAL SENSES.

17. Eyes.

Conjunctiva slightly inflamed, and suffused with tears. (1.).

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

19. Coryza.

She had taken cold (?), had nasal catarrh, muscular pains and fever; (immediately preceding development of dropsy). (9.). *Ac*, *gels*, (G.).

Sore throat, with gen'l anasarca. (8.).

20. Larynx and Chest.†

Frequent raking of the throat, muco-purulent sputa, mixed with blood. (10.). *Calc-c*, *nit-ac*, *plumb*, *sil*, (G.).

His breathing was uneasy, and he was singularly swollen. (8.). *Apis*, *apoc*, (G.).

21. Heart and Circulation.††

Pulse 120, skin hot and dry. (9.). *Ac*, *ailan*, *bell*, *colch*, *ipec*, *mur-ac*, (G.).

Pulse 100, small and feeble, skin cool and dry. (10.). *Nux-m*, *sec*, (G.).

Pulse intermittent, breathing difficult. (7.). *Apis*, *kali-c*, (G.).

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†Arsenic is the drug most likely to affect a real case of asthma; it corresponds to the narcotic nature and nocturnal periodicity of the malady. It cures not so much by its local specific action as by its general effect on the nutritive and reparative functions. It cures asthma as it cures chorea, neuralgia and degeneration of the mucosa of the stomach and bowels, by the profound influence it exerts on the nervous tissues. It is of no value in the paroxysm itself, but must be used continuously for weeks and months, until the asthmatic tendency is removed. I have had the best results from beginning with one drop of Fowler's sol. after meals, and increase by one drop each time (day ?), until thirty drops are reached; then decrease in the same ratio until the first dose is reached. Other appropriate remedies may be used for recurring attacks without interfering with the action of arsenic. The only other remedy comparable with arsenic is the iodide of potassium. Arsenic is more useful in asthma with dry bronchitis; the iodide acts better when mucous rales are present, or in "humid" asthma. (Hale's Practice, 1894.)

††*(Hg.) Pulse small, weak, scarcely perceptible, rapid. (Hg.), (Cl.)

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22. Mouth and Tongue.

Tongue tolerably clean. (1.).
Tongue clean and red, resembles a piece of raw beef. (10.). *Ac*, ***am-c***, (G.).
Salivation, with constriction of the throat. (10.). *Bell*, *hyos*, ***stram***, (G.).

23. Taste, Appetite, and Thirst.

Copious flow of saliva, intense thirst. (10.). *Dulc*, *nat-m*, (G.).
Loss of appetite. (11.).

24. Oesophagus, Swallowing, and Stomach.†

Constriction of throat, with salivation. (10.).
Slight pain in the epigastric region, bowels regular. (1.).
††Uneasy and sick all over, with nausea and vomiting. (7.). *Ant-t*, *ipec*, (G.).
The dose was reduced from 10 to 7 drops, and he was free from nausea. (7.).
Constant pain after taking food, with nausea. (10.). *Ac*, *mang*, ***nux-v***, (G.).
Small doses frequently produce nausea, with griping and open body. (11.).

25. Abdomen and Hypochondria.

There was no disturbance of the stomach and bowels, but he was very œdematous, and albuminuria was present. (8.).
†††Obstinate diarrhœa, frequent griping, and almost constant desire for stool; the stools were white, watery, and frothy. (10.). *Colch*, *ipec*, ***merc***, (G.).
Abdomen distended and tender over its whole extent. (10.). *Apis*, *ac*, (G.).
Purging and griping, nausea and vomiting, from large doses. (11.). *Colch*, *coloc*, *verat*, (G.).

URINARY SYSTEM.

26. Urine and General State.

Urine not very plentiful and covered with a pellicle. (1.). *Hep*, *lob**, *lyc*, (G.).
It has seemed to be diminished in some cases. (11.).
Urine 1026, acid, depositing urates on cooling; albuminous as shown by heat and nitric acid. (8.). *Apis*, *aur*, *crotal*, *cup*, *merc-c*, *phos-ac*, (G.).
Urine 1023, acid, albuminous. (9.).
A very few pale tube-casts. (8, 9.). *Apis*, *ars-sod*, *canth*, (G.).
Urine scanty, high-colored; passed with difficulty. (10.). *Ac*, *apis*, *canth*, (G.).
It has proved diuretic in several instances. (11.).

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†**(Hg.) In the middle of tongue a small, burning spot, looking red, feeling numb. (Hg.), (Cl.)

Sensation of a ball rising from the stomach to the larynx, threatening suffocation; better from loud belching. (Hg.), (Cl.)

*(V.) Violent diarrhœa. (Hg.), (Cl.).

††Arsenic is the typical remedy in acute gastritis, as it is in the chronic form. Its action is that of an irritant. The pain is burning, and often confined to one spot. I prefer Fowler's or Valengin's solution, one drop of the 3x. In rather torpid, chronic cases of drunkards, the crude drug acts well; in severe cases, the 3x to 6x. (Hale's Practice, 1894.)

Other remedies are: nux-vom, or strychnia in the majority of cases, arsenic next; ignatia, especially in women; bismuth, anacardium, arnica, cheledonium, natrium muriate, lycopod, carbo-veg, mercurius dulcis. (Hale's Practice.)

†††In the troublesome diarrhœa incident to intestinal ulceration, drop doses of Fowler's solution, frequently repeated, sometimes help when the ordinary preparations of arsenic have failed. (Goodno's Therap.)

This remedy is said to have cured many obstinate cases of pruritus ani, in doses of one to five drops, taken three times a day for several weeks. (Hale's Practice, 1894.)

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

28. Female.†

Menses absent. (See 10.).

MUSCULAR, FIBROUS, AND OSSEOUS SYSTEMS.

29. Head and Face.

Swelling of the lower lids. (9.). *Apis*, *kali-c*, *phos*, (G.).
Swellings of the face. (11.). *Apis*, *bell*, *graph*, *rh-t*, (G.).
Swelling of the face and eyelids, followed by erysipelas and subsequent desquamation. (2.). *Apis*, *bell*, *graph*, *lach*, *rh-t*, *sul*, (G.).

32. Limbs and Body in General.

Great weakness and partial paralysis of the upper and lower extremities. (1.). *Agar*, *gels*, *hydroc-ac*, *plumb*, *rh-t*, *stann*, (G.).
Spasmodic action of the muscles of the extremities. (1.). *Camph*, *sec*, G.).
His hands are stiff and he cannot grasp firmly. (1.). *Plumb*, *rh-t*, (G.).
Burning pains in the feet. (1.). *Fluor-ac*, *sec*, *sul*, (G.).
Numbness succeeds the burning pains and paralysis of feet. (1.). *Can-i*, (G.).
The legs are painful and swollen, with livid spots, which look as if tending to sloughing. (10.). *Rh-t*, *secale*, (G.).
Obscure abdominal fluctuation. (7, 8.).
General dropsy, coming on suddenly. (7, 8, 9.). *Apis*, *dig*, (G.).

SKIN SYSTEM.

33. Skin in General.††

Large, brown patches on each side of the forehead. (5.).
Itching on the neck and arms, with no visible rash; subsequently desquamation of the parts. (6.).
Erysipelas invading the whole face, and ending in desquamation. (2.).
The scaly eruption for which the drug was given disappears, but toxic symptoms supervene; subsequently toxic symptoms improve, when the eruption reappears. (1.).

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†**(Hg.) Cauliflower excrescence of os uteri; discharge stinking; shifting pains, sensation of weight below pubis. (Hg.), (Cl.)

††**(Hg.) Eruption covering whole body except scalp; consists of red papulæ, from the size of pinhead to half-dime; vesicles on the summit suppurate, form crusts, fall off, leaving a sore, which heals, followed by a dark-colored cicatrix; the skin generally looks dusky. It is worst on trunk, legs, and forearms, with intolerable itching, burning, and stinging, especially when undressing; mind depressed. (Hg), (Cl.)

*(Hg.) Lichen confluens over the whole body, except face, palms, soles, and chest. Worst on outer side of thighs. The scabs or scales are thin, whitish, and powdery looking; head scurvy, hair and surface dry. (Hg.), (Cl.)

*(Hg.) Dry, chronic eczema; skin on arms roughened, thickened, very irritable, tingling, and itching, especially when heated. Severe cracks about the elbows and wrists. (Hg.), (Cl.)

*(Hg.) Psoriasis; scaly, causing itching and scratching until an ichorous discharge escapes, which forms a hard cake. (Hg.), (Cl.)

1, 2, etc., Bœnninghausen's ranking. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. Cl., Clinical.

33. **Skin in General.**
General eczema and irritation of the skin. (3.). *Bell, graph, rh-t, sul,* (G.).
Herpes zoster on r. side of neck and shoulder. (4.). *Cist, dolic, iris, mez,* (G.).
Vesicular eruption on arms and legs. (1.). *Asclep-tub, sul,* (G.).
Nettle rash in a few cases. (11.).
Lepra, for which the drug was given, was not benefited, but severe toxic symptoms supervened. (9.).

REVIEW SUMMARY.

With such an imperfect record as we now have, little can be said of value regarding the use of Fowler's solution. The nervous system is strongly affected by it, as is witnessed by the general prostration and paralytic weakness seen in so many cases. In this it is very like *ars-alb*, having the characteristic paralysis of the hands and feet extending upward, but with less pain of a neuralgic character than in the oxide, if the present indications are correct.

The tremors of this solution are well marked and characteristic. It naturally follows that the drug is most useful in chorea; in the trembling of drunkards it is surpassed by few, if any, other remedies.

The respiratory system is markedly affected, respiration much less than in *ars-alb*, circulation much more. It is on the peripheral vessels rather than the central organs, that this solution has the strongest effect, as is shown by the anasarcous conditions that have repeatedly been suddenly developed under its extended use. The heart and respiration seem much more embarrassed from mechanical interference, than through enervation, or direct action upon the muscular tissue. The anasarca is apt to be attended with albuminuria and pale tube-casts; and the urine may be more abundant, or less than usual. In the cases where the urine has been reported as normal, it may be questioned whether the requisite care was exercised to determine the existing state.

The digestive system is depressed and rendered irritable, even under small doses of the solution. There would seem to be less burning and acute irritation of the highest inflammatory character, but more atonic manifestations than in the oxide. The food causes distress, which may be periodical or continuous, according to the degree of the drug-effect. The bowels are relaxed, and in chronic cases, very irritable diarrhœic stools are present.

The sexual system is affected, but as yet in too vague a manner to guide to an intelligent use of this remedy.

On the tissues in general there is characteristic action, as already mentioned under respiration. The cause of this may lie in the altered state of the blood, in some change in the walls of the blood-vessels themselves, or in the vaso-motor control. It is more than likely that two of these effects result from its use, if indeed all three be not present.

In diseases of the skin it has long been held in high repute. This was the primary use of the solution; still it is difficult to see in what respect it surpasses the oxide, either in convenience of dosage or beneficial effects. Finally, what is most needed to render the drug efficacious within its just limits, is a careful and thorough proving under modern methods of expert scientific observatio

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1, 2, etc., Bœnninghausen's ranking. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. Cl., Clinical.

ARSENITE OF QUININE. *(Condensed Form.)*

$(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3\ As_2\ O_3,\ 3H_2\ O.$ *(Nat. Disp.)*

Quiniæ arsenis. (N. D.)

Prepared by mixing one part of arsenite of silver (which has been prepared from the sodium arsenite and silver nitrate), with three parts of hydrochlorate of quinine, and alcohol at 70 per cent. sufficient to dissolve mixture. Let the mixture digest for 24 hours; in the spontaneous evaporation which follows, the crystalline salt is deposited.

Arsenite of quinine crystalizes in white needles, which are slightly soluble in water; soluble in 15 parts cold, or 6 parts boiling alcohol; soluble in 8 parts chloroform; soluble in 25 parts ether; soluble in 20 parts benzole. (Nat. Dispens.)

ARSENATE OF QUININE. *(Condensed Form.)*

$(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2\ AsH_3\ O_4,\ 8H_2\ O.$ *(Nat. Disp.)*

Quiniæ arsenias. (N. D.)

Prepared by saturating a hot solution of arsenic acid with quinine. (N. D.)

Consists of long, white prisms, which are freely soluble in hot water, but sparingly in cold. This salt contains 70 per cent. of quinine and 10.6 per cent. of arsenic acid ($As_2\ O_5$).

Sources of Symptoms.

The symptoms are derived from Hering, and from the 3d vol. of Allen's Encyc., p. 214.

Hering gives five provers: Trites, 2d dec. trit. (2x-a); Sturges, 1st dec. trit. (1x); LeRoy, 6th dec. trit. (6x); Knerr, 30th cent. (30c); Furness, 2d dec. trit. (2x-b).

These were all adult men, and the provings were observed by physicians, two of the provers themselves being physicians.

The clinical symptoms were gleaned from various sources, which it is of no use to quote, scattered as they are through English and German magazines.

The following is a summary of cured diseases: intermittent hemicrania; headache; occipito-cervico neuralgia; rheumatic headache; scrofulous ophthalmia and keratitis superficialis; malignant angina in scarlatina; diphtheria, numerous cases; intermitting diarrhœa; intermittent suffocative attacks, in a case of tuberculosis; epileptiform spasms, in a case of chronic masturbation and alcoholisimus, of 9 years' standing; and intermittent fever.

SYMPTOMS.

10. General Nerve Force.†

Lassitude and fatigue. (30 c), (Hg.). *Ars-alb, gels, laur, merc-cyan,* (G.).

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†Such utter prostration after an attack, he thinks he cannot live long, attended by sweat and eructations; (epilepsy). (Hg.)

Great prostration, followed by deep sleep, after an attack of dyspnœa; (tuberculosis). (Hg.)

Great prostration; (diphtheria). (Hg.)

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10. **General Nerve Force.**

Felt sore, and aches all over as if suffering from partially developed malaria. (2x-a), (Hg.). *Eup per, gels, rhus-tox,* (G.).

Felt as if he had taken a long journey. (1x), (Hg.).

11. Sensations and Pains.

Burning pains in the head, with chills. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Neuralgias in various places; in the back of neck, running down in the chest; in the arms; *in the thumbs; in one half of the head; in one half of body. (Hg.). *Ac, bell, benz-ac, kali-b, lac-can, led, puls, rh-t,* (J.), (G.).

12. Mind and Disposition.†

Depressed in spirit; mental dullness, with inclination to vomit. (6x.). *Ipec,* (G.).

Listless, no desire to move or do anything; wishes not to be disturbed, but to sit or lie in one place; chilly waves, when thinking of them, after a previous fever. (1x), (Hg.). *Ars-sod, bar-c, ox-ac,* (G.).

13. Inner Head.

Slight, painful pressure in the forehead and temples. (Muhr), (Al.).

Confused frontal and occipital headache, affecting the occipital protuberance. (2x-a), (Hg.). *Agar, baryt, bell, calc-p, carb-v,* (G.).

Neuralgic pain in r. temple and over eye; he feels inclined to rub the skin over seat of pain. (2x-b), (Hg.). *Mez, ig, spig,* (N.).

Neuralgic pains about the head, better from rubbing. (30 c), (Hg.).

Severe tortuous pains running up into the head, preventing sleep. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Cham, china, mag-c,* (G.).

Tearing, boring pains in l. side head; eye affected, lachrymation, flickering; ringing in the ears, nausea, vomiting; the headache appears regularly at midnight. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Sang, sep, tellur,* (G.).

14. Sleep and Dreams.

Goes to sleep and sleeps heavily all night. (30 c), (Hg.). *Anac, phos-ac,* (G.).

Restless until 3 a. m., constantly changing position, especially as soon as the pillow grows warm. (1x), (Hg.). *Ac, bell, gels, hyos, rh-t,* (G.).

Sleep frequently interrupted. (Muhr.), (Hg.).

15. Febrile Cycle.

Chilly feeling in cold waves, increased by thinking of it and by moving hands or feet to cool place in bed; it comes on at 8:30 p. m., with restlessness, and goose-flesh all over, but especially on the legs. (1x), (Hg.). *Arn, coff, nux-v, sil, spig,* (G.).

Feverish towards midnight; pulse 98, full and strong; inclined to throw off covering, and to open windows. (1x), (Hg.). *Merc, phos, rh-t,* (G.).

No sweat after fever; but a weak, broken-up feeling in the morning, with no appetite for breakfast. (1x), (Hg.). *Apis,* (G.).

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†The greatest anxiety with the dyspnœa; sits up bent forward near an open window; (tuberculosis). (Cl.), (Hg.)

Irritable before the headaches; (hemicrania). (Cl.), (Hg.)

Anxiety and delirium, with confused head; (diphtheria). (Cl.), (Hg.)

15. **Febrile Cycle.**

Chill always in the forenoon, but not at the same hour; sometimes the paroxysm would close with, sometimes without sweat; before attack, headache, yawning, and stretching; (intermittent fever). (Cl.), (Hg.).

Icy cold limbs, cold, clammy sweat all over, greatest anxiety, with attacks of difficult breathing; unquenchable thirst; (tuberculosis). (Cl.), (Hg.).

Violent fever, with terrible prostration; (diphtheria, scarlatina). (Cl.), (Hg.).

16. Attacks.

Chill at 8:30 p. m. (1x), (Hg.).

Chill always in the forenoon; sometimes every day, again every other day. (Cl., intermittents), (Hg.).

Sensitive to damp weather, feels chilly from it. (Cl., rheumat. head.).

Intermittent fever. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Intermittent headache. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Intermittent attacks of pain in scrofulous ophthalmia. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Intermittent neuralgia. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Intermittent attacks of dyspnœa; (tuberculosis). (Cl.), (Hg.).

Fever mostly at night. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Epileptiform spasms, preceded by aura, from brain down r. side. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Left side headache coming on regularly at midnight. (Cl.), (Hg.).

SPECIAL SENSES.

17. Eye and Vision.

Scrofulous ophthalmia; intense photophobia and spasms of lids, with hot, gushing tears; ulcers on cornea; worse from midnight to 3 a. m. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Ac*, *ars-alb*, *calc*, *merc-cor*, (G.).

Flickering before l. eye, with pain and lachrymation during attack of intermittent hemicrania. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Lach*, (G.).

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

19. Coryza and Throat.†

Constant running of a profuse, limpid, watery discharge from both nostrils; the nose stops up on lying down, especially the left side; better in the open air. (1x), (Hg.). *Ars-alb*, *puls*, (G.).

Sneezing and cough make the throat feel worse. (1x), (Hg.). *Ac*, *gels*, (G.).

Yellow discharge from the nose. (1x), (Hg.). *Ail*, *phos*, *puls*, *selen*, *sul*, (G.).

Post-nasal catarrh, worse on left side; constant hacking and clearing the throat; throat feels sore and inflamed. (1x), (Hg.). *Asar*, *bad*, *sep*, (G.).

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†This drug has been very efficient in controlling the fever of phthisis, administered in tablets of 2x trit. every 2 h. (Goodno's Therap.)

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19. **Coryza and Throat.**

Diphtheria, with strong fetor oris, tongue coated thick and brown; both tonsils covered with a grey exudation; lower half of uvula gangrenous, upper half covered with exudation; posterior wall of pharynx completely covered with exudate; nose stopped up with purulent, bloody substance; corners of nose excoriated; submaxillary glands swollen and painful; swallowing of liquids very difficult; great weakness and prostration; pulse small and frequent; sleepless. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Bapt*, *merc-cy*, *phyt*, (G.).

Diphtheria, with diffuse blackish exudation, assuming a putrid type, with fetid stench; tongue dry; skin dry; pulse 130; swallowing very difficult; voice very hoarse; great prostration and nightly delirium. (Cl.), (Hg.) *Merc-cor*, *phyt*, (G.).

Malignant angina in scarlatina; skin pale; extreme and rapid exhaustion; rapid destruction of faucial membranes. (Cl.), (Hg.).

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.

Respiration very free, as if the thorax were hollow. (Muhr, 30 c), (Al.). *Coca*, *poth*, (G.).

Aching in the bronchial region of left side. (30 c), (Hg.). *Lach*, (G.).

A desire to inflate the lungs to their fullest extent, when riding on a cold, raw day. (30 c), (Hg.). *Kali-phos*, (G.).

Sharp stitch in lower part of right chest; inspiration makes it much worse. (2x-a), (Hg.). *Bry*, *rhus-t*, *spig*, (G.).

Sharp pain like flatulent colic in lower part of left lung; it comes and goes quickly and frequently. (2x-a), (Hg.).

Slight cough at long intervals; the throat is sore and is worse from the cough; there seems to be a full feeling in the chest. (1x), (Hg.).

Orthopnœa; must sit upright near an open window, a little bent forward, with great anxiety; (tuberculosis). (Cl.), (Hg.)

The suffocative attacks begin in the morning and last until noon; (tuberculosis). (Cl.), (Hg.).

Orthopnœa, with burning pain from occiput to l. shoulder-blade; the attacks are intermittent. (Cl.), (Hg.).

21. Heart and Circulation.

Irregular beating of the heart lasting one hour; the pulse was trembling, very rapid (200), and for a part of the time the pulse could not be felt; sensation as if the heart had stopped. (Muhr), (Al.), (Hg.). *Cic-v*, (G.).

Pulse 98, full and strong during the fever. (1x.).

Pulse small and very frequent; (diphtheria). (Cl.), (Hg.).

Venous hyperæmia and cyanosis; dropsical symptoms. (Cl.), (Hg.).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22-23. Mouth, Etc., Appetite, and Thirst.

Yellow, slimy coating on the tongue, with bitter taste. (6x), (Hg.). *Asc-tub*, *hyd*, *phos*, *sep*, (G.).

Sweetish taste after clearing the throat and coughing. (1x), (Hg.). *Asar*, *plumb*, *sul*, *stann*, (G.).

22-23. **Mouth, Etc., Appetite, and Thirst.**

Water tastes bitter, or has a disagreeable taste like the water found in cars. (1x), (Hg.). *Bry*, (G.).

Metallic, bitter taste in the mouth. (Muhr), (Al.). *Bell*, *merc-b*, *sul*, (G.).

Soreness and redness of the tip of the tongue. (30 c), (Hg.). *Am-m*, *canth*, *colo*, *nat-s*, *nit-ac*, (G.).

Canker spot on the inside of upper lip. (30 c), (Hg.). *Canth*, *merc-cor*, (G.).

No thirst with the fever; no appetite for breakfast after the fever. (1x), (Hg.). *Apis*, *puls*, (G.).

Thirst, which cannot be appeased, with the attacks of dyspnœa; (tuberculosis.) (Cl.), (Hg.).

She does not like cold water; (rheumat. headache). (Cl.), (Hg.). *Calad*, (G.).

Swelling of the sub-maxillary and parotid glands; (diphtheria). (Cl.), (Hg.).

24-25. Stomach, Etc., Abdomen, Etc.

Inclination to vomit, with mental dullness. (6x), (Hg.). *Cocc*, *ipec*, *puls*, (G.).

Sudden inclination to vomit, lasting only a few minutes. (6x), (Hg.). *Ipec*, *ver*, (G.).

Regurgitation of food. (30 c), (Hg.). *Æth*, *phos*, *puls*, *sul*, (G.).

Burning and sore feeling in the stomach; worse on motion; better on expanding the chest. (30 c), (Hg.).

Sensation in the stomach and throughout the bowels as if diarrhœa would set in. (30 c), (Hg.). *Apis*, *aloe*, *anac*, *sang*, (G.).

Sore pain in a small spot, which could be covered with the finger, at a point below and to the right of the umbilicus; it kept coming and going, but continued all day. (2x-a), (Hg.).

Severe colic pressure in the solar plexus, as if he had eaten hard nuts or tough meat; extends toward the back, where it becomes a sharp pain; the spine is tender at this point. (Muhr), (Al.), (Hg.).

Eggs and fish cause painless diarrhœa; (rheumat. headache). (Cl.), (Hg.).

Diarrhœa of thin, dark, or light, watery stools, offensive, undigested. (Cl.), (Hg.).

From ten to fifteen painless, watery stools, very offensive, with burning at the anus after each stool, lasting from 6 to 10 a. m. (Cl.), (Hg.).

URINARY SYSTEM.

26. Urine, Etc.

Retention of urine, with occipito-intercostal neuralgia; retention better from application of hot cloths; but syncope follows. (Cl.), (Hg.).

TISSUE SYSTEMS.

29-32. Body and Limbs in General.

Fugitive pains in various parts, especially in l. side; in biceps, olecranon, forearm, first phalanx of thumb, near the knee, and in r. thumb, first phalanx; palms of hands hot and dry. (2x-a), (Hg.).

Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. N., Neidhard. J., Johnson. L., Lippe. G., Gentry. Cl., Clinical.

29-32. Body and Limbs in General.

Aching in intercostals of r. side, at sixth and seventh ribs; worse on inspiration; pain in muscles between l. shoulder and neck. (30 c.).

Back feels weak, as after a long journey. (1x), (Hg.).

Violent intercostal neuralgia, parts feel as if torn with hot tongs. (Cl.), (Hg.).

SKIN SYSTEM.

33. Skin in General.

Itching on internal malleolus of r. foot, with eruption of bright red pimples. (30 c.), (Hg.).

Increased tenderness of corn on l. little toe. (30 c.), (Hg.).

Goose-flesh all over with the chill; but especially on the legs. (1x).

Dry skin; (diphtheria). (Cl.), (Hg.).

Pallor of the skin, with rapid exhaustion; (scarlatina). (Hg.).

Cold sweat all over; (epilepsy; dyspnœa in tuberculosis). (Cl.), (Hg.).

REVIEW SUMMARY.

The salts of quinine and arsenic should be very efficient drugs in view of their origin. The present provings are far too meager to predicate any great amount of usefulness. Most of the cures wrought by it seem to have a very marked intermittence. This quality would be expected in a drug with such antecedents, and in this particular we are not disappointed. Intermittent headache, fever, neuralgia, convulsions, asthmatic attacks, and a malignant destruction of the tissues of the throat, seem to be where the best cures have thus far been made. In the last class of cases, where septic infection is threatening, or has even begun, it should prove a powerful help in warding off impending calamity. At present the above symptoms seem to be the "key notes" of the remedy.

Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. N., Neidhard. J., Johnson. L., Lippe. G., Gentry. Cl., Clinical.

ARSENATE OF SODIUM. *(Condensed Form).*

($Na_2 HAsO_4$.)

(Arsenate of Soda.)

GENERALITIES.

1. Potencies, Dose, Etc.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

But few cases of the employment of this drug have fallen under my observation. It is to be had in trituration, in the usual potencies. One tenth grain tablets have, in my own practice, been followed by good results, though aggravation has been present from this dose in at least one case.

ALLOPATHIC.

"The arsenate of sodium is said to be less apt than the arsenate of potassium to cause the phenomena of arsenical poisoning, whether locally upon the stomach, or through the blood upon the eyelids, conjunctivæ, etc. It might be suspected that the difference, if real, would indicate that it is less efficient. The fact is, however, declared to be otherwise. This preparation is seldom used, and then in the officinal solution. The dose of arsenate of sodium is from one eighth to one twentieth of a grain." (Nat. Disp.)

"In medical properties this salt agrees with other preparations of arsenic, and may be employed for the same purposes. The dose of the crystallized salt is stated at one twelfth to one third of a grain: generally in solution. Pearson's arsenical solution contains one grain to the fluid ounce of water, and is considerably used on the continent of Europe in the form of a bath, in nodose rheumatism, or rheumatic gout; it is used alone in acute, and combined with the carbonate of sodium in chronic forms of this disease. Half a drachm to two or three drachms is recommended, beginning with the smaller quantity." U. S. D., 1889.

3. Suitability.

Diseases of the mucous membranes principally; nervous tissues are next in line of attack; the changes are principally sub-acute or chronic.

5. Antidotes. *(See ars-alb.)*

6. Sphere of Action.

The nervous system.

The eyes.

The respiratory system.

The digestive system.

The skin.

The mucous membranes throughout the entire body, but least of all the urinary system; also affects the nervous system.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT IS SUITABLE.

Neuralgias, especially sciatica.

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6. Sphere of Action.

Sub-acute and chronic forms of conjunctivitis, with mild discharges, symptoms worse in the morning.

Coryza, with non-acrid discharges, mucous membranes thickened, the secondary discharges very thick and adhesive.

Sore throat, the throat looks much worse than it feels.

Colic, with soft, rather infrequent stools, seldom thin; in some cases there is burning at the anus, with constriction.

Rash on face and neck.

7. General View of Characteristic Action.

MIND AND EMOTIONS.

Mental force weakened; dullness, languor, listlessness.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Nerve force greatly lessened; wants to sit or lie down.

Headaches, generally dull, often severe.

Neuralgias along the trunks of the principal nerves of the upper and lower extremities.

*(V.) Pains run from center toward periphery.

EYES, VISION, ETC.

Conjunctivitis, lids and face swollen; eyes much inflamed.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Coryza, severe and protracted, involving eyes, nose, throat, and chest; and accompanied by systemic disturbances.

****(K.) Coryza acrid. (K.).

Coryza non-acrid.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Appetite variable or wanting.

Thirst marked; occasionally wanting.

Stomach tender to pressure; more or less nausea.

Colic relieved by passage of stool or flatus.

Stools usually soft, occasionally thin; generally copious.

URINARY SYSTEM.

Urine increased.

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7. **General View of Characteristic Action.**

MUSCULAR, FIBROUS, AND OSSEOUS SYSTEMS.

Rheumatism of flexors.

Sciatica, pains run downward.

SKIN AND SUPERFICIAL GLANDS.

Eruptions of fine rash on face and neck.

8. Key Notes.

Dull, languid, listless; **wants to sit or lie down;** indisposed to all exertion, mental or physical.

Eyes swollen and inflamed; look worse than they feel; worse in the morning.

Coryza; throat looks worse than it feels.

Mucus in throat very adhesive, thick.

Abdominal pains relieved by passing flatus or stool

Stools usually copious.

8½. Summary of Provers.

P. 1. Dr. J. H. Buffum, 30x dil.; sympt's 3d to 15th days.
P. 2 a. Millie J. Chapman, M. D., 30x; sympt's 2d to 6th days.
P. 2 b. Same, 12x dil.; sympt's for 8 days.
P. 3. Dr. J. S. Crawford, 30x dil.; sympt's 3d to 10th days.
P. 4 a. Dr. J. C. King, 30x dil.; sympt's 2d to 5th days.
P. 4 b. Same, 15x dil.; sympt's for 10 days.
P. 4 c. Same; sympt's from Θ cover 6 days.
P. 4 d. Same; after interval of 10 days; sympt's for 22 days.
P. 4 e. Same; gives sympt's at end of 2 years.
P. 5 a. Dr. J. W. Martin, 30x dil.; sympt's 2d to 7th days.
P. 5 b. Same, 15x dil.; sympt's cover 35 days.
P. 5 c. Same, Θ; sympt's cover 3 days.
P. 6 a. Dr. Z. T. Miller, 30x dil.; sympt's 2d to 7th days.
P. 6 b. Same, 15x dil.; sympt's for 4 days.
P. 6 c. Same, same dil. (15x); sympt's for 6 days.
P. 7 a. Dr. R. Rammage, Θ; sympt's 3d to 14th days.
P. 7 b. Same, Θ; sympt's 2d to 24th days.
P. 7 c. Same, chronic after 2 years.
P. 8 a. Dr. R. Shannon, Θ; sympt's 7th to 15th days.
P. 8 b. Same, Θ; sympt's 3d to 11th days.
P. 8 c. Same, Θ; sympt's, drug, 19 days; sympt's 4th to 24th days.
P. 9 a. Dr. J. G. Thompson, Θ; sympt's 7th to 9th days.
P. 9 b. Same, Θ (after interval of 18 days); sympt's 3d to 29th days.
P. 10. Fredet. took 6th trit. 3 times daily for 6 days; no sympt's after 6th day.
P. 11. Gouffier, in all 4 grams crude drug in a period of 8 mos.
P. 12. Girand. took 3 doses, at intervals, of a dessert-spoonful of 15 grains *ars-sod.* to 600 grains water; symp's reported up to 7th or 8th months.

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SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

10. General Nerve Force.

Languid, listless, wants to sit or lie down. (P. 5, 7, 8, 10, 12.). *Kali-bi*, (G.).

Great fatigue and malaise. (P. 5, 7, 8, 10, 12.). *Gel*, *n-v*, (G.).

11. Sensations and Pains.

Muscles feel stiff and sore on beginning to move (many). *Con*, *lyc*, *rh-t*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Stitching, flying, aching pains, in fingers, palms, forearms, from shoulder to hands, along the trunks of the larger nerves. (P. 2, 4, 6, 9.). *Bry*, *caust*, *led*, *ruta*, *spig*, *sul*, (G.).

Stitching, aching pains along the course of the sciatic nerve and its branches, from hip to knee, foot, toes, etc. (P. 2, 4, 6, 7, 9). *Dul*, *rhus-t*, *phyt*, (G.).

Pains are more apt to appear on the flexor surfaces (P. 4 c, 8 c); and are always from above downwards (P. 4 a, 4 c, 6 a, 6 b, 6 c, 8 c, 9 b, 10); except from sacrum to fingers (P. 10). *Cham*, *cocc*, *puls;* (below, upward, *led*), (G.).

12. Mind and Intellect.

Cannot think clearly, nor rapidly. (P. 4, 7, 9.). *Ambr*, *cal-c*, *gels*, *nat-c*, *phos-ac*, *sec*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Dull and indisposed to think, work, or study. (P. 4, 7, 8, 9.). *Chin*, *cocc*, *gels*, *nat-c*, *n-v*, *paris*, *phos-ac*, *rhus-t*, (G.).

Nervous and restless. (P. 4, 7.).

13. Inner Head.

Head feels dull, vacant, and confused. (P. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.). *Gel*, *kre*, *lac-vir*, *n-v*, *phos-ac*, (G.).

Dull, heavy pain in the vertex and forehead. (P. 2, 3, 4, 5.). *Con*, *gels*, *nat-m*, *kali-bic*, *ox-ac*, *phos*, *sticta*, (G.).

Shooting pains over the right eye (P. 3, 4); left eye (5). *Kali-bic*, *nat-m*, *phos*, *lil-tig*, (G.).

Dull supra-orbital and temporal pains. (P. 7, 8, 9, 10.). *Aloe*, (G.).

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14. Sleep and Dreams.

Restless sleep, full of dreams and unconscious tossing. (P. 1, 4, 5, 7.). *Arn*, *bell*, *lyc*, *plat*, *rhus-t*, *sul*, (G.).

†Good sleep. (P. 2, 5, 6, 7, 9.).

15. Febrile Cycle.††

16 Attacks.

P. 1, (Man. 30x dilution).†††

On 3d dav, tongue dry; 4th, eyes inflamed; 5th, frequent sneezing, and in the ev'g coryza; 6th, symptoms improved (no med.); 8th, restless at night; 9th, same, with anxiety; 10th, soft stool, etc.; 11th, same, languid, eyes painful, vision disturbed, boil on l. leg; 12th, digestion poor, stomach sour.

P. 2 a, (Woman, 30x dilution).

2d day, wakened at 1 a. m. by colic, followed by stool, head dull, stupid, sleepy, throbbing all day; 3d day, stitches in the spleen; 6th day, cramp in the stomach in mor'g, nausea all forenoon.

P. 2 b, (Woman, 12x dilution).

1st day, fullness of forehead, it aches; 6th day, profuse urine, kidneys painful, occasional headache; 8th day, flying pains, dull headache.

P. 3, (Man, 30x dilution, 10 days).

3d and 4th days, dull headache in p. m.; 4th night, colic; 5th morning, colic and several stools; 8th day, much urine; 9th and 10th days, headache.

P. 4 a, (Man, 30x dilution for 6 days).

2d day, digestion deranged, urine increased; 3d day, abdomen painful, flying pains, vision blurred; 4th day, chest and abdomen painful, slight coryza; 5th day, same, in less degree.

P. 4 b, (Man, 15x dilution, 10 days).

1st day, digestion disturbed; 6th and 10th days, drowsy, head full, neck stiff.

P. 4 c, (Man, tinct., 6 days).

1st and 2d davs, malaise, headache, disordered digestion, rheumatic pains, night restless; 3d, 4th, and 5th days, depressed, eyes sore, rash, headache, cramp of muscles; 6th day, digestion bad.

P. 4 d, (Man, tinct., 22 days).

2d to 5th days, eyes sore, abdomen painful, urine increased; 6th day, appetite good; 7th to 11th days, eyes sore, abdomen painful, coryza, neuralgia, headache, restless, and dreamy; 13th to 16th days, eyes bad, nostrils sore.

P. 4 e, (Symptoms present after 2 years).

Skin symptoms soon disappeared; head symptoms lasted longer; coryza and respiratory symptoms more or less since; eyes permanently affected; abdominal symptoms not all disappeared; neuralgia of l. leg returns occasionally.

P. 5 a, (Man, 30x dilution 7 days).

2d day, nausea, colic stool; 7th day, same, desires to keep quiet.

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†Restless, dreamful nights often alternate with nights of sound sleep; good sleep may follow bad days, and *vice versa*. (See headache, coryza, bowel complaints, etc.)

††The febrile cycle is not strongly marked, but is more prominent with the coryza than with any other set of symptoms. No mention is made of sweating by any prover; moderate chill and moderate heat are the rule.

†††The tinct for these provings was made by dissolving 10 grs. Troy of the crystals in 1 oz. distilled water; dilutions were made from this on the decimal scale. The dose was from 5 to 15 drops in an ounce of water, taken about three times a day, on an empty stomach. (Trans. of the Hom. Med. Soc., State of Penn., Vol. II., p. 188.)

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16. Attacks.

P. 5 b, (Man, 15x dilution, 35 days).

1st to 4th days, depression, coryza, cough, flatulence, colic, soreness of muscles; 30th to 35th days, sore eyes, colic, laryngitis.

P. 5 c, (Man, tinct., 3 days).

1st day, early colic, headache, cough, in p. m. stool, ev'g nausea; 2d day, severe headache all day, nausea, diarrhœa 4 p. m., better in ev'g, but awake from 10 p. m. to 3 a. m.; 3d day, headache on rising, colic, indigestion.

P. 6 a, (Man, 30x dilution, 7 days).

2d day, eyes sore, laryngitis, colic, increased urine, rheumatic pains; 3d day, same; 5th and 7th days, constricted throat, chest painful, liver painful, anus sore.

P. 6 b, (Man, 15x dilution, 4 days).

1st to 4th days, gradually developed coryza; 4th day, sore eyes, pain in chest.

P. 6 c, (Man, 15x dilution, 6 days).

1st to 4th days, coryza, pains in chest, rheumatic pains; 3d to 6th days, eyes sore, digestion deranged, headache.

P. 7 a, (Man, tinct, 24 days).

3d to 6th days, eyes sore, rash on face and neck, headache, colic, sciatica, prostration; 7th to 9th days, coryza, colic, sore eyes, confusion and headache, depression; 10th day, much better; 11th day, return of coryza and severe chest troubles; he had some diarrhœa during proving.

P. 7 b, (Man, tinct., 24 days).

2d and 3d days, headache; 5th and 6th days, coryza, stomach tender; 7th day, better; 8th to 10th days, eyes sore; 11th to 13th days, severe coryza, face swollen; 13th day, colic, increased urine relieving chest; 24th to 27th days, headache 3 p. m. to 10 p. m., eyes sore; 28th day, sinking at stomach in place of headache.

P. 7 c, (Man, chronic symptoms after 2 years).

Irritable disposition, coryza, stomach sensitive, neuralgic pains in the limbs.

P. 8 a, (Man, tinct., 15 days).

7th to 9th days, colic and diarrhœa, sore eyes: 11th day, sore eyes, limbs ache; 12th to 15th days, deranged digestion, colic, dull, aching all over.

P. 8 b, (Man, tinct., 11 days).

3d day, slight colic; 5th to 11th days, sore eyes, depression.

P. 8 c, (Man, tinct., 19 days).

3d to 9th days, eyes sore, digestion impaired; 10th day, colic, diarrhœa, coryza, dull and sleepy; 11th and 12th days, colic, coryza, chest and abdomen sore, urine lessened, kidneys tender; 13th day, better, but feel dull and stupid; 14th to 16th days, more severe colic, coryza, some rheumatic pains, increased pulse, irritable and dull. The eyes were sore, the coryza and chest symptoms continued, as well as the colic, in remitting attacks, until the 40th day.

P. 8 d, (Man, chronic symptoms after 2 years).

The symptoms of the respiratory system have been quite persistent since the proving.

P. 9 a, (Man, tinct., 7 days).

2d to 9th days, more or less dull, frontal headache, sore eyes, coryza and chest symptoms, colic and flatulence, nights somewhat restless, general mental habit dull and listless, confused and nervous.

P. 9 b, (Man, tinct., 21 days).

3d day, some abdominal distress and thirst; 4th day, same, urine copious, eyes a little sore; 5th to 29th days, he developed severe coryza and chest symptoms; some colic was present, but the digestive system was not greatly disturbed after the 3d day.

P. 10, (Man, 6th cent., 6 days).

5th day, frontal headache, neuralgic pains in back; 6th day, pains much increased by drug, sore throat, eruption.

P. 11, (Man, small doses of crude drug for 6 months).

Increased appetite and flesh while taking the drug; loss of flesh after ceasing the drug.

P. 12, (Man, 3 toxic doses).†

1st dose, malaise, vomiting, and shattered feeling, more or less continuous for 8 days. About the end of the 8 days took 2d dose; vomiting followed. After some days he took a third dose; for first few days, vomiting, diarrhœa, epistaxis, precordial anxiety; later vomiting after meals became habitual; after a month great decline of health. He had habitual dyspepsia and constipation the rest of his life.

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†He took a tablespoonful each time of a solution of 15 grms. arsenate of soda to 600 grms. water.

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16. Attacks.

(a). AGGRAVATIONS.

Especially on rising in the morning (P. 4 d, 8 a); also during the day, from motion (P. 4 a, 6 b, 6 c, 7 a, 9 a, 9 b); pressure, and beginning to move (P. 7 a); while at rest (P. 4 c, 8 c, 9 b, 10). *Con*, *lyc*, *rhus*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

(b). AMELIORATION.

At night; from continued motion for a time, until prostration compels rest. (P. 4 c, 7 a, 8 c, 9 a, 9 b.). *Rh-t*, *sep*, (G.).

Note.—For details of neuralgia affecting the general muscular system, see Nos. 29 to 32.

SPECIAL SENSES.

17. Eyes.

Vision indistinct. (P. 1, 4, 6.). *Ac*, *bell*, *caust*, *gels*, *mer*, (G.).

Photophobia. (P. 4, 7, 8, 9.). *Ac*, *ars*, *bell*, *cal-c*, *euph*, *sul*, (G.).

Lids swollen, stiff, painful ***(K.), agglutinated. (P. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.). *Ars*, *apis*, *arg-n*, *asar*, *caust*, *euph*, *iod*, *phos*, (G.).

***(K.) Inner surface of (lower) lids granular. (K.)

Orbital region swollen. (P. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.). *Ars*, *carb*, *phos*, (G.).

***(K.) Conjunctiva injected, painful, sore to pressure. (P. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.). *Ac*, *apis*, *arg-n*, *bell*, *chin-s*, *kal-bic*, (G.).

Eye-ball burns. (P. 1, 2, 9.). *Myrica*, *phos*, *ruta*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Lachrymation scant (P. 1); abundant (P. 4). *Apis*, *cal-c*, *caust*, *kal-bic*, *nat-m*, *rh-t*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Aggrav. worse in the morning. (P. 4, 7, 8, 9.). *Apis*, *n-v*, (G.).

Worse opening widely. (P. 4, 5, 9.). *Colch*, (G.).

Worse from sunlight. (P. 4, 7, 8, 9.). *Ac*, *asar*, *phos-ac*, (G.).

Better from closing. (P. 5, 9.). *Bry*, *cal-c*, *con*, (G.).

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

19. Coryza and Throat.

†Fluent coryza at beginning of attacks. (P. 1, 4 c, 8 c, 9 a, 9 b.). *Ali-c*, *ant-t*, *bov*, *euph*, *mer*, *n-v*, *nat-m*, (G.).

****(K.) Coryza acrid. (K.).

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†Curative in coryza, marked by mild, non-acrid discharges in the first stage, *by very adhesive, non-acrid discharges in the second stage*, with inflamed, œdematous sore throat, catarrhal in origin, looking much worse than it feels; with morning aggravation, and very adhesive mucus, grey, slate-color, or yellowish.

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19. Coryza and Throat.

***(K.) Nostrils stopped up and inflamed. (P. 4 b, 5 b, 6 c, 7 a, 7 b, 7 c, 8 c, 9 b.). *Am-m*, *ars-alb*, *bry*, *n-v*, *sep*, (G.).

***(K.) Compressive pain at the root of the nose. (P. 4 e, 9 a.). *Ac*, *kali-bi*, *mer-i*, *sep*, (G.).

Discharge of thick mucus from the posterior nares and the pharynx; it is very adhesive, and difficult to dislodge; it is yellowish. (P. 4 c, 4 d, 5 b, 7 b, 8 c, 9 a.). *Ailan*, *bar-c*, *graph*, *hep-s*, *hydr*, *kali-bi*, *kali-n*, *kali-c*, *lyc*, *mer*, *puls*, (G.).

Or it is greyish or slate color. (P. 5 c, 6 a, 7 c, 8 c, 9 b.). *Amb*, *carb-a*, *china*, *lyc*, *n-v*, *sep*, (G.).

Hardened lumps or dry crusts form in the nostrils, and their removal is followed by bleeding. (P. 4 d, chronic, P. 8 d, chonic.). *Kal-b*, *lyc*, *sep*, *sil*, (G.).

Throat feels constricted. (P. 6 a.). *Agar*, *bapt*, *bell*, *cad*, *hyosc*, *lach*, *plumb*, *stram*, *zinc*, (G.).

Throat assumes a red, puffy appearance. (P. 4 e, 7 b, 8 c, 9 b.). *Ail*, *apis*, *bapt*, *kali-chlo*, *kali-i*, (G.).

Purplish red. (P. 7 b, 8 c, 9 b.). *Ac*, *ail*, *bapt*, *phyt*, (G.).

Red and angry. (P. 7 b.). *Bell*, *kali-b*, *kali-n*, (G.).

No pain accompanies this condition; (P. 4 e, 7 b, 9 b); (G.); or there is pain only on empty swallowing; (P. 8 c, 9 b); *mer-i*, *stram*, (G.).

The throat feels dry and looks glassy. (P. 8 c.). *Apis*, *bell*, (G.).

The pharynx is dry. (P. 7 b, 8 c.). *Bell*, *hyos*, *stram*, (G.).

The dryness is worse on waking. (P. 8 b, 8 c, 8 e, 9 b.). *Apis*, *cist-c*, *lach*, *lyc*, (G.).

Throat is rough (P. 6 a), and pitted in places, and studded with little points of mucus (P. 6 a, 8 c). *Carb-ac*, (G.).

The mucus is sticky and very adhesive. (P. 4 a, 5 c, 6 a, 7 b, 8 c, 9 b.). *Hydr*, *ig*, *kali-b*, *kali-c*, *stann*, (G.).

The mucus is white (P. 4 d); greyish (P. 4 d, 6 a). *Amb*, (G.).

The mucus is dirty slate-colored (P. 5 b, 5 c, 5 e); yellowish-grey (P. 4 d, 9 a, 9 b). *Hyd*, *lyc*, (G.).

The mucus is greyish or bluish-black. (P. 5 b, 6 a.).

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.

Dry, spasmodic cough. (P. 5 b, 6 a, 7 a, 7 b, 8 c, 8 d, 9 a.). *Ac*, *bell*, *chel*, *con*, *rumex*, *sticta*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Slight cough, with greyish or bluish-black expectoration. (P. 5 b.).

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20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.

Spasmodic cough, raising greyish phlegm in little lumps. (P. 6 a.).

Disposition to gag with the effort to cough. (P. 8 c.). *Hyd*, *ig*, *kali-b*, (G.).

Lungs oppressed as by a heavy weight, making it an effort to draw a long breath. (P. 9 a.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *ipec*, *phos*, (G.).

Tightness of the upper two thirds of the chest. (P. 7 a.). *Ars-alb*, *amm-c*, *sul*, (G.).

Stuffed sensation from larynx to lower end of sternum. (P. 7 b.). *Bell*, *brom*, *spong*, (G.).

Chest feels as if smoke had been inhaled. (P. 7 a, 9 a.). *Ars-alb*, *bary-c*, *brom*, (G.).

More or less constant irritation throughout the bronchi. (P. 9 b.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *rhus-t*, *rumex*, *stict*, (G.).

Continued irritation behind the mid-sternum. (P. 8 c.). *Bell*, *cheled*, *cimex*, *meph*, *n-v*, *rumex*, *sep*, (G.).

Chest feels sore on percussion (P. 8 c); sore under r. breast on pressure (P. 6 a). *Bell*, *china*, *phos*, (G.).

Soreness of chest on inspiration; resp. sounds not clear. (P. 9 b.).

Shooting pain under r. breast. (P. 6 b.).

Pain most of the day through upper part of left lung; not sore to percussion. (P. 7 b.).

Respiratory sounds not clear at the base of lungs (P. 8 c); of r. lung (P. 9 b). *Ant-t*, *phos*, *sep*, (G.).

Sharp pain, like a stitch, beneath 4th and 7th ribs. (P. 8 c.). *Bry*, *rhus-t*, (G.).

Chronic teasing pain beneath 4th and 5th ribs; worse from exertion. (P. 8 d.).

21. Pulse and Circulation.

Pulse quickened a little. (P. 4 c, 5 c, 6 c, 8 c, 9 a.).

Irregular both in volume and rythm (P. 7 b, 8 a, 8 c, 9 b); and heart beats violently from unusual or long exertion (P. 9 b). *Agar*, *ars-alb*, *con*, *dig*, *kali-c*, *opium*, *tabac*, *verat-a*, (G.).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22, 23, 24. Mouth, Stomach, Nausea, Etc.

Alternation of good and poor appetite. (P. 4 d, 5 b, 7 b, 8 c.). *Anac*, *ferr*, *iod*, *thuya*, (G.).

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22, 23, 24. Mouth, Stomach, Nausea, Etc.

No appetite until supper time. (P. 5 c, 8 a, 8 c.). *Abies-n*, (G.)
Desire for pickles. (P. 5 c.). *Ant-c*, *apis*, *hep*, *sul*, *staph*, (G.).
Desire for fruits and juicy food. (P. 6 c.). *Ant-t*, *aloes*, (G.).
No appetite, very thirsty. (P. 4 c.). *Am-c*, *arg-n*, *rhus-t*, (G.).
Entire absence of appetite or thirst. (P. 5 c.). *Alu*, *apis*, (G.).
Very thirsty. (P. 4 c, 4 d, 8 c, 9 b.). *Ac*, *bry*, *rhus-t*, (G.).
Conscious of a stomach. (P. 4 d.). *Bry*, *puls*, (G.).
Stomach sour, feeling of an acrid substance in the stomach. (P. 1 a, 9 b.). *Calc-c*, *mur-ac*, *puls*, (G.).
Epigastrium tender to pressure. (P. 5 b, 7 a, 7 b, 7 c, 8 c, 9 b.). *Bry*, *hyosc*, *n-v*, (G.).
Nausea. (P. 2 a, 2 b, 4 b, 4 c, 4 d, 5 a, 5 c, 6 c, 8 c, 9 a.). *Ant-t*, *ars-alb*, *bry*, *ipec*, *n-v*, *puls*, *verat*, (G.).
With headache. (P. 5 c, 6 c.). *Ipec*, *verat*, (G.).
Soon after eating. (P. 4 c, 8 c.). *Ars-alb*, *ferr*, *phos*, (G.).
After a drink of cold water. (P. 5 a.). *Ars-alb*, *bis*, *phos*, (G.).
With vomiting of a large quantity of sour water. (P. 9 a.). *Calc-c*, *con*, *iris*, *sang*, *sulph*, (G.).

25. Abdomen, Stool, Liver, and Spleen.

Abdominal distention. (P. 4 a, 4 d.). *Ac*, *carb-a*, *calc-c*, (G.).
Soreness and pain in the abdomen. (P. 5 b, 8 c.). *Ac*, *apis*, *coloc*, *verat*, (G.).
Colic and burning in the abdomen. (P. 5 a.). *Ars-alb*, (G.).
Dull pain relieved by stool or flatus. (P. 5 b, 5 c, 4 a, 7 a, 9 a.). *Bry*, *colch*, *gum-g*, *rhus-t*, (G.).
Sharp pain relieved by flatus (P. 8 a); or stool (P. 6 c). *Bry*, *colch*, (G.).
Pain followed by stool. (P. 2 a, 3, 4.). *Bry*, *coloc*, *dulc*, (G.).
Pressure starts pain, relieved by flatus or stool. (P. 8 c.).
Passage of flatus affords relief. (P. 4 a, 4 b, 4 d, 4 e, 6 a, 7 a, 7 b, 9 a.). *Aloe*, *coloc*, *colch*, (G.).
Tenesmus slight (P. 5 c, 7 b); constant (P. 1 a). *Canth*, (G.).
Burning in the anus. (P. 1 a, 5 a, 6 a, 8 a, 8 c.). *Aloe*, *canth*, (G.).
Anus excoriated, painful at stool. (P. 6 a.). *Caps*, *nit-ac*, (G.).
Stools dark-colored. (P. 8 a, 9 b, 12.). *Ars-alb*, *bry*, *n-v*, (G.).
Stools firm. (P. 4 a, 6 a.).
Stools large and soft. (P. 1 a, 2 a, 5 b, 5 c, 5 a, 8 a, 8 c, 9 b.). *Berb*, *ig*, (G.).
Stools copious and lumpy. (P. 3, 8 a.). *Con*, *lyc*, (G.).
Stools thin. (P. 6 c, 7 b, 8 a, 12.). *Coloc*, *colch*, *verat*, (G.).

K., Korndoerfer. G., Gentry.

25. Abdomen, Stool, Liver, and Spleen.

Alternate diarrhœa and constipation. (P. 4 e, 9 b.). *Bry*, (G.).

Constipation, stools of whitish balls, becoming reddish in the air. (P. 12, chronic.).

Aggravation of pain from motion or pressure. (P. 8 c, 9 b.). *Apis*, *bry*, (G.).

URINARY SYSTEM.

26. Urine, Bladder, and Kidneys.

Dull aching in the renal region. (P. 2 b.). *Ambra*, (G.).

Slight tenderness in the renal region. (P. 8 c.). *Helo*, (G.).

Pain in the r. kidney, worse from walking. (P. 6 a.). *Clem*, (G.).

Burning when urine begins to flow. (P. 6 c.). *Buch*, *canth*, (G.).

Soreness of bladder relieved by passing urine. (P. 5 b.). *Equiset*, *sars*, *zea*, (G.).

Urine increased or profuse. (P. 2 b, 3, 4 a, 4 b, 6 a, 6 c, 7 a, 7 b, 9 b.). *Apis*, *canth*, *clem*, *helo*, *phos-ac*, (G.).

Urine decreased, no thirst. (P. 8 c.).

Abundant phosphates. (P. 4 a.). *Aspara*, *kali-brom*, *cheled*, (G.).

MUSCULAR, FIBROUS, AND OSSEOUS SYSTEMS.

29. Head and Face.

Malar bones feel swollen, the muscles stiff. (P. 9 b.).

30-32. Body and Extremities.

Neck stiff. (P. 5 b.). *Bry*, *dul*, *rh-t*, *sep*, (G.).

Pain in the r. chest. (P. 6 a, 6 b.). *Mer*, *rumex*, *sul*, (G.).

Pain in the chest. (P. 6 c, 8 c, 9 b.). *Bry*, *rh-t*, *sep*, *sul*, (G.).

Pains in the l. chest. (P. 6 c.). *Phos*, (G.).

Pains, aching, shootings in the arms. (P. 4 d, 6 a, 6 b.). *Bry*, *cimic*, *kali-c*, *natr-m*, *ruta*, *sep*, *sil*, *spig*, (G.).

Stitching and pains in the hands. (P. 2 b, 4 b, 6 b, 6 c, 9 b.). *Bry*, *cimic*, *led*, *rhus-t*, (G.).

Lumbar pains (P. 5 c, 8 a); *bry*, *cimic*, *dul*, *led*, *n-v*, *puls*, *val*, (G.); extending to the shoulders and down the arms (P. 10.).

Sciatic pain in the lower extremities, superficial pains in the flexors. (P. 4 a, 4 c, 4 e, 6 a, 6 c, 7 a, 7 c, 8 a, 8 c, 9 a, 9 b.). *Curare*, *graph*, *lach*, *phyt*, (G.).

Pains in the groins. (P. 8 c, 10.). *Arn*, *clem*, *puls*, (G.).

K., Korndoerfer. G., Gentry.

30-32. **Body and Extremities.**

AGGRAVATIONS, AMELIORATIONS, ATTACKS.

Usually worse in the morning. *Apis*, *lach*, *puls*, (G.).

All pains from lhe centre towards the periphery.

33. Skin in General.

Face and neck covered with a fine, red, miliary eruption. (P. 4 c, 4 d, 7 a, 9 b.). *Ail*, *cham*, *ipec*, *led*, *mez*, (G.).

Which is diffused in patches, and has pointed apices. (P. 4 d.).

And is more on right side. (P. 4 d, 7 a.).

With here and there a large, reddish pimple or pustule. (P. 4 c.). *Ant-c*, *ant-t*, *caps*, *led*, (G.).

Which is not particularly painful. (P. 5 c.).

A thin, scaled, dry, chronic eruption along the sternum. (P. 7 c.). *Ars-alb*, (G.).

REVIEW SUMMARY.

Upon the *nervous system*, arsenate of soda has a marked action, shown in the production of headache, malaise, and general prostration, being in marked contrast with that produced by *ars-alb*. It is entirely devoid of restlessness (except in one case, which may be regarded as doubtful). In all other cases it is characterized by a desire to remain quiet in some attitude of comfortable repose.

The *pains in the head* are for the most part dull, or occasionally sharp, located in the front of the head, and associated with eye troubles, or with coryza. They are usually worse in the morning on rising, but may continue during the day; *at night they are apt to disappear entirely*. Hence, it is not unusual for a bad day to follow a good night's sleep; occasionally there is a restless night, but this is not the rule. When the night is restless, the lack of quiet is more often to be traced to disturbing dreams than to nervous or feverish excitement. There seems to be very slight *febrile movement*. But few provers experienced chilly sensations, and these were only slight. Heat also was not marked except in a few cases, and even in these there seemed to be no rise of temperature, but rather a depression, even while the skin felt dry and hot. No cases of sweating while taking the drug are recorded. The *pulse* was quickened only in one or two provers, and even in these it does not seem to have been a persistent symptom.

The drug seems to have a marked *neuralgic effect*, and produces some pretty sharp *sciatic attacks*. These are for the most part dull pains, though in some cases they were shootings; in all cases the pains had the outward or peripheral direction. One case perhaps should be noticed as peculiar, the pains extending from the lumbar region to the shoulders and down the arms. The *flexor surfaces* seem to

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K., Korndoerfer. G., Gentry.

Review Summary.

have been almost universally affected both in the upper and lower limbs.

The absence of nightly aggravations, of uneasy, restless movements, of fearful apprehensions (except in one case), of aggravation from heat, and amelioration from warmth, are all in strong contrast with the characteristics of *ars-alb.;* nevertheless it has seemed good to some writers to commingle the symptoms of the two drugs.

The effect of this drug *upon the eyes* is very marked, and at the same time characteristic. The eyes were affected in eight provers out of nine. All of the cases had *conjunctivitis;* in two thirds of these the lids and orbital region were more or less swollen. *Only one third* of these suffered from burning in the eyes, and in these cases it was not of especially marked continuance. *Photophobia* was present in about half of the cases. *Abundant lachrymation* in about the same proportion. A like proportion were *worse in the morning*, and from sunlight. *Vision* was indistinct in one third, and aggravation from opening the eyes widely in a similar proportion.

We also find *stiffness of the lids* a prominent characteristic. Agglutination was present in a number of cases, but what strikes us strongly, is the fact that the eyes for the most part *look worse than they feel*, or worse in proportion.

Coryza accompanies many cases, but is not persistent in all, by any means. Many cases of eye troubles are at some stage accompanied by abdominal symptoms; in other cases, by no other symptoms at all.

The drug would seem especially adapted to *puffy sore eyes*, not marked by great painfulness, but weak, easily tired, readily irritated by use, sore to the touch, *worse in the morning*. Chronic cases of this description will doubtless be much benefited.

Without doubt the most useful sphere of arsenate of soda will be found in its ability to control *coryza of a certain type*. This is marked in the beginning by more or less malaise and systemic prostration, chilliness, aching in all the limbs, and dullness of the mental faculties. There is more or less sneezing and watery discharge from the nose, the eyes look red and swollen; appetite is not markedly interfered with in the beginning, and the nights are dull and stupid, or filled with fearful, frightening, quarrelsome dreams.

As the attack progresses, the posterior nares become swollen, the pharynx is involved, becoming dark red, œdematous, pitted, and covered with a most tenacious, thick mucus, very difficult to dislodge, causing gagging and an effort to vomit when trying to expel it. The *app arance* of the throat is distressing, but the *discomfort* is far from being severe; there is little or no pain on swallowing, and except for the dry feeling on waking, but little annoyance in any way from this source; in short, *it looks worse than it feels*.

From the nostrils is blown thick, yellowish mucus, while from the throat the discharge may be yellowish or greyish, but at all stages **non-acridity* of the discharge is a strongly marked character-

*Dr. Korndoerfer makes special note of acridity in coryza. I have no doubt that it will be useful in some cases of this sort, as "sore, indurated nostrils," "rawness of mucous membrane," etc., are once or twice mentioned; but a careful study of the FULL FORM, under the 19th section, will be very instructive on this point.

Review Summary.

istic. The larynx and trachea may become involved in the farther advance of the attack, and a cough, for the most part dry and titillating, ensues; with the cough may come soreness and stitching in the chest walls, and even in extreme cases apparently some pleuritic inflammation.

As the attack subsides, it leaves the patient subject to the liability to take cold on every exposure, and the whole system in a depressed condition.

Upon the *digestive tract*, the influence of the drug was very marked in quite a number of instances, though to a less degree than in the respiratory sphere and upon the eyes.

The appetite was quite often increased, or better while taking the drug, than when it had been left off for a few days.

About one half the provers had an occasional day when the appetite was wanting, and the same was true of thirst, though when present it was generally excessive.

As a rule water disagrees with the stomach, and breakfast is wanted least of any meal.

A number of the provers suffered from nausea, but this only rarely reached the pitch of vomiting.

There was tenderness of the epigastrium, on pressure, in a number of instances, and in a few sourness and burning; but this very constant symptom of *ars-alb.* was practically wanting in the arsenate of soda.

Considerable *colic pain* of varying character was experienced by the majority of provers. In most cases the pains were dull and shifting, though they were also, in the same prover at different times, sharp and pinching. More or less fullness and rumbling was experienced at the time of the pains, and they were universally relieved by passage of flatus or stool. The latter was generally *copious and soft;* often acrid, causing burning of the anus; in this respect resembling *ars-alb.*, though always less watery and thin than the discharges of that drug.

In cases of several provers, there was alternate diarrhœa, or free stools, and constipation. In some cases of pain and rumbling of the bowels, relieved by passing flatus, there was at the same time retarded stools. *Severe constipation* followed as a *chronic state*, in the poisoning case, the stool consisting of whitish balls, becoming reddish in the air.

On the whole, the digestive disturbance is one of sub-acute intestinal catarrh, with lower vital energy, with the characteristic relief from flatus or stool, rather lessened or variable appetite, irregular and copious stool, alternating with torpid bowels and headache.

This state is more often met in chronic intestinal catarrh than in acute cases. And it is worthy of note that when, during the proving, the drug was expending its force upon the digestive system, it rarely made itself felt upon the respiratory system, and vice versa.

The *curative sphere* of this drug is only imperfectly developed, since it does not seem to have come into very general use. Clinical confirmations, a more general use, and a more careful study by the profession, will doubtless not only prove it a most useful remedy in

Review Summary.
the instances indicated, but also widen its sphere by clinical cures of symptoms not brought out in the provings.

Regarding the *dose*, I have not been able to collect data, except from my own practice, and the use of the drug has been confined to a single season only. Nevertheless the use in incipient coryza has been very satisfactory; while in the more advanced stages of the mild, non-acrid variety, it has been of more use than *puls.*, *mercur.*, or indeed any remedy with which I am acquainted. I began with tablets of one tenth grain dissolved in 3 or 4 ozs. of water, but in a short time I found that one of these tablets dissolved in half a glass of water, a teaspoonful every 2 h., was very likely to produce an aggravation. Even one tablet of one one-hundredth of a grain, in half a glass of water, teaspoonful doses, is sometimes capable of producing aggravation of symptoms, if repeated every hour. But in case this occurs, a cessation of three or four hours, and longer interval between the doses, will give very satisfactory results.

Clinical cases have also led me to believe the action of the drug is long continued, say for several days to several weeks. This much might be deduced from the pathogenesies, since in several instances symptoms remained after two years.

While differing in many points, still on the whole the drug most often suggested by the pathogenesies is pulsatilla.

Arsenate of soda has more physical prostration and nervous exhaustion, with less mental depression, than pulsatilla; the pains are more constant, the discharges equally non-corrosive. It does not lead to hysteria, which is always characterized by a craving for sympathy, but prefers to be left alone, and is taciturn.

ARSENICUM SULFURATUM FLAVUM.

(Cond. Form.)

Synonyms.—Orpiment. (Dana, Atfield), ($As_2 S_3$).
Yellow sulfide of arsenic. (Atfield.)
Yellow sulfuret of arsenic. (Dana's Min.)
Arsenicum sulfuratum flavum. (Allen, Hering.)
Arsenious sulfide. (Allen), ($As S_3$), (Al., Hg.).
Arsenious sulfide. (Atf.), ($As_2 S_3$).
Arsenic trisulfide. ($As_2 S_3$), (Dana).
Sulfide of arsenium. (Atf.)
King's yellow; native yellow sulfide of arsenic.

Orpiment occurs native as a mineral, associated with native arsenic and realgar; in small crystals embedded in clay (rare), and in foliated and fibrous masses (common), in many parts of the world. (See Dana's Manual.)

It may also be produced artificially as follows: To an acidified solution of arsenic acid, or any other arseniate, pass sulfuretted hydrogen; a yellow precipitate of sulfide of arsenicum or arsenious sulfide ($As_2 S_3$) quickly falls. Add an alkali and it is dissolved; Cadmium sulfide, similar in appearance, is not dissolved in an alkali; strong hydrochloric acid will not dissolve the arsenious sulfide, but will dissolve a sulfide of antimony very similar in appearance; the sulfide of tin is very similar in reaction and appearance to the sulfide of arsenic. (Atf.)

†*Toxic doses* begin at less than ¼ grain; above this the drug acts energetically in most cases. It is probable that 1-30 to 1-50 or 1-100 grain would be a full dose, according to the patient's susceptibility.

Prepared for use in trituritions. (Al.) I do not find any authority for its use in the old school.

8. Authorities.

Several cases occur in Hahnemann included in the symptoms of *ars-alb*. They are, according to Hughes and Dudgeon's annotations, as follows: Forestus, one case; Majault, one case; Gerbitz, and Loew.

Allen gives seven authorities, to wit: "Lhr." in Hahn., Forestus, Loew, Gerbezius, Van Swieten, Welper, Heuke.

Hering says, "Hahnemann gives a proving by Langhammer" (probably the "Lhr." above), and then speaks of Allen's authorities.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

12. Mind and Intellect.

Intense anxiety, fear, and apprehension. (Al., Hg.). *Acon*, *ars-alb*, *rhus-t*, (G.).

Great apprehension (Al.), after a swoon (Hg.). *Aur*, *bry*, (G.).

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†It has not been possible to give more than the slightest approximation of association (concomitance) of symptoms, owing to the arrangement of the records at hand. (Ed.)

N., Neidhard. Al., Allen. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. Cl., Clinical. Bl., Bell. L., Lippe.

13. Inner Head. (Sensations and Pains.)

Mind clearer than previously. (Hg.). *Can-ind*, (G.).

Confusion of the whole head; his thoughts crowd upon him too fast (aft. 8½ h.). (Al.). *China, coff, glon, hyos*, (G.).

Great weakness in the head; vanishing of thought. (Hg.). *Bapt, gels, glon, phos-ac*, (G.).

When walking he felt as if dancing up and down; as if he must fly. (Hg.). *Valer*, (G.).

Violent dizziness on walking in the open air, like drunkenness (aft. 5½ h.). (Al.). *Agar, bell, calc-c, con, puls, sep*, (G.).

Needle-like stitches in the frontal eminence (r.) externally. (Al., Hg.). *Lachna, viol-od*, (G.).

Throbbing stitches in the r. frontal eminence (aft 5 h.). (Al.). *Mang, tarent*, (G.).

Tearing from parietal to frontal region. (Hg.). *Agar, aur*, (N.).

Headache in the middle of the forehead, drawing, stinging. (Hg.). *Bell, calc-c, ign*, (N.).

Pain deep in l. forehead, tensive like a bowstring. (Hg.). *Cim*, (N.).

Violent pain and pressure symmetrically on either side of the occiput after drinking beer. (Hg.).

Neuralgic headache and nausea, worse rising, better lying down. (Hg.). *Iris, mez, sang, sep, sil*, (N.).

Headache, with nausea and vomiting of a whitish fluid; extremities covered with a cold sweat. (Hg.). *Ipec*, (G.).

Serous apoplexy. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Apis, hell*, (G.).

15. Febrile Cycle.

Forehead cold. (Hg.).

Extremities covered with a cold sweat, with nausea and vomiting of a white fluid. (Hg.). *Camph, hell, ipcc, scc, tereb*, (G.).

Oppression of the chest, especially about the hypochondria, ending in a sweat. (Hg.). *Ac*, (G.).

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

20. Larynx, Chest, and Respiration.

An unpleasant feeling in the chest; everything feels too tight, especially about the lower chest; it ends in a sweat. (Hg.). *Bell, brom, kal-n, phos, verat*, (G.).

N., Neidhard. Al., Allen. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. Cl., Clinical. Bl., Bell. L., Lippe.

20. **Larynx, Chest, and Respiration.**

Respiration difficult for several years. (Al.). *Bar-c, psor*, (G.).
Laryngial phthisis in a drunkard. (Cl.), (Hg.).
Cough from tickling in the throat, with pain in the l. side, and heat and soreness in the l. chest; heat in the face and circumscribed redness of the cheeks. (Cl.), (Hg.).
Catarrhal pains, with rattling in the chest. (Hg.). *Ant-t*, (G.).
Cough, with soreness between the shoulders. (Cl.), (Hg.). *Calc-c, cim, kali-b, merc*, (G.).
Needle-like stitches in the chest from within outwards, in r. chest (aft. 6 h.). (Al., Hg.). *Bry, iod, kali-c, merc-c, psor*, (G.).
Lungs over-filled with blood. (Cl., post-mort.), (Hg.).
Yellow serum in the pericardium. (Cl., post-mort.), (Hg.).

21. Pulse and Heart.

Pulse frequent and hard; afterwards small and thready. (Al., Hg.). *Ac, bell, bry, berb, sul*, (G.).
Pulse slow and suppressed, then quick and hardly perceptible. (Al., Hg.). *Berb, canab-sat, china, mang, podo*, (G.).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22. Mouth, Teeth, and Gums.

Mouth and throat dry. (Al., Hg.). *Ac, bry, merc, rh-t*, (G.).
Taste bitter. (Al., Hg.). *Bry, coloc, nux-v, puls*, (Bl.).
Tongue furred; yellowish-white. (Al., Hg.). *Gels, sabad*, (Bl.).
Tongue swollen; after several hours it becomes dry. (Al.). *Apis, rh-t*, (G.).
Tongue stiff and immovable. (Al.). *Kali-b, lach, rh-t*, (Bl.).
Pustules or herpetic ulcers of a phagedenic nature. (Cl., Hg.). *Lach*, (G.).
Teeth pain on chewing, as if loose. (Al., Hg.). *Merc-v*, (G.).

23. Taste, Appetite, Eating, Etc.

Loss of appetite. (Al.). *Apis, cinch, puls, sul, verat*, (G.).
Disgust for all food. (Al., Hg.). *Colch, ipec, sil*, (Bl.).
Thirst. (Al.).

24. Oesophagus, Stomach, Nausea.

Excessive nausea after dinner (aft. 5½ h.). (Al.). *Ant-c*, (G.).
Nausea and vomiting (in 5 cases). (Al.).

N., Neidhard. Al., Allen. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. Cl., Clinical. Bl., Bell. L., Lippe.

24. **Œsophagus, Stomach, Nausea.**

Violent and persistent vomiting. (Al.). *Ac, coloc, ipec,* (G.).
After vomiting offensive bile, relief. (Al.). *Anac, sang,* (L.).
Burning and gnawing in the stomach, with vomiting and diarrhœa. (Al., Hg.). *Ars-alb, camph, colch, crot-tig, sec,* (Bl.).
Cramp in the stomach and bowels, fainting, colic, vomiting, and diarrhœa. (Hg.). *Verat,* (G.).
Blue spots in fundus of the stomach; reddish-brown erosions also present. (Hg.).

25. Abdomen and Hypochondria.

Abdomen distended, soft, and painless. (Al.).
Sensation as if diarrhœa would set in. (Hg.). *Apis,* (G.).
Violent griping (3 cases). (Al.). *Colch, coloc, nux-v, verat,* (G.).
Violent colic on waking, as from a cold. (Al.). *Ac,* (G.).
Violent griping with convulsions. (Hg.). *Ars-alb, camph,* (G.).
Diarrhœa with colic, backache, and tenesmus. (Hg.). *Ac, merc-c,* (G.).
Stool thin, liquid, frequent, with tenesmus. (Al.). *Coloc,* (G.).
Stool at 8 a. m., and several times during the day; none at night. (Hg.).
Stool like water, green and slimy; very offensive. (Hg.). *Grat, mag-c,* (G.).
Gangrene of bowels. (Cl., Hg.). *Sec,* (G.).
End of ileum more inflamed than duodenum. (Post-mort., Hg.).

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

27. Male.

Dreams, with seminal emissions; restless, excited. (Hg.). *Canth, phos, plat,* (Bl.).
Gonorrhœa, with terrible pains and burning night and day along entire urethra; restless; discharge constant, abundant, yellow. (Cl., Hg.). *Can-sat, canth, cubeb, merc-c,* (G.).

TISSUE SYSTEMS.

29. Head.

Tensive feeling behind the ear, on r. side, after brushing the hair; as if the ear were pressed forward. (Al., Hg.).

N, Neidhard. Al., Allen. G., Gentry. Hg., Hering. Cl., Clinical. Bl., Bell. L., Lippe.

REVIEW SUMMARY.

With such scant knowledge as we now possess, it is doubtful whether orpiment deserves a place in our Materia Medica. That it is a remedy with a "personality," can hardly be doubted, from the glimpses we have; but these hints are far too vague to give even an outline of its value. Aside from a careful proving, the next best thing is an equally careful noting of results where employed, and a confirming or rejection of symptoms now given on the strength of such tests.

ARSENICUM SULFURATUM RUBRUM.

(Cond. Form.)

Realgar. (Dana.) ($As_2 S_2$)

Synonyms.—Realgar; arsenic sulfide. (Atfield, Dana.)
Arsenic disulfide. (Atfield.)
Sandrach. (Dana, Atfield.)
Red native sulfide of arsenic. (Dana.)
Red sulfide of arsenic.
Red sulfuret of arsenic.

Realgar is found native in mineral veins, associated with orpiment and native arsenic (metallic), in many parts of Europe, and in various other countries, including especially Chili and California. It is not wholly stable on exposure to the air, but is liable to change to a mixture of orpiment arsenious oxide, and realgar. ($As_2 S_2$, plus O — $As_2 S_3$ plus $As_2 O_3$.) It cannot therefore be considered a thoroughly reliable drug.
In homœopathic use, trituritions have been employed. It is not in use in the old school.
Doses of 1-50 (one fiftieth) of a grain three times a day, in tablet form, are well borne. Probably ½ grain doses would be toxic.

8. Sources of Authorities.

Under arsenicum album, Allen gives as toxic from Realgar, Nos. 32, 47, 75, and under arsenicum sulfuratum rubrum, a few symptoms of the "poisonous effects from cases cited by Wibmer."
Hering gives as authorities, "Dr. Neidhard and his class in 1852, also Patrick McHamara, Raymond, Howard, Preston, and others." Of course it is impossible to trace the *sources* or *associations* of symptoms.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

9. Facies. (Appearance.)

Has better expression of countenance than before; used to look dull, but looks brighter now. (Cl.), (Hg.).

Face pale and livid; hands and feet cold; trembling over the whole body, with twitching and jerking of the lower extremities; anxiety and fear of death, with burning in the stomach as from coals of fire. (Hg.); (*Conc.*, see stomach). *Ars-alb*, *acon*, *verat*, (G.).

10. Nerve Force.

Very weak, with soreness over the whole extent of the stomach. (Hg.). *Apis*, *hydros*, *merc-cor*, *phyt*, (G.).

N., Neidhard. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry. Bl., Bell.

10. Nerve Force.

Great weakness and trembling all over in the evening, after too much walking during the day; the stomach felt bad. (Hg.). *Anac*, *plat*, *puls*, *sil*, (G.).

Slight numbness of the forearms and hands; drops things. (Hg.). *Nat-m*, *plumb*, *rh-t*, (G.).

Convulsions, with abdomen puffed up; slimy vomiting and bilious, offensive diarrhœa; death in 4 to 6 days (in a child). (Hg.). *Cup*, *merc-cor*, *podo*, *verat*, (G.).

Twitchings. (Al., Hg.).

Absolute fainting. (Al., Hg.). *Coca*, *cocc*, *con*, *lach*, (G.).

Falls in a swoon (from inhaling), with swollen face. (Al., Hg.).

12. Mind and Intellect.

Made him crosser and to act with more energy than usual (4th d.). (Hg.). *Bry*, *cham*, *coloc*, (G.).

Dull and indisposed after meals. (Hg.). *Clem*, *cycl*, *lach*, (G.).

Anxiety and fear of death; (see stomach). (Hg.). *Ac*, (G.).

13. Inner Head. (Sensations and Pains.)

A dull, heavy, full feeling in the head, with heat in head and face. (Hg.). *Ac*, *bell*, *bry*, *glon*, *hell*, *nux-v*, *op*, *spig*, (G.).

Sensible pulsation of arteries on r. side of head and face. (Hg.). *Cact*, *cheled*, (G.).

Waking often during the night, with dull pain in the forehead over the eyes and extending to the vertex. (Hg.). *Bry*, (G.).

Heavy pain in the forehead. (Hg.). *Bell*, *bry*, *can-sat*, (G.).

Pain in the forehead, general malaise and chilly pain lasting till he went to bed; it left during sleep at night. (Hg.). *Glon*, *sang*, *sil*, (G.).

Severe continued pain in the frontal region, extending deep into the head and to r. ear; greatly aggravated by exercise or stooping; better from cold applications. (Hg.). *Aloc*, *bry*, *glon*, *spig*, *zinc*, (G.).

Pains in whole frontal region, but most severe on the r. side. (Hg.). *Agar*, *all-cep*, *caust*, *cham*, *mar-ver*, *op*, *sang*, *sul*, (N.).

Dull pain in the frontal region, increasing in severity, becoming sharp shooting and throbbing, extending to the occiput on r. side, at 4 p. m.; much worse from stooping and motion. (Hg.). *Alum*, *cinnab*, *spig*, *sul*, *zinc*, (N.).

Pain begins low down in the occiput and extends around sides of head, sometimes dull, at others sharp; 7 to 11 a. m. (Hg.). *Bry*, *silic*, (N.).

N., Neidhard. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry. Bl., Bell.

14. Sleep and Dreams.

Sleeps longer than usual, with difficulty in arousing; the whole body seems heavy. (Hg.) *Kobalt*, *phos-ac*, *sep*, (G.).

Was sleepy before taking the drug, but afterward very restless and wakeful, with dull pain in the head after short naps. (Hg.). *Cinch*, *gels*, *magn-s*, *natr-m*, *nit-ac*, *sil*, (G.).

Restless, with many dreams. (Hg.). *Coloc*, *hyos*, *mang*, (G.).

Very vivid dreams all night. (Hg.). *Coff*, *dros*, *puls*, (G.).

15. Febrile Cycle.

Chilly pain; pain across the forehead lasting until after sleep at night. (Hg.).

Very cold and chilly towards night, even near a stove; it lasted three or four hours. (Hg.). *Ars-alb*, *apis*, *bell*, *bov*, *hell*, *lyc*, *lach*, *nat-s*, *puls*, (G.).

Heat and thirst, loss of appetite, and frequent vomiting (in a child, see 10). (Hg.). *Caps*, *kali-bi*, *merc*, *mur-ac*, (G.).

Heat and thirst. (Al., Hg.). *Ac*, *ars-alb*, *bry*, *caps*, *ipec*, (G.).

16. Attacks, Aggravations, Ameliorations.

AGGRAVATIONS.

Of all symptoms at night. (Hg.). *Ars-alb*, *acon*, *actæ*, *ferr*, (G.).

Headache, from stooping. (Hg.). *Bry*, *glon*, *hell*, (G.).

Stomach, from pressure. *Nux-v*, (G.).

Walking makes abdominal troubles worse. (Hg.). *Ars-alb*, *bry*, *verat*, (G.).

Itching, worse from scratching. (Hg.). *Anac*, *coff*, *led*, *mez*, *merc*, *puls*, *sep*, (G.).

AMELIORATIONS.

Abdomen better from pressure. (Hg.). *Coloc*, (G.).

Headache better from cold. (Hg.). *Glon*, *spig*, *sul*, (G.).

Pain in tibia better, for a time, from rubbing and motion. (Hg.). *Agar*, *ars-alb*, *natr-s*, *rh-t*, (G.).

SPECIAL SENSES.

18. Ears.

Fullness and pressing out in the r. ear. (Hg.). *Am-m*, (G.).

Throbbing and snapping synchronous, with the pulse in the ear. (Hg.). *Hep-s*, (G.).

Fullness and pressure outwards in the l. ear, with unpleasant, quick beating extending deep into the ear; the upper half of the external ear is red and hot. (Hg.). *Ant-crud*, *alu*, (G.).

N., Neidhard. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry. Bl., Bell.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

19. Coryza.

Occasional sneezing, with thin, white discharge from both nostrils. (Hg.). *Ac*, *ars-alb*, *nux-v*, (G.).

Sneezing, with tingling in the r. nostril, as if coryza was about to begin. (Hg.). *Ac*, *carb-v*, *caps*, *stict*, *tilia*, (G.).

Inflammation of the throat, with deep redness, occasional pains and rawness. (Hg.). *Apis*, *bell*, *fluor-ac*, *kali-b*, *merc-b*, (G.).

At times an intolerable itching in the throat, causing a short, dry, explosive cough. (Hg.). *Con*, *samb*, (G.).

Hoarseness, and an accumulation of tough, tenacious mucus in the throat. (Hg.). *Ars-sod*, *puls*, *petrol*, *sabad*, *xan*, (G.).

Right tonsil enlarged. (Hg.). *Canth*, *lyc*, *merc-c*, *merc-i*, (G.).

21. Heart.

Sharp, cutting pain on waking at 5 a. m., from between the cartilages of the 5th and 6th ribs to deep upward and inward in the chest; it was so severe as to prevent motion, and breathing had to be suspended as much as possible. (Hg.). *Kali-n*, *ran-b*, *rh-t*, (G.).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22. Mouth, Etc.

Mucous membrane of mouth and throat much inflamed; lips and l. side of tongue sore; l. eye inflamed and puffed out. (Hg.). *Merc-cor*, (G.).

23. Tast , Appetite, Thirst, and Eating.

Bitter taste in the mouth on waking. (Hg.). *Bry*, *nux-v*, (G.).

During this day and the next, very little appetite; at times slight aversion to food, otherwise well. (Hg.).

No appetite for supper. (Hg.).

Heat and thirst. (Al., Hg.).

For three days much thirst. (Hg.).

After meals indisposed to mental or physical exertion. (Hg.). *Anac*, *bell*, *cocc*, *cycl*, *lach*, (G.).

An hour after breakfast depressed; indisposed to converse all day. (Hg.).

After a light dinner a gradually increasing disagreeable feeling in the stomach. (Hg.).

N., Neidhard, Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry. Bl., Bell.

Then burning set in at 8 p. m., increasing rapidly and lasting until 9 a. m. next day. (Hg.). *Iris*, *phyt*, *robin*, *sang*, (G.).

He felt as if coals of fire were in his stomach; the pain almost took away his breath. (Hg.). *Æsc*, *camph*, *colch*, *iris*, (G.).

The pain was most on the left side of stomach and down in hypochondrium of that side. (Hg.). *Aur*, *coni*, *kreos*, (G.).

Stomach sensitive to pressure. (Hg.). *Coloc*, *lach*, *merc-cor*, *nat-c*, *nux-v*, *sepia*, *sulph*, (G.).

24. Oesophagus, Nausea, Etc.

Heaviness and gnawing in the stomach. (Hg.). *Chel*, *phos*, (G.).

Nausea in the p. m. (Hg.). *Lyc*, *ran-b*, *sticta*, (G.).

Dull, heavy feeling of weight from pit of stomach to back. (Hg.). *Lob*, *nux-v*, *rumex*, *sticta*, (G.).

Much soreness over the whole region of the stomach; he is very weak. *Ac*, *eup-per*, *lach*, (G.).

Profuse, slimy vomiting. (Hg., Al.). *Apo-m*, *ipec*, *puls*, (G.).

25. Abdomen and Hypochondria.

A feeling of fullness in the bowels, with dull pain, during the p. m. (Hg.). *Carbo-v*, *kali-bi*, *lyc*, *nux-v*, *puls*, (G.).

Most violent colic, with terrible vomiting. (Hg.). *Coloc*, (G.).

Offensive, bilious diarrhœa. (Hg.). *Corn-c*, *lept*, *rh-t*, *sul*, (Bl.)

A small, loose stool on two occasions (unusual). (Hg.).

A discharge of pure bile at stool; urine saffron colored. (Hg.).

Diarrhœa for two months; stools yellow, mushy, early in the morning after getting up, also just before going to bed. *Bry*, *hep*, *podo*, *valer*, (Bl.).

With a kind of constant tenesmus in the anus. (Hg.). *Colch*, *merc*, *podo*, (G.).

Soreness and pain at point of coccyx and in anus; heavy pressing pain in it on rising; efforts at stool or urinating increase the pains. (Hg.). *Apis*, *bell*, (G.).

Round ulcers, with blackish bases, in the small intestines. (Hg.).

SPLEEN.

Sharp, cutting pains after each meal in the l. side of abdomen worse from walking; better from firm pressure. (Hg.). *Bry* *coloc*, *crot-tig*, *lyc*, *thromb*, (Bl.).

URINARY SYSTEM.

26. Urine.

Urine saffron colored. (Hg.). *Aloe*, *bell*, (G.); (*Conc.*, stool bilious).

N., Neidhard. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry. Bl., Bell.

TISSUE SYSTEMS.

29. Head.

Scarlet redness of upper half of l. ear; the ear feels hot to touch. (Hg.).

32. Limbs and Body in General.

Rheumatic symptoms the first 24 hours after taking the medicine. (Hg.).

All the joints remain immovable after recovery (tox.). (Hg.). *Guiac*, (G.).

Rheumatism in r. shoulder and down the arm, as if in the bone the arm was paralyzed for three days. (Hg.). *Cinnab*, (G.).

Pain in the bones of l. upper arm, more towards morning. (Hg.). *Berb*, *phos*, *sang*, (G.).

Slight numbness of hands and arms below the elbows; they feel heavy; he drops things. (Hg.). *Plumb*, *rh-t*, *sec*, (G.).

Considerable pain in r. hip and lameness of leg. (Hg.). *Lil-t*, (G.).

Severe pain in lower third of l. tibia running upward; it seems in the shaft of the bone. *Euph*, *led*, *men*, (G.).

It feels better for a short time from motion and from friction. (Hg.). *Rh-t*, *valer*, (G.).

Spasm of muscles of left leg and foot, with violent itching of the foot. (Hg.). *Agar*, *bism*, *led*, (G.).

Numbness and pricking within calf of r. leg, also on inner side of foot and toe. (Hg.). *Ambra*, *lyc*, *puls*, *rh-t*, *sec*, (G.).

Anterior surface of thighs sore on descending stairs. (Hg.).

†Itching of legs and thighs, worse from scratching. (Hg.). *Bis*, *led*, *mez*, *staph*, (G.).

REVIEW SUMMARY.

This drug has not had a very satisfactory proving, and shows few points of interest. It is unfortunate that any time should have been spent upon it, as it is not a stable compound, even in nature, changing its composition on exposure to air to orpiment and arsenious oxide (*ars-alb.*). In the multitude of stable compounds presented by arsenic, are to be found drugs that promise in every way to become more useful remedies than the one under consideration.

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†"For the past two years I have been using the red sulfuret of arsenic in moist eczema of the head and face, with the best of results; it also succeeded in a case of redness of the nose in a strictly temperate person. It may act in the dry form of eczema, calcarea cases, but as yet I have prescribed the latter drug for this form. The red sulfuret of arsenic in tablets of 1-50th of a grain, three times a day, acts in much the same manner as mezereum, but more quickly."

H. D. BROWN, M. D., Potsdam, N. Y., 1894.

N., Neidhard. Al., Allen. Hg., Hering. G., Gentry. Bl., Bell.

ARSENICAL TARTRATE. *(Cond. Form.)*

Note.—This preparation was made by boiling white arsenic *(ars-alb.)* with crystals of tartar (tartaric acid), and evaporating the solution until crystals were formed; of these crystals Dr. Sherwin took 1-16th of a grain (probably in solution) at one dose. (C. D. P., No. 14, arsenicum provings.)

SYMPTOMS.

An uneasy sensation in the œsophagus, not unlike heartburn.
It was very powerfully diuretic. *Arg*, *mur-ac*, *rh-t*, *spig*, *verb*, (1–B.).

REMARKS.

From this intimation, this drug would seem well worth proving, on account of its diuretic influence. An arsenical diuretic would be a most desirable addition to our Materia Medica. It is in this respect that the drug in question offers good grounds for clinical trial.

1-B., Bœnninghausen, 1st rank.

ARSENICUM ALBUM. *(Full Form.)*

GENERALITIES.

2. **Arsenic,** white arsenic.

3. **Chemical Name.** Arsenious oxide; also called arsenious anhydride.

4. **Synonyms.**

The incorrect, antiquated, and confusing name, arsenious acid (acidum arseniosum), is still retained in the allopathic materia medica. (Br., U. S., U. S. D., N. D.)

Arsenious acid has the formula, $H_3 As O_3$ (Atfield's Chemistry), and the misapplication is a conservative concession wholly uncalled for.

Other synonyms are acidum arsenicosum; Fr., acide arsenieux, arsenic blanc, fleurs d'arsenic; Ger., arsenige saure, arsenichte saure, weisser arsenik; Dan., Swed., Pol., arsenik; Sp., arsenico blanco; It., arsenico, acido arsenioso.

5. **Formula,** $As_2 O_3$. Molecular weight, 197.8. (Atf.)

6. **(For Further Chemical Discussion, see Appendix.)**

7. **Preparations Used.**

(a). HOMŒOPATHIC.

Arsenicum album is prepared for homœopathic use, both in liquid form and in trituritions.

Liquid Form. One part of the vitreous arsenic is dissolved by boiling in sixty parts of distilled water, the solution is filtered, and forty parts of water and ten parts of alcohol are added; this forms the tincture of the homœopathic pharmacopœia.

Trituritions are made in the usual way, with sugar of milk. 1x trit. contains ten per cent. white arsenic. (1st trit. equals 1c trit.; contains one per cent. white arsenic.) These two scales (decimal and centesimal) are both in use in the preparation of tablet triturates.

(b). ALLOPATHIC.

The various preparations of arsenic are not clearly distinguished in allopathic practice, and it is considered admissible to administer white arsenic, Fowler's solution (liq. potass. arsen.), or any other "convenient form," "where arsenic is indicated."

(For dose see Condensed Form.)

8. **Authorities for Symptoms.**

SOURCES.

The main reliance for provers' symptoms has fallen on the Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy, which contains not only the most reliable, but the most thorough information obtainable.

Not all the cases there given are quoted here. Omissions include cases of poisoning where the agent is doubtful, or the antidotes have been too powerful, or other circumstances have been present tending to obscure the symptoms.† This omission will be of no possible loss, and will render the text more pure than it otherwise would have been. Even as it now stands, there are a few that the Editor has been tempted to omit. Such a case is tox. 11 (Dr. Perkins), where 40 grs. calomel followed the taking of the toxic dose. The minuteness of the report led to its adoption, but the fact that other drugs were taken is made prominent in the "history of the case."

The Main Text is *wholly* from the *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy. All other sources* are present only as *foot-notes.* These foot-notes are as follows:

†A strict construction of Rule 8 of the C. D. P.—"include no symptoms reported as occurring in the persons of provers *under the influence of other drugs*"—would have excluded *all* the cases rejected by the Editor, and possibly one or two of those he has included. (M. W. V.)

8. Authorities for Symptoms.

HAHNEMANNIC SYMPTOMS.

Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, the latest editions, are the authorities for the *Hahnemannian Symptoms*. These are a mixture of provers' symptoms and such as have been gleaned from authors, medical magazines, and toxic reports; in addition, we have good reason to suspect there are also some clinical symptoms. Dudgeon and Hughes' Edition comes as near as possible to unraveling the tangle. They give seven provers besides Hahnemann, viz., *Baehr*, *Gross*, *Fr. Hahnemann*, *Hornburg*, *Langhammer*, *Meyer*, and *Stapf*. Among these, Langhammer and Stapf have been regarded with more or less doubt as to their reliability at all times. In addition to these *seven provers*, *seventy-nine authorities* are quoted as responsible for one or more symptoms each; these are all, or nearly all, toxic cases, many of them fatal. Below is given all that may be gleaned concerning these authorities.† In those Hahnemannic symptoms not satisfactorily accounted for in any other way, we are obliged to give Hahnemann's authority alone; but whether they be provings personally determined upon himself, or clinical symptoms observed by himself, is a point no one can decide, for the data are wholly wanting to determine the exact facts.

All Hahnemann's symptoms have been given by number, and ascribed to Hahnemann. Those that have been traced to any one of the seventy-nine sources named below, have been accredited to the proper source, and have Hahnemann's name, and number also. It is necessary to add, that *not all* the symptoms given by Hahnemann are from the form of arsenical compound called arsenicum album. Many are from other arsenical compounds, and have been mixed with the symptoms of the drug in question.

PROVERS.

Hahnemann; Baehr; Fr. Hahnemann; Hartlaub & Trinks; Hering; Hornburg; Langhammer; Meyer; Staph; (Whl.). 10 in all.

Other sources are as follows; these have been gleaned in part from the text, and taken in part from the list which precedes the symptoms, and in part from Allen's references.

TOXIC CASES.

Bonetus; Borges; Buchholz; Butner; Cruger; Ep. Nat. C.; Kaiser; Seiler.
"*Tox. in adults.*" Alberti; Guilber; Kopp; Morgagni; Pyl; Ricard; Staph.
"*Tox. in women.*" Hammer; Huber; Kellner; Montanus; Thompson.
Tox. in children. Preussius.
Ars. in the nostrils. Myrrhen.
Powdering the hair with arsenic. Buttner; DeGrange; Heimrich; Knappe; Rau; Vicat.
Ars. to cancer. Fornelius; Hargens; Henning; Heun; Justamond; Thilenius.
To fungus of head. Salzb.m.c.Zeit.
Ars. plaster. Feldman.
Ars. in itch. Lusitanus.
Ars. worn as a charm. Borelius; VerZach.
Vapors of arsenic. Guldenklee; Tachenius; Wedel.
Miners of arsenical ores. Greiselius; Heinze; Klinge; Goritz; Pfann.
Arseniuretted hydrogen. Gehlen; Hall.
Arsenite of potash. Ebers, in ague; Fowler; Jacobi; Jenner; Marcus; Pearson, in epileptics; Stoerck, in ague.
Realgar. Apono; Sennart.
Black oxide. Grimm; Hatrmann; Quelmalz.
Orpiment (sulfide). Loew; Thompson; Forestus; Gebitz.
Arsenic and cinnabar to the hair. Siebold.
General statements of authors. Baylies; Inseflamm; Mueller.
No statement of cause of symptoms. Bernhardi; Cardanus; D. H.; Degner; Donetus; Gabezius; Henkel; Laborde; Majault; Med. N. Z.; N. Med. C. W.; Tennert; Van-Eggern. (In most cases, these authorities will be quoted with the symptom.)

ALLEN'S SYMPTOMS.

Allen's Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica gives two hundred and twenty-six authorities for symptoms under arsenicum album. These include:

1st. All the Hahnemannic symptoms; these have all been quoted from Hahnemann direct and are not repeated. 2d. Symptoms from arsenical papers, being in most, if not all such cases, poisoning from arsenite of copper. These symptoms have been reserved for that drug. 3d. Many toxic cases quoted in the Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy; these also, in so far as it could be determined, have been excluded; after excluding these three classes as far as could be ascertained, all remaining toxic symptoms have been ascribed to (Al. Tox.). No attempt has been made to determine their source farther; the concomitance and sequence of such symptoms are wholly unknown.

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†Hahnemann's authorities (from the Materia Medica Pura, London Ed., 1880).

8. Authorities for Symptoms.

HERING'S SYMPTOMS.

Hering really contains Hahnemann paraphrased; most, or all of Allen; and, also, as declared in his preface, "*the complement of all other works, being principally a collection of* CURED SYMPTOMS."

Where Hahnemann, Allen, and Hering coincide, the fact is noted by all being quoted as authority for the one symptom. In some cases *this may denote that Hahnemann gave the symptom originally*, and the others have quoted him; or it may mean a coincidence in different cases. No attempt has been made to decide this point, for in most cases it is quite impossible to do so. *The symptoms ascribed to Hering alone* may be set down as "cured symptoms" alone, though many are from other sources paraphrased.

Hering himself says, "The administration of arsenicum is more often disappointing than that of any other drug, the cause of which lies in the too numerous collections of poisonings and the lack of symptoms produced by the higher potencies. This view is corroborated by the collection of the sulfur symptoms, where the relation is the reverse." It would seem that the multiplicity of arsenical compounds is much more reasonably blamed than the toxic sources. (See Hah'n, above.) (Ed.)

GROUPING OF SYMPTOMS.

I.—Provers. (Provings from potencies or from small doses.)

II.—Toxic cases not fatal.

III.—Fatal cases.

IV.—Generalizations of authors.

I. Provers' Histories.

PROVINGS.

Prover 1 a; 30x dil.: Granvogl (Text-book of Homœopathy), took a tablespoonful, 4 times a day, of a mixture of 20 drops of 30x dil. in ½ pint water; medicine for 3 days; symptoms reported 6 days. (C. D. P., p. 399.)

Prover 1 b; 10x dil.: After 8 weeks he took the 10x same way for 4 days; symptoms are reported for 6 days.

Prover 1 c; 3x dil.: After 12 weeks he took 3x in same way for 2 days.

Note.—In a later proving same symptoms were experienced from each dilution. (Ibid.)

Prover 2 a; 4th trit.: Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre took, fasting in the morning, for 9 days (omitting the 3d and 6th), 1 gr. doses, 4th trit.; symptoms are reported from the 3d to the 14th day. (C. D. P., p. 396.)

Prover 2 b; 13th trit.: After 3 mos. "he took daily," for 9 days, three doses of 13th trit.; symptoms reported from 3d to about 14th day. (Ibid.)

Prover 3 a; 4th trit.: M. Tordit took 1 gr. 3 times a day (omitting 3d day); symptoms are reported from 3d to about 14th day. (C. D. P., p. 397.)

Prover 3 b; 8th trit.: After (apparently about 8 mos.; Ed.) "he began to take daily 3 doses of 8th trit."; symptoms reported from 3d day to about 14th day (but when he ceased the drug could not be determined; Ed.). (Ibid.)

Prover 4; 4th trit.: M. Boujean, medical student, "took same" for 9 days, omitting; symptoms reported from 4th to about 12th day. (C. D. P., p. 396.)

Prover 5; 4th trit.: M. Souleyer "took same"; symptoms are reported from 7th to 10th day. (There is no record when he ceased the drug; Ed.). (C. D. P., p. 397.)

Prover 6; 4th trit.: M. D'Amour "took same" for 5 days; symptoms are reported from 4th to 8th day. (C. D. P., p. 397.)

Prover 7; 4th trit.: Mlle. E. took 1 gr. dose mor'g and ev'g (how long is not stated); symptoms from 3d day. (C. D. P., p. 397.)

Prover 8; 4th trit.: M. Lalue "took 1 gr. doses, 3 times daily," for 6 days, and on 7th, 1 dose, 8th, 3 doses, 9th, 1 dose; symptoms reported from 6th day to 10th day; he used opiates for toothache 9th day. (C. D. P., p. 397.)

Prover 9; 4th trit. (?): M Pironon took (how often is not stated), for 3 days, 4th trit.; symptoms are reported up to 7th day. (C. D. P., p. 398.)

Prover 10 a; 4th trit.: M. Tardieu took "same 3 times a day" for about 10 days; symptoms reported for 10 days. (C. D. P., p. 39 a.)

Prover 10 b; 4th trit.: After about 20 days he resumed the proving; symptoms are reported for about 13 days. (C. D. P., pp. 398-9.)

Prover 11; 4th trit.: Two others among Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre's students proved the 4th trit. One had coryza and stiff neck, the other no symptoms. (C. D. P., p. 399.)

Prover 12; ars. 3d dil.: Dr. Jones took drop doses, 4 times a day, for 6 weeks; symptoms are reported as existing after 10 years.

Prover 13; 2x trit.: Dr. A. W. Woodward took at 1 p. m., 2 grs. 2x trit., dry upon the tongue symptoms "immediately" and for 3 days subsequently. (C. D. P., pp. 399-400.)

Prover 14; 2x trit: A. H. Webster took, at 12:15 p. m., 5 grs. 2x trit. in 1 oz. water; symptoms from 5 minutes after, to 2 days. (C. D. P., p. 400.)

Prover 15; 1-6 to 1-12 gr.: Harles gave to healthy adults, every 4 or 5, or more hours, the above doses. Only general effects are given. (C. D. P., p. 420.)

II. Toxic Cases.

Toxic 1; arsenic in bread: Eighty or more persons were poisoned at St. Denis, from eating bread with arsenic in it. Dr. Pelz reported the cases treated by him. (C. D. P., p. 422.)

Toxic 2; ars. in food: A man, 28, partook of a dish in which arsenic had been mixed for flour; he was seized with vomiting for 3 days; he recovered after about one year. (C. D. P., p. 425.)

Toxic 3; ½ gr. ars. in solution: The wife of Dr. Buchmann, age 28, nervous constitution, and experienced in several provings in the observation of symptoms, by mistake drank a glass water, "fly-poison," containing about ½ gr. arsenic; symptoms in 10 m., and up to 23d day. (C. D. P., pp. 426-29.)

8. Authorities for Symptoms.

Toxic 4; 1 drachm arsenic: A girl swallowed this amount and "was violently attacked with the usual symptoms of irritation of the whole alimentary canal." Report to 19th day, etc. (C. D. P., p. 430.)

Toxic 5; part of tablespoonful of arsenic: A woman, age 23, took this amount, and was found several hours later in almost lifeless condition; she rec'd a zinc emetic 1st day, castor-oil, 2d day. She "was convalescent" by 7th day. (C. D. P., p. 424.)

Toxic 6; ½ oz. arsenic: A man, age 21, took that amount; symptoms soon appeared; he is said to have begun to improve by the 4th day. (C. D. P., p. 436.)

Toxic 7; 2 drachms arsenic: A man, age 35, much addicted to drink, swallowed this amount, but immediately vomited up half of it. It is not possible to determine the duration of symptoms from this record. (C. D. P., p. 437.)

Toxic 8; 1½ teaspoonfuls arsenic: Mrs. —— took this amount on an empty stomach; she vomited in 15 minutes; after 8 or 9 days she was able to leave her bed. (C. D. P., p. 440.)

Toxic 9; arsenic in soup: A woman, age 50, partook of soup in which was; arsenic symptoms soon supervened, lasting for 3 days or more. (C. D. P, pp. 443-4.)

Toxic 10; 3 tablespoonfuls arsenic: A young man took this amount; "vomiting was produced by warm water, and hydrated peroxide of iron was given"; symptoms to 11th day. (C. D. P., p. 432.)

Toxic 11; 127 grs. arsenic: Dr. H. P. Perkins, age 35, never had a day's sickness; took in ice water this amount, supposing it to be potass-bitartrate. It was mixed with a little sugar and tinct. gentian comp., and taken on an empty stomach; symptoms began in 25 minutes. Thinking he had an attack of cholera, he took 40 grs. calomel. After 15 hours he suspected he had taken arsenic, and took peroxide of iron. After some days the main symptoms became severe neuralgic pains, for which he took opiates. For 18 mos. he averaged 36 to 38 grs. daily; symptoms are reported up to the end of 4 years and 9 mos (C. D. P., pp. 432-3.)

Toxic 12; powdered arsenic: A man reduced a large quantity of arsenic to powder, taking the usual precautions to protect his face. He worked two days; symptoms began on 2d day, lasting about two weeks. (C. D. P., pp. 439-40.)

Toxic 13; some arsenic: A man, age 41, took some arsenic; "the primary effects were counteracted by treatment." After 7 days symptoms began anew, lasting for 7 to 8 mos. (C. D. P., pp. 433-4.)

Toxic 14; arsenic for chalk: Pauline P. took arsenic for chalk by mistake; symptoms from first week to about 5th week. (C. D P., pp. 434-5.)

Toxic 15; arsenic twice: J. G., age 33, took arsenic in tea. The first symptoms passed off; the 7th day he took 2 teaspoonfuls in coffee and milk; symptoms from ½ hour after to 24th month. (C. D. P., p. 436.)

Toxic 16; arsenic twice a day, for 3 months, was taken by a woman to procure abortion; she failed in this; symptoms given are those that appeared at the end of 3 months. (C. D. P., p. 433.)

Toxic 17; chronic poisoning in the case of a young man suffering from aphonia. (C. D. P., p. 435.)

Toxic 18; arsenic in skin disease: A man, age 42, "took arsenical preparations" in increasing doses every year for 2 or 3 months, since his 27th year. Sometimes he repeated the course 2 or 3 times a year. It was for general psoriasis. "He could take 5 centigrammes daily for several weeks without disagreeable effects." (C. D. P., pp. 435-6.)

Toxic 19; arsenic for skin disease: A man, 35, took arsenic in pills, and afterwards Fowler's solution, for a long time, for psoriasis. It produced peculiar symptoms. (C. D. P., p. 436.)

Toxic 20; an arsenic eater tried to break off the habit; severe symptoms followed on two occasions. (C. D. P., pp. 447-8.)

III. Fatal Cases.

Fatal 1; arsenic and arsen'l rooms; died aft. 2½ years: A lord, age 60, took arsenic, 1st trit., 2½ grains, mor'g and ev'g, for several weeks, for skin disease; the first symptoms are at end of 3 weeks. He stopped the drug, and rapidly improved. Subsequently he lived unwittingly in arsenical rooms, and growing worse took arsenic, only to grow still worse; the medicine was stopped, he was given antimonium tart. internally, and rubbed with oil. He returned to his arsenical rooms and grew much worse, when their nature was discovered. He eventually died at end of about 2½ years. (C. D. P., pp. 438-9.)

Fatal 2; continued poisoning (?); died aft. 1½ months: Mrs. W. began to show symptoms in first part of May; she died on 26th of June following. "Arsenic was found in urine during life, and in various viscera after death." (C. D. P., pp. 430-1.)

Fatal 3; took arsenic; died 20th day: A young woman accidentally took arsenic and died on 20th day. (C. D. P., p. 424.)

Fatal 4; 15½ drachms arsenic; died 20th day: A man, for suicide, took this amount; not dying as soon as he desired, he tried drowning, with similar results; he was taken to a hospital next morning, where he died on 20th day. His leg had meanwhile been amputated for gangrene. (C. D. P., pp. 445-6.)

Fatal 5; took arsenic; died 3d day: A young man was brought to a hospital 2 days after he had taken arsenic; he died the next day. (C. D. P., pp. 444-5.)

Fatal 6; took arsenic; died 8th day: A man, age 27, died from arsenic on 8th day. (C. D. P., p. 437.)

Fatal 7; ½ oz. arsenic; died 14th hour: A lad of 17 took more than ½ oz. arsenic; death in 14 h. (C. D. P., p. 421.)

Fatal 8; arsenic and honey; death in 8 hours: A child of 20 mos. ate a paste of arsenic and honey; wine of ipecac was soon given; vomiting produced; and milk given freely afterwards. It died the 8th hour. (C. D. P., p. 423.)

Fatal 9; arsenic in water; death in 9 hours: A woman, age 25, took arsenic in water, with above result. (C. D. P., p. 413.)

Fatal 10; a teaspoonful dry arsenic; died in few hours: A man took this amount, and died, despite hydrated peroxide of iron. (C. D. P., p. 423.)

Fatal 11; a large dose arsenic; died 7th hour: A woman, age 22, took unknown amount, with above result. (C. D. P., p. 421.)

Fatal 12; arsenical suicide; death in 3½ hours: A mother poisoned herself and children. (C. D. P., p. 429.)

Fatal 13; arsenic suicide; died 7½ hours: A lad, age 18, had been vomiting and purging for 6 hours; he died 1½ hours later. (C. D. P., p. 441.)

8. Authorities for Symptoms.
IV. Generalities of Authors.

Imbert-Gourbeyre. (C. D. P., p. 426.)
Marchand. (C. D. P., p. 437.)
M. St. Philippe. (C. D. P., p. 443.)
Pereira (C. D. P., p. 449.)
Nothnagel & Rossbach. (C. D. P., p. 449.)
Philips. (C. D. P., p. 450.)
Erichsen. (C. D. P., p. 450.)
Hunt, diseases of the skin. (C. D. P., pp. 448-9.)
Stillé gives tissue changes from use of *ars.* (C. D. P., p. 446.)
Sub-cutaneous injection of arsenious acid in cases of chronic skin diseases. (C. D. P., p. 458.)

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

9. Facies and General Appearance.

Prover 13; *(Dr. W., 2 grs., 2x trit., 1 dose).*

Face pale; [1]felt weak and discouraged (2d d.). (*Conc.*, stool, appet.)

Toxic 1; *(80 cases ars. in bread).*

Swelling of the eyelids and conjunctivitis (without exception these appeared at the end of the 2d d., or the beginning of the 3d).

[2]The whole face was swollen, in some cases (this disappeared by the 7th d.).

Herpetic vesicles on the lips (were presented by many cases).

(*Antec.*, vomiting, diarrh., fev.) (*Conc.*, thirst in most cases; urticaria in some.)

Toxic 2; *(M., 28, ars. in food).*

[3]*Expression* dull (3d d.). Eyes fixed, stupor, slight delirium (6th d.).

Dull look, slight delirium, but able to answer questions (7th d.).

(*Conc.*, eruption like small-pox, fever, paralysis.)

His stupor became again greater (19th to 24th d.).

[4]*He resembles a typhus patient* in appearance (look dull; noise in the ears; no headache; flushing of the cheeks; slight ophthalmia; decubitus dorsal; limbs relaxed; skin clammy; emaciation great; pulsations of the heart readily felt over the cardiac region, but not beyond; dullness here; sounds normal, but loud and sharp; pulse 100; no tenderness of the much retracted abdomen; no diarrhœa; for twenty days there was incontinence of urine).

(*Seq.*, gradual recovery, paralysis.)

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[1]Eyes closed, he is tired. (Hornb'g, H'n, 114.)

[2]*Bloated* face. (Fr. H'n, H'n, 125.) Edema of the face. (Hg.) Edema, with grayish-yellow look, earthy and pale. (Hg.), (Al., tox.) Head and face swollen, edematous. (Hg.) Swollen, pale-gray face. (Al., tox.) Face at times puffed. (Al., tox.) Face swollen and livid (in spasms). (Al., tox.)

[3]**(Al.) Face stupid. (Al., tox.)

[4]*Cold sweat* on face, with prostration. (Hg.) Face red in spots, and covered with cold sweat. (Al., tox.)

**(Al.) Face and hands covered with cold sweat. (Al., tox.) *(Al.) Face covered with cold sweat; features greatly changed. (Al., tox.) Face sunken, pale, covered with cold sweat. (Al., tox.)

Face swollen, flushed, and covered with cold sweat. (Al., tox.)

His appearance is best compared to a cholera case in algid stage. (Al., tox.)

9. Facies and General Appearance.

Toxic 3; (*W., 28, ½ gr. ars. in solution*).

[1]*Face distorted* by spasms; features twisted and sunken; expression of anguish (aft. ½ h.). (*Conc.*, faintness, chest.)
Skin of face icy cold; but the hands and feet are of a burning glow internally (aft. ¾ h.). (*Conc.*, anguish, prostration, vomit'g.)
[2]*Heat and redness* in the face (eyes burning and lustreless, with photophobia, injected, painful to motion; aft. 12 h.) (*Conc.*, prostrat., head, scalp, thirst, stool.)
[3]*Her face* is swollen, dark red, and hot (pulse full, hard, and quickened; heat all over body; after 18½ h.). (*Conc.*, face, eyes, chest, stom., abd., anguish.)

Toxic 5; (*W., 23, part tablespoon of ars.*).

[4]*Face pallid* and anxious (when first found aft. some hours); extremities cold; eyes bright and glistening; cornea much injected; pulse scarcely perceptible at the wrist; lips dry and covered with herpes; tongue dry and morbidly red; papillæ of tip much raised; mucous membrane of mouth slightly abraded; paroxysms of great pain in the epigastric region, accompanied by general tremor; quite unable to raise herself without assistance; intense headache, increased by light and noise). (*Seq.*, rigors.)
Face flushed and anxious (aft. 24 h.); (violent throbbing headache; breathing hurried; pulse 110, very small; skin dry, harsh, emitting a pungent odor; tongue dry and parched; papillæ much raised; constantly asking for cold water; great dysphagia, even of fluids; intense pain about the scrobiculus cordis, extending up œsophagus; urine absent at first, now scanty and high-colored). (*Antec.*, stool from castor-oil; zinc emetic, 1st d.; rigors previous ev'g.)

Toxic 7; (*M., 35, alcoholic, 1 dr'm ars.*).

[5]*Expression wild*, eyes projecting far out of the head, and bathed with tears, which excoriate the lids (when first found); (facial muscles convulsed from time to time; breathing heavy and often interrupted by sighing; pulse weak, quick, irregular, contracted; tongue dry; lips covered with small, black spots; voice trembling; unquenchable thirst; burning in the bowels; belly very tense, and very painful; involuntary, watery stools; feeling as of a red-hot iron in the anus; urine suppressed; a fetid sweat all over the body; delirious from time to time; death seemed

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[1]*Distortion* of the eyes. (General statements, tox.; Mueller, H'n, 113.) Distortion of the face and cervical muscles. (Man, 12 grs. ars., H'n, 115.)
Twitching of the facial muscles. (Guilbert, tox.; H'n, 133.) Face distorted. (Hg.) Grinding of the teeth. (Hg.) Twitching of the lips and mouth. (Hg.)
Face horribly distorted by convulsions and pain. (Al., tox.) Face convulsively distorted. (Al., tox.)
Jaws firmly locked; frequent smiling. (Al., tox.) Jaws tightly closed; risus sardonicus. (Al., tox.) Mouth drawn in all directions (face swollen and livid). (Al., tox.) Features distorted as from discontent. (H'n, 134.)
[2]*Face flushed.* (Hg.), (Al., tox.) Face and eyes injected. (Al., tox.)
[3]*Face hot*, great prostration. (Hg.) Circumscribed redness of the cheeks. (Hg.) Face red. (Al., tox.) Face red and puffy. (Al., tox.) Face flushed, swollen, and covered with a cold sweat. (Al., tox.) Face red and swollen. (Al., tox.) Face red and inflamed (spasms). (Al., tox.) Face swollen and livid. (Al., tox.)
[4]*Face cold, pale*, distorted, sunken, anxious. (Hg.) *Anxiety* expressed in the face. (Hg.) Anxious countenance. (Al., tox.) Look anxious, but not wild nor confused. (Al., tox.) Signs of vague anxiety and desperation, as well as anxious expression of deep trouble. (Al., tox.) Face expressive of deep anxiety, now pale, now red. (Al., tox.)
[5]*Frightful expression* of apprehension. (Al., tox.) Wild looks. (Tox. cases, Majault, H'n, 110.) (Al., tox.) Frightfully staring eyes. (Sol. of ars. in nostrils, Myrrhen, H'n, 112.)

inevitable). (These symptoms continued for 5 d.; on the 6th a profuse eruption and amelioration.) (*Seq.*, eyes, ulcers, weakness.)

Toxic 11; *(Dr. P., 35, 127 grs. ars. in ice water).*

Giddiness and slight loss of vision, great coldness of the surface with profuse, cold perspiration (in 25 m.); (with burning in the stomach, inclination to vomit and purge, without ability to do either; severe cramps in the stomach and abdomen). (Imagining he had an attack of cholera, he took 40 grs. of calomel at a dose, without relief.)

Toxic 14; *(W. took arsenic by mistake).*

Face and trunk look healthful and vigorous, while the extremities are greatly wasted and atrophied (aft. 8 w.).

Toxic 16; *(W. took ars. for abort'n, twice a d. for 3 mos.).*

[1]She looked pale and haggard (aft. 3 mos.). (*Conc.*, paral., appet., bowels, urine.)

Fatal 1; *(M., 60, ars. and arsen'l rooms; died aft. 2½ y's).*

[2]He became very pale, his face white and pinched (his pulse weak, quick, and at times irregular; prostration extreme, with chilly fits; tongue hot and "dry as a parrot's"; extreme thirst; eyelids swollen). (1st period, see 16.) (These symptoms were repeated on resuming the medicine in the 2d period.)

Fatal 2; *(Mrs. —— continued ars. in food; died in 8th w.).*

She had a sickly look (eyelids and lining of nostrils red; great failure of strength); (aft. 8 days). (*Conc.*, pulse, cough, appet., diarr.)

Fatal 3; *(Young w. took ars; died 20th d.).*

Face blue, and like the extremities cold and clammy; drowsy and torpid.
Eyes sunken (when first seen by a physician, she presented the most perfect resemblance to a case of Asiatic cholera in the stage of collapse).

Fatal 4; *(M., 15½ drs. ars., etc.; died 21st d.).*

Face pale and altered; nose, ears, and extremities cold (weakness extreme; tongue cold and moist; pulse small and frequent; sharp abdominal pains, and liquid stools; mind clear, but seems absorbed in gloomy thoughts; answers slowly). (Next morning aft. trying drowning also.)
Face red and swollen (pulse full and frequent; skin hot; vomiting and liquid stools); (the following noon).

Fatal 5; *(Young m., ars.; died 3d d.).*

Face drawn and livid; whole surface cold; nose cold; lips violet and cold (eyes not deeply set; tongue icy, covered with a thick, bluish coat; body and especially thighs show large blue spots; tem. 95½ F.; no pulse at the radial artery, very feeble in the axillary; thirst very great; urine suppressed).
Two days previously he had been seized with vomiting and purging; both continue now, as he is brought to the hospital.

Fatal 8; *(Child, 20 mos., ars. and honey; died in 8 h.).*

The surface grew cold, and the lips livid (aft. 6 or 7 h.); eyes sunken and fixed,

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[1]*Face pale* and haggard. (Al., tox.)
[2]*Pale face*, eyes sunken. (In miners, Greiselius, H'n, 127.) Face pale and corpse-like. (Al., tox.) Pale expression, confused. (Al., tox.) Pale, anxious; lips dry, covered with herpes. (Al., tox.) *(Al.) Pale, squalid countenance. (Al., tox.) Pale, except a flush on each cheek. (Al., tox.) She looked very pale, and felt very powerless. (Al., tox.) Paleness of the face, features strikingly distorted. (Tox. cases, Majault, H'n, 126.) Deadly paleness, with violent vomiting. (Ars. on diseased breast, Henning, H'n, 128.)

9. Facies and General Appearance.

pupils rather dilated (respiration feeble and sighing; pulse scarcely perceptible). (After lying in this condition for ½ hour, he expired without a struggle, it being about 8 h. after taking the drug.)

Fatal 10; (*M., tablespoon ars. dry; died in few h.*).

[1]Deep blue complexion, including lips and conjunctivæ (collapse).

Skin very cold, especially the extremities (feeble pulse; quiet respiration; violent thirst; pain, diarrhœa, vomiting, cramps, subsultus; died in a few h.). (See stom. and bowels.)

Fatal 13; (*Lad, 18, ars.; died in 8 h.*).

[2]Countenance sunken (restless, cold, and pulseless; cramps in upper and lower limbs; in ½ h. he was much worse, and died). (*Antec.*, for 6 h., vomit'g and purg'g.) (*Conc.*, livid chest.) (See 92 b.)

Gen. of Authors.

Erichsen.

[3]The countenance, which has become pale and sallow, will assume a remarkably sorrowful and anxious cast; there will be great irritation of the mucous membrane of stomach and throat; urine high-colored; the headache more severe; tremors of the limbs; occasional fainting spells (see 40). If the use of *ars.* is persisted in after the system begins to show signs of irritation, the above symptoms result, and the foundation of permanent and incurable disease in the nervous or digestive system will result.

Stille.

The complexion becomes more blooming, and the figure fuller (small doses).

[4]The face had a greenish tint (chronic).

10. General Nerve Force.

(a). General Power.

P. 1 b; (*M., 10x; 4 days*).

[5]Weary, and averse to all bodily effort (2d d.).

Weariness increased, so that there was little sleep on 3d n., and on the 4th n. no sleep. (*Conc.*, none.) (*Seq.*, thirst.)

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[1]*Bluish*, discolored face. (Gen. of auth's, Mueller, H'n, 131.) Deathly hue and appearance of the face during vomiting. (Tox. in adults, Alberti, H'n, 129, 130.) Bluish, cadaverous lips. (Hg.) Face pale, cold, lips blue. (Hg.), (Al., tox.) *(Al.) Lips livid. (Al., tox.) Lids and lips blue. (Al., tox.) Lips and tongue blue. (Al., tox.) *(Al.) Bluish-gray, Hippocratic face. (Al., tox.) *(Al.) Cyanosed. (Al., tox.) *(Al.) The whole skin became blue. (Al., tox.)

[2]*Sunken eyes, yellow* complexion. (H'n, 77.) Blue rings about the eyes, wrinkled, aged countenance, dry, earthy complexion. (Hg.), (Clin.) Eyes sunken, fixed, and dull, with reddish or bluish circles about them; face pale. (Hg.)

Countenance sunken; eyes injected and surrounded by a dark ring (chron.).

The face is edematous, especially the eyelids (chron.).

[3]*Complexion ashen*, pale, sallow, puffed. (Hg.) Face waxy, bloodless, sallow. (Hg.) *(Hg.) "Old-man face" in infants. (Hg.), (Clin.) *(Al.) Face yellow, or yellowish. (Al., tox.) Face red, with a yellowish tinge about the nostrils. (Al., tox.) Face leaden-gray. (Al., tox.)

[4]*Earthy and leaden* complexion, with green and blue spots and stripes. (*Ars.* powder on hair, Knape, H'n, 132.) *(Al.) Yellow, livid, greenish, or grayish look, with digestive complaints. (Hg.), (Clin.) Face greenish-yellow color. (Al., tox.)

[5]*Great weakness* in all the limbs, disinclination for all work, and a constant desire to rest; she becomes much emaciated, with earthy complexion, blue rings around her eyes (aft. 8 d.). (H'n, 746, 866.) Great weariness after eating. (H'n, 823.) Weariness and pains in all the joints an hour before dinner, felt more when sitting than while walking. (H'n, 821.) Great weariness and weakness. (Hg.) Wants to lie down, is exhausted by any attempt to move. (Hg.) The least exertion prostrates. (Hg.)

10. General Nerve Force.

P. 2 a; *(M., 4th trit.; 1 gr. 3 t. a day; 9 days).*

[1]Fatigue felt more in the morning than in the evening (6th d.). (*Conc.*, eyes.)

P. 3 b; *(M., 8th trit.; 1 gr. 3 t. a day).*

General malaise, which became very unpleasant, together with general weariness (4th d.). (*Conc.*, coryza, no appet., sweat'g.)

P. 8; *(M., 4th trit.; 3 t. a day; 9 days).*

General malaise and coldness, though the day was warm (9th d.). (*Conc.*, chill, teeth.) (*Seq.*, fever.) General malaise on rising; feverish during the day (10th d.).

P. 9; *(M., 4th trit.; 3 days).*

General lassitude (1st d.). (*Conc.*, respir.)

P. 10 a; *(M., 4th trit.; 3 t. a day).*

General malaise followed by vomiting (so that he took no more medicine that day), (5th d.). (*Conc.*, mouth.)

P. 13; *(M., 2 grs. 2x trit.; 1 dose).*

Very tired, without cause, with dull headache, sneezing, and watery nose (aft. ½ hour). Languor, sinking at the stomach, cold feet, and sleepiness (aft. 2 h.). Exhaustion after stool (aft. 5 h.). Languor and despondency in the ev'g (aft. 7 h.). (*Conc.*, abd.). Sweat and exhaustion aft. loose stools (ev'g 2d d.).

P. 16; *(Several; 1-12th to 1-16th gr. ars.).*

Increased muscular irritability and contractility; first in the intestines and stomach, then in the arterial system and in the voluntary muscles of limbs.

Toxic 1; *(80 cases ars. in bread).*

General malaise, soon after the meal, with stomach troubles. (*Conc.*, vomit'g, diarrh.)

[2]Prostration and a sense of extreme feebleness in the legs, with severe pain in the loins (this last was invariably present), (2d d.). A sense of muscular weakness, and weight and burning at the epigastrium (was still felt the 7th d.).

Toxic 2; *(M., 28, ars. in food).*

Great prostration, following delirium (16th to 19th d.) (See 9.)

Toxic 3; *(W., 28, ½ gr. ars. in solution).*

Great weakness, trembling of the legs, vertigo, stupefaction (aft. 10 m.).

[3]Cannot walk, from weakness; total prostration, faintness, with ringing in the ears; she can speak only with great effort (aft. ½ h.); complete prostration after violent vomiting; pulse weak, small, and frequent; strong twitching of the whole body; she can only breathe with difficulty (aft. ¾ h.). (*Conc.*, anguish, spasms, head, chest, abd., vomit'g.) Great debility (next mor'g, aft. 12 h.). (*Conc.*, voice, throat, stom., abd.). Cannot walk without assistance (aft. 18 h.).

[4]Great desire for stool drove her out of bed; she had to be lifted back, from faintness. (*Seq.*, abd., stom., chest; aft. 18 h.). Fainting and loss of consciousness,

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[1]*In the morning* faint and anxiously weak. (H'n, 865.)

[2]*Great weakness*, especially in the legs, so that he can hardly walk. (H'n, 833, 834, 838, 839, 841.) Extraordinary weakness in the knees. (H'n, 861.) *Excessive weakness. (Allen, tox., many cases.)

[3]He keeps lying down all day. (H'n, 859.) Exhaustion, as if suffering loss of strength from want of food. (H'n, 857.) Extreme weakness. (H'n. 836, 837.)

[4]When she gets out of bed, she immediately falls in a heap, on account of weakness and vertigo; the headache is then also much worse. (H'n, 864.) **(Hn.) *Great exhaustion;* he cannot walk across the room without sinking down. (H'n, 842, 843, 860.)

10. General Nerve Force.

from which she is roused by pains and mortal anguish (aft. 20 h.). (*Antec.*, vertigo and twitching of extrem., vomit'g, chest, etc.) Feels very weak (aft. 24 h.); (during a remission of the symptoms). (*Conc.*, head, stom.) Has felt weak all day. (5 p. m., end of 47 h.). (*Conc.*, mind, head, eyes, coryza, stom., abd., back.) Weariness. (*Conc.*, cough better, face.) (5th d.)

Toxic 4; *(Girl, 1 dr. ars.).*

[1]Faintings attending remission of sympt's and sleep (aft. 24 h.). Tendency to faint on awaking from sleep, with frightful dreams (aft. 48 h.).

Toxic 5; *(W., 23, part tablespoonful ars.).*

Almost lifeless when found (aft. some hours). (See 9.) Quite unable to raise herself without assistance (1st d.).

Toxic 7; *(M., 35, alcoholic; 1 drachm ars.).*

[2]Weakness and general trembling, with the recovery. (See 9.) (*Conc.*, eyes, rash, heels.)

Toxic 8; *(Mrs. —— 1 to 1½ teaspoonfuls ars.).*

She was able to leave her bed after 8 or 9 d.

Toxic 20; *(An arsenic eater).*

Slight languor and loss of appetite on leaving off the drug. [3]Faintness and depression of spirits. [4]Mental weakness (total loss of failing appetite, sleepless aft. stopping the drug, 10 d.). (See lungs.)

Fatal 1; *(M., 60, ars. and ars'l rooms; died in 2½ years).*

Extreme prostration (1st period). The general health was unaffected, though the pulse was weak (2d period).

General state was good (3d period). (See 33.) He continued to feel weak and shaky, and complained much of his mouth. He died suddenly, without a gasp.

Fatal 2; *(W., ars.; died 56th d.).*

[5]Great failure of strength (8th d.) (See 9.) Great weakness, with anxiety and restlessness at night (12th d.). Weakness and restlessness extreme (52d d.). (See 9.)

Fatal 3; *(W., ars.; died 20th d.).*

She resembled a case of Asiatic cholera in the stage of collapse. (See 9.)

Fatal 4; *(M., ars., 15 drs., etc.; died 21st d.).*

Weakness extreme (1st d.). (See 9.)

Fatal 8; *(Ch., 20 mos., ars. and honey; died 8 h.).*

He appeared lively between the vomit'g spells. He passed into collapse (in 6 or 7 h.), (see 9), and died without a struggle (aft. 8 h.).

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[1]*In the morning faint* and anxiously weak. (H'n, 865.) *(Hn.) Faintings. (Nine authors, tox., H'n, 826–7–8–9.) Prostration, with tendency to faint. (Hg.) Fainting from weakness, pulse very weak. (Hg.)

[2]*He trembled* from loss of strength, and could scarcely leave his bed. (Tox., H'n, 835.) He trembles in every part. (Hornb'g, H'n, 734–5.) Trembling in all the limbs. (H'n, 731, 733, 736, 737, and 5 tox. authors.) Trembling and shaking, with perspiration on the face. (Tox., H'n, 372.) The strength of his hands and feet as if it were lost; they are very trembling in the morning. (H'n, 858; aft. 12 h.) General debility. (Allen, tox., many cases.)

[3]During the depression, weakness; on returning cheerfulness, stronger. (H'n, 825.)

[4]Astonishing exhaustion and anxiety; she cannot recollect herself, she has difficulty in fixing her attention, and is very giddy at the same time. (H'n, 824.)

[5]Rapid and complete prostration. (Hg.) With vertigo and singing in the ears. (Hg.) With waxy paleness and coldness of the surface. (Hg.) Sudden, with fear of death. (Hg.) With frequent fainting. (Hg.)

10. General Nerve Force.
Gen. of Authors.

Pereira.

Great languor, and inaptitude for employment.

Nothnagel & Rossbach.

The various functions are more energetically performed.

Stille.

Increased endurance in mountain climbing (arsenic eaters). Increased vigor and activity of the whole system (small doses). Great depression and faintness (acute tox.). Great depression, irritability, and prostration (chronic tox.). Exhausted, uneasy, and restless (one dose). Great exhaustion of mind and body (acute tox.). Exerts a powerfully debilitating influence on the nervous system (acute tox.). Impairment of all the functions of the nervous system (chronic tox.).

(b). INVOLUNTARY MOTIONS, SPASMS.

Toxic 3; (*W., 28, ½ gr. ars. in solution*).

[1]Cramp in the jaws, can scarcely separate the teeth, face distorted by spasms (aft. ½ h.). (*Conc.*, ang., prost'n, vomit'g.)
[2]Strong twitching in the whole body, she can only take a breath with difficulty (aft. ¾ h.). (*Conc.*, same, delir'm.)
[3]Can only open her mouth a little to drink, and bites the rim of the glass. (*Conc.*, same, chill.)
Frequent shuddering and shaking of the head, with the bitter vomiting (aft. 1 h.). (*Conc.*, same.)
Tonic cramps of the fingers, with stiffness of the nape, and recurring pain over the loins (aft. 4½ h.). (*Conc.*, ang., dyspn., vomit'g.)
Frequent shuddering, with sourish taste, slight desire to eat, etc. (aft. 12 h.). (*Conc.*, debility, head, face, thirst, stom., abd.)
[4]Twitching in the extremities (vertigo, stupefaction, fainting, and loss of consciousness, from which she is roused by pains and mortal anguish; (aft. 20 h.). (*Conc.*, chest, stom., abd.)
[5]Trembling of the whole body, with faintness and disgust for food. (*Antec.*, sleeplessness. *Conc.*, head, cough. *Seq.*, fever, abd.)

Toxic 4; (*Girl, 1 dr. ars.*).

Jerking of the extremities and tingling of the whole skin (4th d.); these sympt's

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[1]*Attacks of tetanus.* (Tox., H'n, 824.) *Lips distorted* as in risus sardonicus; jaws tightly closed; face red and inflamed. (Al., tox.)
[2]On going to sleep startling twitches, like shaking blows, excited by a slight itching or a pain in a distant part. (H'n, 699; aft. 4 d.)
[3]She swallows the proffered drink with convulsive motion of the jaws, so that she nearly breaks the glass. (Al., tox.)
[4]*Twitching* of the upper limbs. (Al., several tox.) Violent twitching of the legs, with painful drawing from the back. (Al., tox.) Violent twitching of the legs. (Al., tox.) Convulsive flexing of the leg upon the thigh. (Al., tox.)
Twitching, like something alive, may be felt when touched in some muscular parts of the thigh and legs, with spasmodic pain in them by jerks. (H'n, 723.) Violent twitching of the limbs after lying down in ev'g, at beginning of sleep. (H'n, 889.) Sleep full of the most violent startings and shudderings (after opium as an antidote). (H'n, 895.) Jerking of the body like electric shocks, when falling asleep. (Hg.)
[5]*Trembling of the limbs* after vomiting. (H'n, tox., 736.) Trembling of all the limbs. (H'n, 731, 733, 737, tox.) Trembling all over the body. (H'n, 734, 735, tox.) Trembling and shaking, with perspiration on the face. (H'n, 732, tox.) Trembling, in chlorosis, hematemesis, dysentery, typhus, drunkards, with cough. (Hg.) Tremblings and very violent motions of the limbs. (Al., tox.) Tremor of the extremities. (Al., tox.)

10. General Nerve Force.

continued till the 6th d., when [1]she was suddenly seized with convulsions of the left side and foaming at the mouth, lasting 2 h.; insensibility followed, lasting all night.

Toxic 5; *(W., 25, part tablespoonful ars.)*.

[2]General tremor, with great pain in epigastric region. (See 9.)

Toxic 11; *(Dr. P., 35, 127 grs. ars. in ice water)*.

Cramps in the stom. and abd. (began in 25 m.). Cramps seemed to affect all the muscles of the lower extremities at the same time, but especially, he thought, the r. plantaris; (aft. some days).

Toxic 13; *(M., 41, ars.)*.

Attacked on the 7th night by violent cramp in the r. index finger, which invaded successively the other fingers, the thumb, and similarly the left hand, then the feet, the pain in the hands subsiding; the whole duration was about thirty minutes. (See 10 a.)

Toxic 15; *(M., 33, ars. twice)*.

Some cramps, moderate collapse, constriction of the throat (aft. 30 h., aft. 2d dose).

Fatal 2; *(W., ars. in continued doses; died 56th d.)*.

[3]She died in tetanic spasms (about the 56th day). (See 10 a.)

Fatal 8; *(Young M., ars.; died 3d d.)*.

Crampy pains in the muscles, especially of the arms (rectal temp. 101½, ev'g 2d d.). During the night agitation, with increase of cramps and thirst, death at 4 a. m. (See 9.)

Fatal 7; *(Youth, 17, ½ oz. ars.; died 14th h.)*.

Cramps of legs and coldness of extremities warned of approaching collapse (aft. 3 h.). Cramps extend upwards (aft. 4 h.), reaching the abdomen (aft. 9 h.), but do not cause much suffering. He died drowsy and quiet (aft. 14 h.). The muscles, including the heart, strongly defined and rigid (at post-mort.).

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[1]*Epilepsy*. (H'n, 730, tox.) She struck out with her arms, then lost all consciousness; she lay like dead, pale, but warm, the thumbs turned in, twisting the shut hands; she slowly drew up the arms, and slowly pushed them down; after 10 m., she drew the mouth, like waggling the jaw; at the same time no respiration could be detected; after this had lasted a quarter hour, the fit ended with a jerk through the whole body, like a single thrust forward of the arms and legs, when immediately full consciousness returned, but great exhaustion remained. (H'n, 722.) ***(Hg.) Before attack, desire to lie down, a drawing in the limbs; then a sudden chill down the back, loss of consciousness, stretches, writhes, then draws the limbs together, the abdomen vibrates rapidly, with a rumbling noise, and the face is at times distorted. (Hg.) Epileptiform convulsions, preceded by a sensation of warm air streaming up the spine to the head, vertigo, loss of consciousness, with falling down. (Hg.) Convulsions, opisthotonus, foaming at the mouth. (Hg.) Epileptic attacks (but oftener *calc-ars*). (Hg.) Repeatedly he stretched his limbs, remaining for a brief space thus, when vomiting with renewed violence begins. (Al., tox.)
[2]*Complete ataxia* of the limbs; the gait was in an excessive chorea, and the hands could scarcely be held up. (Al., tox.) Palsied shaking of the head. (Al., tox.)
[3]*Spasms;* convulsions; convulsions (before death); the most violent convulsions· convulsions and miserable distortion of the limbs. (H'n, 725–729, tox.) Tetanus; clonic or tonic spasms in different places (Asiatic cholera). (**Hg.) Spasms preceded by burning heat over the whole body. (Hg., Eclampsia), (**Hg.) Hysterical spasms followed by exhaustion. (Hg.) Clonic spasms from grief; he roared while conscious, involuntarily, with convulsed face and limbs. (Hg.) Tetanic convulsions, with opisthotonus and miserable wailing. (Al., tox.)
Convulsions from mental agitation; preceded for an hour or so by drawing in the limbs, exhaustion, desire to lie down, no sleep; they begin with a sudden jerk through the whole body, or a sudden icy coldness shooting down the back from the head; immediately she loses consciousness, draws up the limbs, writhes, often she bites her lips or tongue; or the spasm is chiefly confined to the abdomen, which vibrates up and back, with sound of gas in the bowels; after recurring attacks, without regaining consciousness, the whole lasting less than a quarter of an hour, she becomes conscious, calls for a drink, and this renews the spasm. (Al.) Severe convulsions, abundant sweat, then sleep. (Al., tox.)

10. General Nerve Force.

Fatal 12; (*W., pois'g self and children; died in 3½ h.*).

Tetanic convulsions, requiring four to hold her on the bed (aft. 2½ hours). Eyes fixed, mouth drawn in all directions.

Fatal 13; (*Youth, 18, ars.; died 17th h.*).

He complained of cramps in upper and lower limbs during collapse.

Erichsen.

Tremors of the limbs (with occasional faintness).

Stille.

Tremors. Tremulous weakness of the limbs (chronic). Spasmodic motions (in nervous persons, from a single dose). Spasmodic contraction of the muscles (acute tox.). Cramps, numbness, and spasms (acute tox.). Stiffness and contraction of the extensors (chronic).

(c). PARALYSIS.

Toxic 2; (*M., 28, ars. in food*).

[1]Almost complete loss of motion in the limbs; of the left side, sensibility a little dulled (7th day). (*Conc.*, delir., fever, eruption.)
Gradual improvement set in, but he was unable to use fingers or toes, [2]and the hand was always flexed (42d d.).

Toxic 8; (*Mrs. —— took 1½ teaspoonfuls ars.*).

[3]Paralysis of hands and feet (aft. 2 or 3 d.). (*Conc.*, face, head, mouth, stom., pulse, resp.) Loss of feeling in hands and feet (aft. 8 or 9 d.). (*Conc.*, eyes, abd., limbs, boils.)

Toxic 10; (*Young W., ars., 3 tablespoonfuls*).

She almost entirely lost power over the extremities (aft. 11 d.). (*Antec.*, pains. *Conc.*, see 32.)

Toxic 11; (*Dr. P., 35, 127 grs. ars. in ice water*).

[4]In the course of a fortnight he entirely lost use of feet and legs, hands and arms (he had severe pains in the parts).
[5]There was paralysis of both motion and sensation, but the parts remained acutely sensitive to cold. (*Conc.*, neuralg., dreams.) It is still difficult for him to walk any distance (aft. 5 years), and there is as yet but little sensation below the instep).

Toxic 13; (*M., 41, took ars.*).

After a sound sleep, which lasted until morning, he awoke to find his hands and feet were perfectly helpless. (This has remained unchanged for 5 mos.)

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[1]*Absolute immobility* of the limbs, especially of the left side; sensation diminished, but not lost. (Al., tox.)
[2]*Paralysis;* contraction of the limbs. (H'n, 739, 740.) Muscular electro-contractility is greatly diminished. (Al., tox.) Fingers flexed. (Al., tox.) Fingers constantly flexed. (Al., tox., many cases.) The toes are flexed upon the soles, walking is difficult, standing painful. (Al., tox.)
[3]*Paralysis* of the feet. (H'n, 738.) Paralysis of the lower extremities; inability to walk. (H'n, 743, 744.) Hands and feet shrunken so that the articular ends of the bones are prominent, but the arms and legs are mobile. (Al., tox.) Loss of sensation in hands and feet (many), so that they could be pricked without pain. (Al. tox.) Sensation is wanting in the soles, and diminished in the hands. (Al., tox.) Sensation and motion are so paralyzed that he cannot hold anything well, nor walk without dragging his feet, while he plants the soles flatly down with a slap. (Al., tox.) Gait tottering; almost complete paralysis of the legs. (Al., tox.)
[4]Sensation of *numbness* in the hands and feet, with fearful pains at all hours, so that it was scarcely possible to sleep for months. (Al., tox.)
[5]*Paralysis*, with anæsthesia and the most violent pains. (Al., tox.) Paralysis in the lower extremities, with loss of sensation. (H'n, 745.) Insensibility and numbness of the limbs. (Al., tox.)

10. General Nerve Force.

Toxic 14; (*W. took arsenic for chalk*).

A feeling of numbness and coldness in the extremities (aft. 4 or 5 d.).
[1]Great weakness of the hands and feet (by the 10th d.).
[2]Paralysis increased so that by the 15th d. she had to stay in bed. She was (8th w.) still unable to stand. She makes nearly all movements, but they are slowly and awkwardly done, and are followed by pain in the muscles used (8th w.). [3]She cannot pick up any small object, say a match, even if she sees it; she holds a spoon in the hollow of the closed hand (8th w.).
[4]Tactile sense is entirely lost in finger-tips, palms, and soles, and is much diminished on back of hands and top of feet; it is lessened on extensor side of lower half of fore-arm, and similarly of lower half of leg; in a still less degree it extends as far as lower half of thigh and arm (8th w.).
She has greatly diminished sense of weight (pressure) in these parts; water the temperature of her own body she does not feel; hot water is boiling hot; lukewarm is freezing cold; a slight prick on these parts causes loud cries of pain and severe reflex movements (8th w.).

Toxic 15; (*M. took ars. twice; 2d t. 2 teaspoonfuls*).

Cramps and some collapse, and constriction of the œsophagus (1st d., aft. 2d dose).
Numbness of the thighs and calves (5th d.).
Anæsthesia of fingers, and partial paralysis of flexors of fore-arm (11th d.).
Soon after the lower extremities were similarly affected (pain, persisting for a few days, accompanied this in both arms and legs).
Paralysis in upper and lower extremities is unabated (aft. 6 w.), and is accompanied by soreness on pressure.

Toxic 16; (*W., ars. twice a d. for 3 mos.*).

Prickling pains in both legs to 2 in. above the knees (aft. 3 mos.). Complete loss of sensation in left leg, nearly so in right. Total loss of motion in both (has not been able to get about for two weeks). Had much difficulty for some weeks previously in walking (aft. 3 mos.). (*Conc.*, no appet., bow'ls irrit'ble, ur. dark, mind dull, lost flesh.)

Fatal 2; (*W., ars.; died 56th d.*).

Stiffness, numbness, and tingling in the arms (about the 50th d.).
Tingling and numbness increased (55th d.).

Fatal 3; (*W., ars., 1 dose; died 20th d.*).

Severe pain in thighs and legs, with numbness of both feet, and inability to use them (13th d.). (*Antec.*, pain in loins; see 26.)

Stille (General Statem't).

Paralysis accompanied by numbness and colic. Spasms, which yield to a general resolution of the limbs, and paralysis of the sphincters, so that urine and stool is passed involuntarily (acute tox.). Paralysis beginning with the lower extremities, and gradually extending to the upper, with numbness and formication, and continuing for a long time. (Chronic cases, tox. b 10, reverse.)

12. Mind, Intellect.

(a). General Mental Power.

Toxic 3; (*W., 28, ½ gr. ars. in solution*).

[5]She cannot plainly perceive anything. (*Antec.*, insensibility, anx., spasms, vom., dyspn. *Conc.*, stool, urine.) (Aft. 5 h.)

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[1]*Great weakness* in all the limbs, disinclination to work, constant desire to lie down, with blue rings around the eyes, earthy complexion, and great emaciation. (H'n, 746.) Partial paralysis of the limbs, so that they can no longer be moved freely. (Al., tox., many cases.)
[2]As the gastero-enteritis improved *numbness* and loss of strength began, first in the fingers and toes, gradually creeping up to the wrists and knees, so he almost lost the use of hands and feet. (Al., tox.)
[3]Although the palms are sensitive, he cannot tell whether he has taken hold of an object or not. (Al., tox.)
[4]*Numbness* in the fingers (after the lapse of years). (Al., tox.)
[5]Loss of power to think; dull, weak. (Hg.)

12. Mind, Intellect.

Toxic 11; *(Dr. P., æt. 35, 127 grs. ars.).*

His mind was perfectly clear all the time.
[1]His senses all rather morbidly acute (during first symp.). (*Conc.*, thirst, stom., abd., chill.) (See 12.)

Toxic 16; *(W., ars. twice a d. for 3 mos.).*

[2]She seemed scarcely able to collect her thoughts (aft. 3 mos.). (*Conc.*, appet., bow'l, ur., loss of flesh.)

Fatal 2; *(W., ars. in cont'd (?) doses; died 56th d.).*

She died in tetanic spasms, in full possession of her faculties. (See 16.)

Fatal 3; *(W., 1 dose ars; died 20th d.).*

Drowsy, torpid condition (when first found). (See 16.)

Generalities of Authors.

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[3]The mind improves in activity and power (small doses). Consciousness and sensibility are retained, even with extreme exhaustion, and resolution of the limbs and sphincters (acute toxic cases). Great exhaustion of mind and body (acute tox.). Loss of memory (chronic). The mental faculties subside into torpor and insensibility (chronic).

(b). EMOTIONS AND DISPOSITIONS.

P. 13; *(M., 2x, one dose, 2 grs.).*

[4]Restless and apprehensive (aft. 2 h.). (*Conc.*, **head, stom.**) **Quite restless (aft. 4 h.).** (*Conc.*, skin, hands, face.)
[5]Despondency and languor (aft. 6 h.). (*Conc.*, abd. *Seq.*, sleep.)
[6]Discouraged and weak on rising (2d d.). (*Conc.*, stool, appet.) **Restlessness, with fever, coryza, and headache (3 p. m., 2d d.).** Restless until 1 a. m., (2d n.).

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[1]*(Al.) Senses morbidly acute, mental faculties unimpaired. (Al., tox.)
[2]DIMINUTION OF MEMORY. (H'n, 13.) Very defective memory for a long time. (Tox., H'n, 15.) His memory leaves him, he is forgetful; (*ars.* in ague; Ebers). (H'n, 22.) Loss of memory (yellow fever). (Hg.)
[3]Mind energetic and fresh; inclined to gayety. (Al., tox.)
[4]*The child is full of restlessness*, cross, and whines. (H'n, 1007.) He can find rest in no place, continually changes his position in bed, will get out of one bed and into another, and lie now here, now there. (H'n, 1008). (Scarcely occurs so markedly in any other medicine, H'n's remark.) He wants to get out of one bed and into another. (Myrrh., H'n, 1029.) Anxiety and restlessness in the whole body (aft. 1 h.). (H'n, tox., 1020, Richard.) Restlessness, with pain in the head, abdomen, and knees. (H'n, tox., 1022, Richard.) Sadness and restlessness, and tossing about in bed, with unquenchable thirst (aft. 24 h.). (Butner, H'n, 1023, ext. use.) (Death in 2 d.) In the evening in bed, anxious, sad fancies, e. g., something bad must have happened to his relatives. (H'n, 1136.) Persistent anxiety, like a qualm of conscience, as if he had failed in his duty, but without knowing wherein. (H'n, 1039.) Great anxiety in the evening (6 to 8), with violent aching and pressing in the head, transient sweat, and extreme anorexia (aft. 106 h.). (H'n, 820.)
[5]*Sad and melancholy* disposition after dinner, with headache (aft. 80 h.). (H'n, 1006.) *Gloomy brooding*, fearful and anxious about his friends; about his disease. (Hg.) Forebodes want; death from disease; from an incurable sickness. (Hg.) Anxious about his disease, about his family when alone, with an ill-defined dread, that drives him out of bed. (Hg.) Over sensitiveness, tender disposition; dejected, lachrymose, is distressed about the least trifle. (H'n, 1040.) Discomfort, pleasure in nothing. (H'n, 1043.)
[6]*Hypochondriac anxiety*, such as is wont to come from sitting too much in a room, just as if it came from the upper part of the chest, without palpitation (aft. some minutes). (H'n, 1034.) Sad mood, excessive melancholy (fr. fumes, Al., tox.) Much depressed. (Al., tox.) He is cold, shivers, and weeps, thinks nothing can help him, and he must die; followed by general exhaustion. (H'n, 1035.) Easily

(Note continued on next page.)

12. Mind, Intellect.

P. 14; *(M., 5 grs. 2d trit., one dose).*

Restlessness from headache and prickling of the skin; eructations; pulse quickened (aft. 1¼ h.). (*Conc.*, eyes.)

Toxic 2; *(M., 28, ars. in food).*

Restless night (6th n.), with fever, eruption, etc. (See 33.)
[1]Restless nights, with delirium, agitation, dilated pupils, tumultuous heart, fever, sweating, and prostration.

Toxic 3; *(W., 23, ½ gr. ars. in sol.).*

[1]*Anxiety* and perspiration (aft. ten minutes). (*Conc.*, prost., respir., fever.)
[2]Deadly anguish on attempting to assume an upright posture (aft. ¾ h.). (*Conc.*, chest, stom., fever, faintness, prostr., respir.) Forebodes imminent death (aft. 1 hour). (*Conc.*, prost., vom., facies, sleep.)
[4]*Terrible mortal anxiety* precedes the vomiting; before vomiting she feels icy cold all over, followed after vomiting by a glowing heat all over the surface (which is always hot to the touch), has a feeling as if the blood ran boiling hot through the veins (lasting for 5½ hours unabated); (beginning aft. 1 hour).' Anguish still more intense (aft. 4th h.), with cramps in calves and fingers, bruised pain in all the limbs, constriction in the bowels, recurring severe pain over loins, vomiting, and stupor.
Periodically great anguish, with tearing in all the limbs, vomiting, and diarrhœa (aft. 18 h.) Frightful anguish, she thinks she must die (aft. 18½ h.). (*Conc.*, stool, chest, fever, pain, spasms, fainting.)
In better spirits (aft. 24 h.), but feels very weak; the symptoms have been gradually declining, until now she feels only a stupid feeling in the head and slight burning at the stomach. Anxiety, with rapid flushes of heat in the face, from time to time (24th to 47th h.). (*Conc.*, scalp, chest, stom., abd., ur., ext.)

(Note continued from preceding page.)

vexed, annoyed, and dissatisfied; chilly, weak, and prostrated; fearful and anxious. (Hg.) Such peevish restlessness during a sedentary occupation that he must rise and walk about. (H'n, 760.) Great peevishness after waking; so ill-humored that she threw the bedclothing about, and would not look or listen to anybody. (887, 1051.) Ill-humor alternating with friendliness; in the ill-humored state he will not look at any one, nor hear about anything; he also weeps. (H'n, 1052.) Cross about trifles. (H'n, 1048.) Very cross, irritable, and whimsical; she takes every word in bad part, and becomes very angry when she should reply. (H'n, 1047.) Vexed, dissatisfied, easily annoyed; restless, chilly, weak, and prostrated. (Hg.) Discontented and fault-finding about everything; all things are too strong, too irritating, conversation, light, noise. (H'n, 1049.) HE VEXES HIMSELF ABOUT TRIFLES, AND CANNOT LEAVE OFF TALKING ABOUT THE FAULTS OF OTHERS. (H'n's caps., 1042.)
[1]**(Al.) *Very great restlessness;* she could not lie quiet for a minute. (Al., tox.) *He tossed hither and thither in bed. (Al., tox.) *He continually throws himself from side to side, and rolls about with incredible rapidity. (Al., tox.) She spends the night in moaning and groaning. (Al., tox.)
[2]*Mental anxiety.* (Al., tox.) Extreme anxiety; very easily made to laugh or cry. (Al., tox.) Excited and anxious. (Al., tox.) Talks very little, only complains of anxiety. (Tox., Alberti, H'n, 1015.) Anxiety, trembling, quaking, with cold sweat in the face. (Same, 1019.)
[3]*Anxiety so that he frequently fainted*, besides violent pain in the place, and black pock-marks on the spot (from wearing *ars.* in bag on chest). (H'n, 1013.) Præcordial anxiety, interrupted by faintings. (Tox., Friedrich; H'n, 1017.) Piercing lamentations, interrupted by faintings. (Tox., Friedrich; H'n, 1024.) *(Al.) Real deathly anxiety. (Al., tox.) Great anxiety and oppression. (Al., tox.) Anxiety and breaking out of cold sweat. (Al., tox.)
[4]*Uncommon anxiety in the region of the scrobiculus cordis* (H'n, tox., 347, 350, 361), without distention or pain in the stomach (tox. in adult; Morgagni, H'n, 349), along with anxiety in the abdomen, fever, and thirst. (Same, H'n, 402.) Anxiety and pain, as if the upper part of the trunk were cut quite away from the abdomen. (Tox. in adults, Alberti; H'n, 393.) Deathly anxiety, with vomiting (from *ars.* on cancerous breast). (H'n, 1016.) Long-continued anxiety; intolerable anxiety. (H'n, 1018, 1014.) Excessive anxiety and sinking of strength, and death without vomiting (aft. 16 h.). (Tox., Seiler; H'n, 844.)

12. Mind, Intellect.

[1]She cannot endure the least noise. [2]Cannot think long on one thing without fearing to lose her senses. [3]Cannot lose the thought of dying (aft. 3d d.). (*Conc.*, face, coryza, stom., abd., skin.)

[4]Anxiety alternating with uneasy sleep and troublesome dreams of tetanus and death (4th n.). (*Antec.*, spasmodic attacks 2d d. *Conc.*, fever, eyes, stom, abd.)

Anxious, uneasy, feverish, and restless till 3 a. m. (5th n.). (*Conc.*, rigor. *Seq.*, chest, urine.)

Attacks of anxiety and flying heat from cough, until 1:30 a. m., when after passing urine, slept quietly until 6 a. m. (*Conc.*, face, cough, larynx, prost. *Seq.*, stools, abd.)

[5]She ran about the room, screamed and moaned with the left-side neuralgia, rolled on the floor, and craved sedatives, till 3 a. m., with perspiration of sour odor (11th n.) (*Seq.*, left side, eye, and spine.) (See 13 a.)

By day she was anxious and solicitous, at night she suffered from severe left-sided neuralgia of head and face (7th to 23d d.). (*Conc.*, face, head, hair, menses, emaciation.)

Toxic 4; (*Girl took 1 dr. ars.*).

Spirits and strength returned with remission of symptoms (aft. 24 h.). (See attacks, 16.)

Toxic 11; (*Dr. P., 127 grs. ars. in ice water*).

His mind was perfectly clear all the time; but he prayed for death from the agony of his thirst (aft. 12 h.). He himself thought he would eventually get well, though his physician had no hope of his recovery (aft. 20 h.).

He hopes in a few months to be entirely well, though his feet are still, after 5 years, partially paralyzed. (See 16.)

Fatal 2; (*Mrs. W., ars. in cont'd (?) doses*).

Anxiety and restlessness at night (12th n.). (*Conc.*, prost., abd.) Anxiety and restlessness very great 27th d.). (See 9 and 16.) Restlessness and weakness extreme (52d d.). (See 9. She died in tetanic spasms, in the full possession of her faculties (on 57th day).

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[1]*Easily startled* (H'n, 1037); very sensitive to noise. (H'n, 1041.) Great sensitiveness. (Al., tox.

[2]Confusion of mind. (Al., tox.) Answers slowly. (Al., tox.)

[3]Her disposition has changed very much since four months ago (date of pois'g). **(Hn.) Her natural cheerfulness has quite vanished; she is afraid of solitude and death. The slightest provocation puts her in anger and rage; especially when one speaks of her recovery, which she deems quite hopeless. (Roth., Hn.)

[4]*Great anxiety*, with violent pains in the abdomen, so that he can nowhere get ease; he rolled on the floor, and gave up all hope of life. (Pyl., tox. in adult; H'n, 400.) She is furious from the intolerable pains. (H'n, 775.)

Conversation addressed to her is intolerable, it increases her pains (aft. ½ h.). (H'n, 781.) She gets furiously angry because she allows herself to be urged to eat, having no appetite. (H'n, 1046.)

The most intolerable anxiety and piteous wailings, accompanied by a most disagreeable feeling in the abdomen, that took away his breath, and compelled him to curl up, now here, now there, then again to rise and walk about. (Tox., Morgagni; also [5]Alberti, H'n, 1026 and 1030.)

**(Al.) *Anguish* and despair, driving one from place to place for relief. (Al., tox.) *Fears death;* fears to go to bed; fears being alone. (Hg.) Extreme anxiety; great fear. (Hg.) Worse after midnight, more anxious, restless, and distressed. (Hg.)

12. Mind, Intellect.

Fatal 5; (*Young man, ars.; died 3d d.*).

[1]Extreme anxiety supervened, with the reaction which set in on evening of 2d day. (*Seq.*, cramps, see 10.) During night agitation, thirst, and cramps increased (he died at 4 a. m., 3d d.).†

Fatal 7; (*Young man, 17, ars., ½ oz.; died aft. 14 h.*).

Much distress (probably from stomach). General sinking and drowsiness (aft. 7½ h.). Continued drowsy and quiet (and died thus aft. 14½ h.). (See 10.)

Fatal 12; (*W., died aft. 3½ h.*).

[2]Calmness and repose. (*Antec.*, delirium, spasms. *Seq.*, death. (See 16.)

Gen. of Authors.

Stille.

Increased courage and pugnacity (in mountaineers). Anxiety, restlessness, and despair, with great prostration of mind and body (acute tox.). Unutterable anguish, and sometimes delirium (acute tox.). Hysterical attacks (tox.). Great apathy and mental torpor (chron. tox.).

(c). DELIRIUM.

Toxic 2; (*M., 28, ars. in food*).

[3]Slight delirium, with stupor. (See stupor, 13.) (6th d.)

Delirium, with great agitation, especially at night; the pupils were dilated, although the room was dark; heart's action tumultuous, pulsations strong, bellows murmur

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[1]*Frequent screaming* from pain. Indescribable anxiety and restlessness; "kill me," he cried, "or relieve my pain." (Al., tox.)

[2]Uncommonly tranquil disposition; quite unconcerned about the approach of death, neither hoping nor wishing to recover (in case of two suicides, who had taken poison in intolerable depression). (H'n, 1057, 1059.) She lies in bed crouching and groaning. (Al., tox.) She retained her mental faculties, clear consciousness, and an unshaken, quiet disposition (Al., tox.) In the first few minutes, great calmness of mind and cheerfulness; afterwards (in half an hour), extreme anxiety and restlessness, great dread of the effects of the poison, and desire to live (in a desponding suicide). (H'n, 1065.)

Tranquil mood; he remained undisturbed throughout all events that occurred; he has pleasure in entertaining himself with others; he is more disposed to gayety, and inclined to be always occupied. (H'n, 1060, etc.; Langhammer.)

He is peevish and sensitive in disposition; the least thing can annoy him and almost make him angry; all day long is cross and discontented with himself; he imagines he has not done enough, and bitterly reproaches himself. (Langhammer, H'n, 1060 to 1064.)

Religious melancholy and reserve. (Ebers, H'n, 1058.) Great seriousness. (H'n, 1066.)

Weak in body and mind, he does not speak, but is not morose. (H'n, 1053.) Great indifference and want of interest. (H'n, 1055.) Life appears to him of no value. (H'n, 1058.) Recurring fits of irresolution; he wishes something, and the merest trifle will turn him aside, and he wishes it no longer. (H'n, 1044.)

Her desire is greater than her need; she eats and drinks more than is good for her; walks farther than she needs, or can bear. (H'n, 1045.)

[3]*Talks nonsense*, with open eyes, unconscious of fancies either before or afterwards. (H'n, 1054.)

†This case is remarkable in that no abnormal sensations of the head are related; the post-mortem gives the following details: The pia mater and arachnoid showed the most intense lesions of meningitis of the first stage · the whole encephalon was hyperæmic, especially the corpora striata. See also heart, liver, and abd.)

12. Mind, Intellect.

distinct, pulse 110, full and jerking, with copious sweats (8th d.). (*Seq.*, stupor.)

Toxic 3; (*W., 28, ½ gr. ars. in sol.*).

Sleeps with half-closed eyes, labored breathing, incomprehensible murmuring and loud talking, tossing from side to side, and endeavoring to throw off the bed-clothing; on waking up she springs out of bed, tears off her clothing, and with staring eyes declares she is on fire internally, while she forebodes imminent death; she can only open her mouth a little to drink, and bites the rim of the glass (aft. ¾ h.). (*Antec.*, chills, spasms, vomit'g. *Seq.*, chill, heat, vomit'g.)

Toxic 7; (*M., alcoholic, 1 dr. ars.*).

[1]Reason left him from time to time, and death seemed inevitable.

Toxic 8; (*Mrs. —— 1 to 1½ teaspoonfuls ars.*). (*See 9.*)

She sits in a chair, tossing her arms wildly about, unable to speak, and apparently unconscious of surrounding objects and events; half an hour later she was able to speak (aft. 2 h.).

Fatal 4; (*M., 15 drs. ars., etc.; died in 21 d.*).

Slight delirium. (See 16.)

Fatal 12; (*W., ars.; died in 3½ h.*).

[2]Violent delirium, soon followed by tetanic convulsions.

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[1]*Delirium recurring* from time to time. (Tox., Guilbert, H'n, 13.) *(Al.) Delirium (many cases). (Al.) He returns very short answers to questions. (Al., tox.) He talked sensibly at times in the night. (Al., tox.) Senseless; did not seem fully conscious of his condition. (Al., tox.) Foolish answers. (Al., tox.) Alternating lively fancies. (Al., tox.) Delusions alternating with half-confused sleep. (Al., tox.) Periodical hallucinations of vermin, of thieves; thinks he sees them. (Hg.)

[2]*Anxious and trembling;* he is afraid he cannot refrain from killing some one with a sharp knife; (tox., *ars-pot*). (Marcus, H'n, 1027.) *Delirium*, talking, thinks she is not sick. (Hg.) *Delirium*, with severe headache, fever, and unconsciousness. (Hg.) Hysterical mania, with hallucinations, anxiety, cold sweat, and restlessness. (Hg.) *Mania*, with severe restlessness, anxiety, and great pain, driving one wild; the pains are unendurable; one despairs of life, but fears death. (Hg.) Loud groaning and crying, fears death, screams with the headache. (Hg.) Suicidal or homicidal mania, with great restlessness, anxiety, sleeplessness, and prostration; talkative and quarrelsome, or taciturn and tearful. (Hg.) Frequent desire to kill himself, after midnight, by stabbing his heart through and through. (Al., tox.) Sobbing and childish spells of crying. (Al., tox.) Unable to perform any mental work; afraid of his fellowmen; irritable and passionate; he became so discouraged from continued sleeplessness (from Oct., '55, to Nov., '56), that he committed suicide. (Effects of large doses, Al.)

Headache and horrible anxiety; he sees the apparition of some one hanging himself, and tries to do the same; he can scarcely be kept in bed, loses the power of speech, and tries to write, he weeps, he prays. (Tox., Ebers, H'n, 1032.) He became furious, and tried to run away; he must be bound; (*ars.* used to suppress itch; Lusitan, H'n, 1031.)

He arose to visit his daughter, whom he knew to be absent, and could be quieted only with difficulty, but he spoke rationally. (Al., tox.) Frequent screaming from pain. (Al., tox.) Violent delirium for the last three or four days. (Al., tox.) Raving, with carphology. (Al., tox.) **(Al.) *Violent delirium*, especially at night, with great restlessness. (Al., tox.) *High delirium*, unmanageable. (Al., tox.) Violent delirium, with tetanic convulsions. (Al., tox.) Delirium a few hours before death. (Al., tox.)

13. Inner Head.

(a). DULLNESS, CONFUSION, HEAVINESS, ETC.

P. 2 b; *(M., 13th trit., 3d d.).*

[1]Dullness in the head all the evening. (See 13.)

P. 4; *(M., 4th trit., 1 dose a day.)*

Head dull all day, as if he had been reveling the previous night (8th mor'g). (*Seq.*, a very bad headache that day.)

Toxic 2; *(M., ars. in food).*

[2]Head felt heavy, skin hot, but not dry, pulse quicker, tongue dry, but without redness (2d d.); (aft. a remission same symptoms returned). Expression dull (3d d.). (*Seq.*, stupor.) Dull look, slight delirium, confused, but able to answer questions, no headache (7th d.). (*Conc.*, hot skin, quick pulse, eruption.)

Toxic 3; *(W., 28, ½ gr. ars. in sol.).*

Stupefaction and vertigo, and great weakness, aft. 10 m.). (*Conc.*, chest, fever, trembl'g. *Seq.*, delir. and unconsc.) *Heaviness* in the head, with stupefaction and pain in the temples (during remission of symptoms, aft. 12 h.). (*Antec.*, delir., anguish, unconsc. *Conc.*, debil., face, scalp, eyes, chest, stom., abd.) She complains only of a stupid feeling in the head (during remission at end of 24 h.). (*Conc.*, better spirits, weakness, stom.) On waking (aft. 36 h.), heat in the head and pain in the bowels. Pain as if the brain were pressed down by a hundred weight. (*Conc.*, eyes, face, chest, mouth, stom.) Heavy weight in head and eyes on waking; she knew not where she was. (*Antec.*, restless night. *Conc.*, trembling, faintness, disgust for food, aft. 60 h.).

Toxic 8; *(Mrs. —— teaspoonful ars.).*

Sensation in the head as if a carpenter were at work with hammer and chisel (aft. 48 h.). (*Conc.*, pulse, resp., eyes, face, mouth.)

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[1]*Dullness* in the head. (Buchholz, H'n, 32.) Dull headache in the morning in bed, going off on getting up. (H'n, 885.) *Stupid*, weak feeling in the head towards noon (aft. 30 h.). (H'n, 17.)

Head confused; (*ars. of potash*, in an epileptic). (H'n, 19.) Obtuseness of the head without pain. (H'n, 25.) Head stupid and empty (like a lantern), as if he had a severe cold, and he is very cross. (H'n, 30.) *Stupefaction* and internal uneasiness of the head, such as arises from the too hasty performance of an excessive amount of business (aft. 2 h.). (H'n, 29.) After sleeping, he was very dazed in the head. (H'n, 27.) Great confusion in the head in the evening (3d d.). (H'n, 26.) Great confusion of the head (Al., tox.), with vertigo and trembling. Confusion and somnolence. (Al., tox.) Confusion of the head, with weakness. (Hg.) Unpleasant feeling in the region of the temples. (Al., tox.)

[2]*Heavy*, empty head, so that he cannot easily rise up; he must lie down. (H'n, 34.) Empty head. (Hornburg, H'n, 20.) Uncommon heaviness of the head, with roaring in the ears, which goes off in the open air, but immediately returns on coming again into a warm room (aft. 16 h.). (H'n, 33.) Uncommon heaviness of the head as if the brain was pressed down by a weight, with roaring in the ears, in the morning on rising (aft. 24 h.). (H'n, 42.) Heaviness of the head, with aching pain in the mor'g (aft. 72 h.). (H'n, 44.) Heaviness of the head. (Al., tox.) Without pain. (Al., tox.)

The brain seems loose and beats against the skull when walking or moving the head. (?) (Hg.)

13. Inner Head.

Fatal 5; (*Young M., ars.; died 3d d.*).

(No sensations for inner head given, but see post-mort., under 29.)

(b). VERTIGO AND SENSATIONS OF MOTION.

Toxic 1; (*80 cases of ars. in bread*).

[1]Most patients complained of slight vertigo and noises in the ears. (*Conc.*, headache, leg and back, prostrat., pulse.) (1st d.).

Toxic 3; (*W., 28, ½ gr. ars. in sol.*).

[2]Vertigo and stupefaction (aft. 10 m.), great weakness, trembling of the limbs, palpitation. Vertigo, stupefaction, loss of consciousness, with strong twitching of the limbs (aft. 18 h.). (See 16.)

Toxic 4; (*Girl, 1 dr. ars.*).

Giddiness and intolerance of light, with coldness along the spine (3d d.). (*Antec.*, abd., prost. *Seq.*, faint'g, twitch'g, spasms.)

Toxic 11; (*Dr. P., 127 grs. ars. in ice water*).

[3]Giddiness and slight loss of vision (in 25 m.). (*Conc.*, chill, stom.)

Generalities of Authors.

Stille.

Vertigo and headache. Vertigo and insensibility. Vertigo, giddiness, and tremors. Vertigo, with slight fainting fits, the nervous system being powerfully depressed.

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[1]*Vertigo.* (H'n, 3, 5); when sitting. (H'n, 2; tox.) Vertigo every ev'g when she shuts her eyes, so that she must hold on to something. (H'n, 1.) Vertigo when lying, so violent, and attended with sickness, that he must rise up to diminish it. (Stapf, H'n, 6.) When he rises up his thoughts go away. (Stapf, H'n, 7.) Vertigo only when walking, as if he would fall to the right. (Langhammer, H'n, 8.) Giddy in the head while walking in the open air, increased on coming into a warm room (aft. ½ h.). (H'n, 18.)
*(Al.) *Vertigo.* (Many; Al., tox.) Vertigo on rising. (Al., tox.) Excessive vertigo, so she had to hold herself. (Al., tox.) "The bed is tipping over, I shall fall on the floor." (Al., tox.) So dizzy he could not keep his head erect. (Al., tox.) Vertigo, with quiet features. (Al., tox.) Vertigo, with rush of blood to the heart. (Al., tox.) Vertigo, with headache for a long time. (Al., tox.)

[2]*Giddy* in the head, he cannot think. (Meyer, H'n, 21.) Vertigo and unconscious stupefaction. (Tox., from *ars. of potash* in ague; H'n, 9.) Vertigo and dullness of the head. (Al., tox.) Vertigo, trembling, and great confusion of the head. (Al., tox.) Vertigo, with mental confusion. (Al., tox.)
Vertigo, with heaviness and humming in the head; with severe headache; when closing the eyes, as if about to fall; when walking, making him stagger; preceding an epileptic attack. (Hg.)

[3]*Vertigo causing* an obscuration of vision (from snuffing *ars.* sol. up nostrils). (H'n, 4.) Very stupid and giddy in the open air, while walking; it is chiefly in the forehead, feeling as if he were intoxicated, so that he staggers from side to side, fearing to fall every instant. (Langhammer, H'n, 31.) Vertigo, with transient loss of sight. (Al., tox.)

13. Inner Head.

(c). STUPOR AND UNCONSCIOUS STATES.

Toxic 2; *(M., 28, ars. in food).*

[1]Stupor, with slight delirium, eyes fixed; he tries to remove the cold cloths applied to his head (6th d.). (*Conc.*, pulse weak.)

Stupor following delirium. (*Conc.*, bellows murmur, great prostration.) (11th–19th d.) As the bellows murmur disappeared, the stupor diminished, but great prostration set in (16th to 19th d.)

Stupor again became greater (19th to 24th d.), his appearance resembling a typhus patient. (*Conc.*, paralysis. *Seq.*, recovery.)

Toxic 3; *(W., 28, ½ gr. ars. in sol.).*

She lies insensible unless aroused by pains; replies not to questions, and is hardly aroused by shaking; she cannot plainly perceive anything (4th to 6th h.). (*Conc.*, seems to lie under a burden, anguish, dyspnœa, vom., stool, urine, loins.)

Stupefaction and loss of consciousness, from which she is roused by pains and mortal anguish (aft. 20 h.). (See 16.)

Toxic 4; *(Girl, 1 dr. ars.).*

[2]Total insensibility lasting the whole night (6th d.). (See 10.)

Fatal 13; *(Youth, ars.; died in 7½ h.).*

Intense venous congestion in head and thorax. (See 9, also 33.)

Generalities of Authors.

Stille.

Stupor, insensibility, and death. (See 12.)

(d). LOCAL PAINS, HEMICRANIA.

P. 2 a; *(M., 4th trit., 1 dose per day).*

[3]Pressive headache in both temples the whole day (5th d.). (*Conc.*, eyes, stom.) Head oppressed when lying down in the evening (5th d.). (*Conc.*, eyes.)

P. 2 b; *(M., 13th trit., 3 doses per day).*

Dullness in the head, in the frontal region, all day, becoming in the e. really annoying, and mingled with more painful throbbings there and in the temples (2d d.); same headache and neuralgic shoots later in bed (2d d.). (*Conc.*, teeth.)

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[1]She lay entirely devoid of sense, muttering incomprehensible sounds, the eyes staring, cold sweat on the forehead, the body trembling all over, the pulse small, hard, and very quick (from *ars. of potash* in ague). (Ebers, H'n, 11.)

Delusions alternating with half-confused sleep. (Al., tox.) Stupor, with staring eyes, and pervading sleepiness. (Al., tox.)

[2]*Vertigo and unconscious* stupefaction. (Ebers, H'n, 9.) Loss of consciousness so that he did not know what was going on. (Tox. in an adult, Pyl, H'n, 10.) Speechlessness and insensibility (from drawing a sol. of *ars.* up the nose). (H'n, 226.) He does not recognize those about him; he does not understand what is said to him. (Tox. in adult, Richard, H'n, 116, 174.) Loss of reason and of external and internal senses; he did not see; for many days he did not hear or speak; he understood nothing, and for many days, when roared in his ears loudly, he looked around like a drunken person waked from a profound sleep (sol. *ars.* in the nostrils). (Myrrhen, H'n, 12.) Loss of consciousness; comatose stupefaction. (Al., tox.) Stupor and anxious moaning. (Hg.)

[3]*In the temples*, a very painful headache, like the blows of a hammer, at noon, and again at midnight, for ½ hour, after which she is as if paralyzed for a couple of hours. (H'n, 57.)

13. Inner Head.

P. 3 b; *(M., 8th trit., 3 times per day).*

Somewhat severe headache, after the first dose (3d d.), which increased in intensity all d., with a marked constriction in the temples, as in intoxication. (*Conc.* none.) Headache less severe (4th d.), but persistent. (*Conc.*, coryza, stiff muscles, no appet., sweat'g.) No headache (5th d.). (*Conc.*, coryza, stiffness.)

P. 10 a; *(M., 4th trit., 3 times a day).*

[1]Violent headache on rising, worst on left side, obliging him to lie down again. (*Antec.*, slight headache day before. *Conc.*, none.)

P. 13; *(M., 2 grs., 2d trit.).*

Dull headache after ½ hour. (*Conc.*, sneezing, thirst, tired, naus.) Waked from short nap with neuralgic pain in left temple (2¼ h. aft. taking drug). (*Conc.*, restless, apprehens., stom., resp.)

P. 14; *(M., 5 grs., 2d trit.).*

Occasional shooting pain in the occiput. (*Antec.*, prickling of skin, eyes. *Conc.*, same.) (Aft. 1½ h.).

[2]Dull, occipital headache, with confusion of mind (aft. 2 h.). (*Conc.*, abd.) Headache continues, aggravated by warm room (aft. 3½ h.). (*Conc.*, abd., stool.) Dull headache at intervals all day (2d d.). (*Conc.*, limbs, urine.)

Toxic 3; *(W., 28, ½ gr. ars. in sol.).*

[3]Contractive pain over the eyes, and in the temples; distention of the temporal veins; circumscribed burning of the vertex (aft. ½ h.). (*Conc.*, prost., chest, throat, nausea.) Heaviness in the head, with pain and stupefaction, and pains in the temples (aft. 12 h.). (*Conc.*, great debil., eyes, throat, abd., stom.)

Throbbing in the head and face as of a maturing abscess (aft. 24 h.). (*Seq.*, vertigo and spasms.) Heat in the head and pain in the bowels (aft. 36 h.), (*Antec.*, dreams), on waking; afterwards pain of head as if the brain were pressed down by a hundred weight. (*Conc.*, eyes, appet., stom.)

Dull pain in left temple after 3 p. m. (aft. 36 h.). (See fever, 15.)

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[1]*One-sided headache*, as if bruised, immediately on rising in the morning (aft. 12 h.). (H'n, 39.) Semi-lateral headache (from powdering the hair with *ars.*). (Knape, H'n, 40.) A dull throbbing in one half the head, to and above the eye. (H'n, 58.) *A stitch-like pain on left temple*, not removed by touching. (Langhammer, aft. 2½ h.; H'n, 49.) A stitch-like pain, removed by touching, on left temple. (Langhammer, aft. 2½ h.; H'n, 51.) A stupefying headache (chiefly on the forehead), with fine stitches on the left temple near the eye, while standing or walking, but going off while sitting (aft. 2½ h.). (Langhammer, H'n, 50.)

Tearing and shooting in the left temple. (H'n, 63.) Exhausting pain over the left eye, better from warm applications. (Hg.)

[2]*Headache in the occiput.* (H'n, 62.) Tearing pains in the occiput. (Baehr, H'n, 64.) Headache, now in the forehead, now in the occiput; he feels the pains during sleep. (Al., tox.) Head painful, especially in the occiput. (Al., tox.)

[3]*Most agonizing pains about the forehead* and temples. (Al., tox.) *(Al.) Intense pains in the frontal region accompanied by vertigo. (Al., tox.) In the forehead. heaviness; headache and vertigo; bruised pain, better for a short time from friction; throbbing at the root of the nose, with pain in the forehead. (Hg.)

Under the coronal suture, drawing, with headache for some hours every afternoon. (H'n, 41.) Unpleasant feeling in the temples, with pain in the region of the ver-

(Note continued on next page.)

13. Inner Head.

About 10 a. m., set in stiff neck, with tearing pain in the head, face, eye, teeth, neck, and pectoralis of left side, aggravated by slightest movement; head drawn spasmodically to the left. Pain increased towards ev'g, lasted all night, declined towards morning; she was obliged to sit all night with the head erect. (In the p. m., flying heat and thirst, sudden cold sweat; in the ev'g, chill for two hours, then sweat, without heat.) (*Conc.*, menses, lips, hair. *Seq.*, left half of body seems contracted; limbs.) (7th d.)

At 3 p. m., headache and face ache began again, going off gradually about 11, probably a. m. (?); at 4 a. m. (?), heat and sweat, without decrease of pain until 6; after 11 (?), very cold in hands and face (8th d.). (*Conc.*, menses ceased.)

Return of left-sided neuralgia at same hour (9th d.); pains increased by touching the sound half of face; tonic cramp of lower jaw and throat, loose feeling of teeth, flow of saliva; sleepless until 3:30 a. m. on account of pain (10th d.); with coldness of the whole body, pain in r. abd., vibration in the brain as if it moved to and fro, for ½ hour, burning and tearing in a spot behind the ear, during which the prosopalgia went off. (*Conc.*, neck, l. arm, r. hypochon., chill, appet., hair, menses.) (10th d.)

Return of pain (10th d.); it ceased at 5 p. m., but recurred at 1 a. m. (11th d.), and lasted until 3:30 a. m.; she ran about the room, rolled on the floor, screamed, and begged for sedatives; perspiration of a sour odor was present. (*Conc.*, neck and shoulders, vertebræ of neck, l. eye.)

¹Pain recurred at 1 a. m. (11th d.), and thence on for every night, until the 23d d.; by day she was anxious and solicitous; great emaciation had occurred.

Generalities of Authors.

Erichsen.

More or less headache, chiefly of the brows and lower part of forehead (this headache is very often one of the first symptoms). The headache increases with the increased severity of the other symptoms. (See 9.)

(Note continued from preceding page.)

tex. (Al., tox.) Now a pressing, confusing pain, then a violent, throbbing, burning pain in the region of the vertex, which grew less by gentle rubbing; this pain had not quite disappeared aft. 10 d.; and she now complains of a sore pain in the scalp when touched. (Al., tox.)

Right temple. Tearing in the head, and at the same time in the right eye. (H'n, 43.) Drawing pain on the right side of the forehead (aft. 2½ h.). (Langhammer, H'n, 47.) Aching in the right temporal region in all positions (aft. 3 h.). (Langhammer, H'n, 48.) Stupefying headache, especially of the r. side of forehead, just above eyebrow; it pains as if sore on wrinkling his forehead (aft. 8½ h.). (Langhammer, H'n, 46.) Intermitting pains over the r. eye, extending to the teeth, causing great restlessness and anxiety. (Hg.) Pressive pains over r. eye. (Hg.)

¹*Periodical headache* (from *ars.* to the scalp). (T., Rau, H'n, 60.) From 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. (H'n, 28.) Every afternoon for some hours. (H'n, 41.) In the morning after rising. (H'n, 42, 44.) At about 2 a. m. (H'n, 53.) At noon, and again at midnight. (H'n, 57.) At night. (H'n, 90.)

Periodical headache. (Hg.) With intermittents. (Hg.) Beginning in the morning, worse until noon, passing off in the afternoon. (Hg.) At any stage of the chill, fever, or sweat; or during the apyrexia. (Hg.) Neuralgic headache. (Hg.)

Headache lasting eight days. (Al., tox.) Headache and dullness. (Al., tox.) Violent, pressive headache. (Al., tox.)

Headache at uncertain times, most at night. (Al., tox.)

13. Inner Head.

Headache, with disturbed dreams (the first symptom, and antecedent or coincident with quickened pulse). [1]Headache, with tension and weight in the forehead (at the same time the cutaneous disease, which is being treated, grows worse). (*Conc.*, quicker pulse, gastritis.)

(e). GENERAL HEADACHE.

P. 13; *(M., 2 grs., 2d trit.).*

Headache, with coryza and fever (3 p. m., 2d d.). (*Conc.*, restless.)

Toxic 1; *(80 cases of ars. in bread).*

[5]Severe headache, with sense of constriction in the temples (in most cases), also complaints of slight vertigo, and noises in the ears (2d d.). (*Conc.*, prost'n, stom., abd.)

Toxic 2; *(M., ars. in food).*

No headache, delirium, fever, eruption like small-pox (7th d.).

Toxic 5; *(W., 28, part tablespoonful ars.).*

[3]Intense headache, increased by light and noise (1st d.).

[4]Violent, throbbing headache (2d d.).

Toxic 15; *(M., 33, took ars. twice).*

Headache, with nausea and vomiting (in 45 m.), which continued till next day; (see vomit'g, 57 b); (after 1st dose). (*Seq.*, thirst, hoarseness, eyes.)

Headache and nausea (in 30 m.) after taking second dose. (*Seq.*, œsophagus, vom., spasms.)

Generalities of Authors.

Stille.

[5]Headache; violent headache; headache, with tension and extreme sensitiveness of the scalp; (acute tox., from *ars.* soap to axillæ and scrotum). (*Conc.*, prostrat'n, mouth and throat dry, constant desire to urinate, mild delirium.)

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[1]*Aching pain, with heaviness* in the head in the morning (aft. 72 h.). (H'n, 44.) Headache compounded of weight and tearing, with sleepy exhaustion by day (aft. 4 d.) (H'n, 69.) Headache from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., is stupid as from insufficient sleep. (H'n, 28.) *(Hn.) Horrible headache (from *ars.* on scalp; also from suppressed ague). (Rau, Knape, Jacobi, H'n, 6.) Headache for some days, which is immediately relieved by the application of cold water; but on removing this, it is worse than before (from powd'g hair with *ars.*). (Vicat, H'n, 38.)

[2]Transient, squeezing headache above the eyes. (H'n, 67.) Headache as if stretched. (H'n, 68.) Contractive pain in the head. (H'n, 75.) With burning in small spots as from a hot wire. (Hg.) With ice-cold sensations in the scalp. (Hg.)

Headache and vertigo. (Al., tox.) Pains in the head, and vertigo for several days (from arsenical vapors). (Wedel, H'n, 37.) Headache and vertigo for a long time. (Al., tox.)

[3]*Intense headache*, increased by light and noise. (Al., tox.) Stunning; he cannot move or think. (Hg.) As if the brain were being clawed to pieces. (Hg.) Must remain quiet; incapable of attention. (Hg.)

[4]*Sharp, hard beating* (hacking) in the head, about 2 a. m., as if the skull would burst asunder; with an outbreak of perspiration. (Hn., 53.) Tearing in the teeth and head at the same time. (H'n, 201.) Violent throbbing in the whole head, but especially in the forehead, with sickness on rising up in bed. (Staph, H'n, 55.) Throbbing and drawing headache. (Al., tox.) With stinging, pricking, burning, or throbbing pains, if attended by restlessness, weakness, anxiety, or fearfulness. (Hg.)

[5]*Nearly constant headache, aggravated by vomiting.* (Al., tox.) Violent headache, with sensitiveness in the region of the stomach. (Al., tox.) **(Hg.) Violent headache, with grasping the head and throat (in a child). (Hg.) Constant, severe headache, with prostration, and easily provoked vomiting. (Hg.) Headache, with bilious troubles. (Hg.)

14. Sleep and Dreams.

P. 1 b; *(M., 10x)*.

Weariness increased (on the third night there was little sleep, on the fourth none). (*Conc.*, prostration. *Seq.*, thirst.)

P. 13; *(M., 2 grs. 2d trit.)*.

[1]Sleepiness, languor, and cold feet (aft. 1 hour). (*Conc.*, stomach.) Heavy sleep at night (1st n.). (*Conc.*, emission. *Seq.*, emotions.)

[2]Wakeful and restless until 1 a. m. (2d n.) (*Antec.*, stool. *Conc.*, o.)

P. 14; *(M., 5 grs. 2d trit.)*.

Tired and sleepy (aft. 2 h., at 2 p. m.). (*Conc.*, headache.) Uneasy sleep (1st n.), with amorous dreams; but slept until 7 a. m. (*Conc.*, oo.)

Toxic 3; *(W., 28, ½ gr. ars. in sol.)*.

[3]After each attack of vomiting she sleeps with half-closed eyes, short, labored breathing, loud talking, and incomprehensible murmuring, etc. (See delirium, 11.) (Aft. ¾ to 2½ h.) During sleep, attacks of dyspnœa, which last 5 to 10 m., and recur every ½ h. (*Conc.*, pain in loins, ang., vom., insensible.) (Aft. 4½ h.)

[4]Sleep in the intervals between vomiting, with frequent startings, up to 10½ h., then easy sleep and relaxation of all symptoms except debility. (*Seq.*, debil., stool, stom., face.) (10½ to 11½ h.)

[5]Sleep disturbed by anxious dreams, which awoke her (aft. 22 h.). (*Conc.*, head, bowels.)

[6]Yawning and empty eructations (36th to 48th h.). (*Conc.*, freq. naus., disg. for food.) Cannot go to sleep, though she feels weary; cannot endure the least noise; cannot think long on one thing without fearing to lose her senses; cannot lose the thought of dying (aft. 48 h.) Uneasy sleep, with troubled dreams of tetanus and death, alternating with anxiety; on waking she knew not where she was (3d n.). (*Conc.*, trembling, fainting, appet.)

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[1]*Great inclination to sleep;* he falls asleep immediately after having a conversation (from the 6th to 10th days). (Fr. H'n; H'n, 894.) In the daytime frequent paroxysms of sleep, while sitting. (H'n, 855.) Quiet sleep. (Al., tox.) Sleepy, but not able to sleep or rest. (Al., tox., two cases.)

*(Al.) *Drowsiness.* (Al., tox., two cases.) Frequent sleepy spells during the day. (Hg.)

[2]*Sleeplessness.* (4 authorities; H'n, 857.) Sleepless tossing at night in bed, with crawling in abdomen. (H'n, 877.) Restless sleep; if he wakes, he cannot go to sleep again. (Hg.)

[3]*He talks* and scolds in his sleep. (H'n, 870.) Rambling at night (*ars.* on scalp). (Siebold, H'n, 897.) Slumber and slight delirium. (Al., tox.) Sleep alternating with visions and raving. (Al., tox.) Sopor in exhausting fever. (Hg.) Moaning, tossing, and talking in sleep. (Hg.)

[4]*Soporous* condition, from which she roused from time to time. (Al., tox.) Roused from sleep by vomiting. (Al., tox.)

[5]Immediately on lying down, he dreams he is about to strike his foot against a stone; he awakes with a sudden start, like an electric shock, and a jerk of the knee. (H'n, 900.) *Broken, uneasy sleep,* with frequent starts. (Hg.) Frequent jerking when falling asleep. (Hg.) Grinding the teeth and restlessness in sleep. (Hg.)

[6]*Yawning* and stretching, as if he had not slept enough (aft. 2¾ h.). (Langhammer, H'n, 852.) Extremely frequent yawning. (H'n, 854.) Excessive yawning and great fatigue after dinner (aft. 100 h.). (H'n, 856.) Almost constant yawning. (H'n, 913.) He cannot yawn fully; incomplete yawning. (H'n, 853.) Frequent yawning and stretching. (Hg.)

14. Sleep and Dreams.

[1]Sleepless until 3 a. m. (4th n.). (*Conc.*, uneasy, anx., fever, chill.)
[2]Uneasy and sleepless until 1:30 a. m., from cough, flying heat, and anxiety (after passing a couple of ozs. of dark yellow urine, with great straining), after which,
[3]Quiet sleep until 6 a. m. (5th n.). (*Seq.*, face, cough, weariness.)
[4]Sleepless for many nights until 1:30 a. m., on account of left-sided neuralgia of face. (See head.)

Toxic 4; (*Girl, 1 dr. ars.*).

[5]Some sleep, attended with faintings; (during the remissions, after 24 h., severe intestinal irritation; 2d d.). [6]Harassed by frightful dreams (towards the close of 2d d.), with startings from sleep, and tendency to faint. (*Seq.*, spine, convulsions.)

Toxic 11; (*Dr. P., 127 grs. ars. in ice water*).

[7]He fell asleep (at 12, noon, aft. 32 h. wakefulness); but he seemed in great distress. (See 16.) (*Antec.*, thirst.)
For a long time he was troubled with dreams and nightmare, which would dwell in his mind by day and annoy him. (*Conc.*, neuralgia, paralysis, cramps.)

Fatal 1; (*M., 60, ars. and ars'l rooms*).

Sleep was good (1st period). (See 16, also 33.)
[8]His sleep was disturbed by dreams, which were half-visions, and awoke him (3d period). (*Conc.*, intermittent pulse.)

Fatal 2; (*W., ars., probably in cont'd doses*).

Restless at night, with great weakness and anxiety. (See 16.)

15. Febrile Cycle.

CHILL, FEVER, AND SWEAT.

P. 3 b; (*M., 8th trit., 1 gr. 3 t. a d.*).

Easy and copious sweating, with general malaise, loss of appetite, stiff muscles,

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[1]*She cannot fall asleep* on account of much restlessness and heat the whole night; at the same time pulsation in the head. (H'n, 874.) Cannot fall asleep until midnight, for many days, on account of anxious heat. (H'n, 1010.) From 3 a. m. she sleeps interruptedly. (H'n, 871.) Sleep during the first part of fever, as the chill goes off. (Hg.) Sleepless from exhausting complaints, with great anxiety and restlessness. (Hg.) Restless one half of night; sleeping well the other half. (Hg.)
[2]*Sleep restless*, she wakes up early. (Baehr, H'n, 942.) Headache during sleep, now in the forehead, now in the occiput. (Al., tox.)
[3]Slept at times; when waking, inclined to agreeable conversation, especially regarding her history; she was extremely prostrated (1st d.). (Al., tox.)
[4]Sleeplessness, with restless moaning. (H'n, 869.) Sleepless on account of pains and aggravation of general complaints at night. (Hg.)
[5]*Could not sleep*, and occasionally fell in a faint. (Guldenklee, H'n, 893.)
[6]*He dreamed* all night of fire, storms, black water, and darkness. (H'n, 902.) Dreams of care, fear, and distress disturb sleep. (H'n, 903 to 909.) He dreams the same care-beset dreams over again. (H'n, 905, 907.) Threatenings, apprehension, or remorse fill the dreams. (H'n, 908.)
[7]*Sleep, with loud moaning*, in the ev'g. (H'n, 879.) A feeling of illness in sleep, on two successive nights. (H'n, 873.) During sleep moaning and turning about; especially, about 3 a. m. (H'n, 880.) Grinding the teeth in sleep. (H'n, 881.) Sleepless for 48 h., then a good night's sleep, which refreshed her. (Al., 216.)
[8]When going to sleep he has an anxious dream, he tries to cry out, but cannot, and suddenly wakes up from a call, which he continues to hear. (H'n, 901.) Vivid, vexatious dreams (aft. 19 h.). (Langhammer, H'n, 896.)

15. Febrile Cycle.

and headache (4th d.). [1]It seemed as if he was about to have a rigor; the night was bad (4th n.). (*Conc.*, coryza, lost appet., sweat'g, malaise. *Seq.*, rash on hands.)

P. 8; (*M., 4th trit. (?); 3 t. a day; 9 days*).

[2]Coldness and general malaise, though the day was warm. [3]Had to cover at night, as in winter (9th d.) (*Conc.*, teeth. *Seq.*, fev.) Feverish during the day, up to ev'g (10th d.). (*Conc.*, eyes, malaise.)

About 6 p. m., first day, chilliness, fatigue, and a bruised feeling in the thighs. Inclination to lie down, on third day about 5 p. m., then rigor all over, without thirst, followed by heat, without thirst, with frontal headache. (H'n, 996.)

His head becomes hot when he lies down towards evening, especially the ears; the knees are cold, and he feels very uncomfortable in body, like a fever. (H'n, 912.)

P. 13; (*M., 2x trit., 2 grs., 1 dose*).

[4]Heated and flushed; pulse, 90, temp., 99.2; thirst increased (aft. 3¾ h.). (*Antec.*, bowels. *Conc.*, oo. *Seq.*, swell'g face and hands.)

[5]Feverish heat, thirst, restlessness, headache, and occasional sneezing, as from acute catarrh; pulse, 96 (2d d., 3 p. m.).

[6]Sweat and exhaustion after loose stool (2d d., 8 p. m.). (*Seq.*, restless sleep.)

Slight fever at 3 p. m., and depression of spirits until ev'g (3d d.). (*Antec.*, headache.)

P. 14; (*M., 2x trit., 5 grs., 1 dose*).

Perspiration after slight exercise (aft. 15 m.).

P. 16; (*Harles gave 1-12th to 1-16th gr. to adults*).

Increased heat and circulation; also appetite and digestion. A febrile commotion is observed in the whole sanguineous system (if the dose be increased). [7]A kind of remittent fever is produced, if the drug is continued, but there is not exactly a febrile chill. Fugitive heats affect the body (sometimes increasing, again declining). Chiefly felt in the stomach and præcordia, and in the face and forehead. [8]Moisture or sweat, either general, or only in palms and on face; (this kind of fever arises from either external or internal use).

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[1]*After the paroxysm*, very irritable and cross; with little appetite; fullness of the abdomen, desire for sour things; great weakness, prostration, and chilliness in the open air. (Hg.)

[2]*Drowsiness*, with chilliness, towards ev'g; at the same time a disagreeable feeling of illness through the whole body (as when an ague fit is nearly over; it recurred at same hour two days later). Profuse perspiration on the thighs after midnight. (H'n, 911.)

[3]She cannot get warm at night. (H'n, 882.)

[4](For thirst, see Digestive System, 57.)

[5]*Nocturnal heat*, without thirst, and without perspiration (characteristic of *ars*, H'n). (H'n, 981.) Heat all through the body, externally and internally, as from wine, with thirst for beer. (Meyer, H'n, 973.)

[6]*Chill in the p. m.*, with cutting in the abdomen, diarrhœa, followed by cutting. (H'n, 954.)

[7]An attack of fever recurring at a certain hour daily. (H'n, 946.) Suitable in intermittent, typhoid, yellow, hectic, and putrid fevers. (Hg.)

[8]*Sweat only on the face*, on waking in the morning. (H'n, 990.) Sweat on face and between the thighs, about 2 a. m., with increased warmth and colic-like tension in the epigastrium and beneath the ribs, causing anxiety. (H'n, 986.) Sweat on the

(*Note continued on next page.*)

15. Febrile Cycle.

Toxic 1; *(80 cases ars. in bread).*

[1]The skin was dry (2d d.). (*Conc.*, pulse, stom., abd.)

Toxic 2; *(M., 28, ars. in food).*

Skin hot, but not dry (2d d.), head heavy, pulse quick, tongue dry, not red. (*Conc.*, stom., abd., stool. *Seq.*, delirium.)
[2]Skin hot and dry (7th d.), tongue dry, no headache, pulse 88, tumultuous, delirium, eruption.
[3]Copious sweats, which continued to the end of the month (3 w. or more). (*Conc.*, delir., facies, pulse, stupor.)

Toxic 3; *(W., 28, ½ gr. ars. in solution).*

Burning glow over the whole body (aft. 10 m.), with oppression of the chest, short breath, anxiety, perspiration, vertigo, palpitation. (*Seq.*, spasms, vomit'g.)
[4]Skin of face icy cold, hands and feet internally are of a burning glow (aft. ¾ h.). (*Conc.*, anguish, prost., vom., spasms.) Has frequent shuddering and shaking of the head (aft. ¾ h.).
She complains of being cold all over, succeeded by a burning glow of the whole

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(Note continued from preceding page.)

face, in the morning in bed, with general heat, dryness of the front of the mouth, and no thirst. (H'n, 884.)
Sweat only on certain parts; abundant about the knees; on face and chest; on back of body. (Hg.)
Sweat only on the thighs and hands, at the beginning of sleep, going off during subsequent sleep, and not perceived after waking. (H'n, "characteristic," 985.) Sweat at the beginning of sleep, going off during subsequent sleep. (H'n, 984.)
Sweat in the forenoon, with heaviness of the head, roaring in the ears, and trembling. (H'n, 998.) Sweat on three successive nights. (H'n, 989.)
**(Al.) *Face and hands* covered with cold sweat. (Al., tox.) Face covered with cold sweat, flushed, and swollen. (Al., tox.) Face sunken, covered with cold sweat, and pale. (Al., tox.)
[1]*Skin very dry.* (Al., tox.) Skin, tongue, and fauces dry. (Al., tox.)
[2]*Severe heat*, without chill, lasting for hours; sweat delayed or only on falling asleep. (Hg.) Skin dry and hot. (Al., tox., 4 cases.) Violent heat of skin. (Al., tox.) At first, slight, afterwards severe heat. (Al., tox.)
[3]*Morning sweat*, from waking until rising, all over body. (H'n, 898.) *Sweat exhausts* him; he lies in bed, almost to syncope. (H'n, 991.)
Cold, clammy sweat, with great exhaustion, must lie down; night sweats after going to sleep, or cold, clammy sweat; profuse morning sweat without relief; after sweat all symptoms relieved, or changed for the better, or all symptoms replaced by those less severe. (Hg.)
[4]*Violent rigor* without thirst, in the forenoon, with spasms in the chest, pains throughout the body, and an inability to collect the thoughts. After the chill, heat with thirst; after the heat, perspiration with roaring in the ears (aft. 20 h.). (H'n, 951.) Coldness of the extremities. (Al., tox.) Coldness of face, hands, and feet. (Al., tox.) Chilliness in the external skin, over the face and feet. (H'n, 944.) External coldness of the limbs and internal heat; with anxious unrest and weak and variable pulse. (Alberti, tox., H'n, 941.)

15. Febrile Cycle,
surface, which always feels cold, [1]and a feeling as if the blood ran boiling hot through the veins; (followed immediately by vomit'g, anx., and spasms); (aft. 1 h.). [2]Heat felt all over the body (aft. 19 h.), with full, hard, quick pulse, eyes and soles burning. (*Conc.*, anguish, face, chest, stom.) [3]Rapid flushes of heat in the face, from time to time, with anxiety (24th to 47th h.). (*Conc.*, mind, scalp, stom., abd., urine, chest, limbs.)
Feverish heat. (*Conc.*, anx., trembl'g, head, thirst, expectorat'n, stool.) (3d d.) Rigor before falling asleep, lasting for five minutes; another on waking (4th n.); (sleeplessness, feverish, thirst, hoarseness).
[4]*Flying heat*, with thirst (p. m., 7th d.). Sudden cold sweat (7th d.). [5]*Chill* for two hours in the ev'g, followed by sweat without heat (7th n.). (*Conc.*, back, face.) Very cold in hands and face (after cessation of l. side neuralgia in face, 11 p. m. (7th n.).

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[1]Feeling as if the *blood ran too hot* through all the blood vessels, with a small, quick pulse. (Stapf, H'n, 976.) ****(Hn.) Burning in all the blood vessels on waking frequently at night. (H'n, 910.) Internal heat. (Tox. from "cobalt," Goritz, H'n, 972.) ****(Hn.) Violent fever. (H'n, 914, 916, 917.) Burning heat. (Hg.)
Internal heat, the blood seems hot in the veins, with insatiable thirst; and drinking enormous quantities of cold water, which is at once rejected, or drinks little and often, with great irritability of the stomach, extreme prostration, and restlessness. Desires refreshing acid drinks. (Hg.)
Heat gradually increases, until it becomes unendurable, giving rise to great restlessness, anxiety, and even delirium and unconsciousness. (Hg.) Or with the heat, the former complaints are changed for others. (Hg.)
***(Al.) *Burning heat*, with thirst. (Al., tox.) *(Al.) *Typhus-like fever*, with thirst, extreme restlessness, alternating with stupor. (Al., tox.) Fever, with violent pains in the swollen legs, which are stiff. (Al., tox.)
[3]*Anxious heat.* (H'n, 974, 975, 979.) Anxious heat prevents falling asleep for many days. (H'n, 972, 1010.) Anxious heat after midnight, with desire to throw off the clothes. (H'n, 883.) Rapid alternations of heat and cold. (Al., tox.)
[4]*At one time chill*, at another heat. (H'n, 971; tox., 997.) By day much chilliness; after the chill, thirst; in the evening much heat in the face. (H'n, 948.)
Chilly, irritable, no thirst, cannot get warm; a flush of heat runs over her whenever she speaks or moves, and she becomes red in the face, yet remains chilly. (H'n, 949.) She is cold all over, but not to touch; she is too warm, but not to touch, except the palms. (H'n, 963.)
[5]Every evening a febrile rigor. (H'n, 958.) Chill and coldness towards ev'g. (H'n, 957.) Chill always returns about 5 p. m. (H'n, 955.) Shuddering when out of bed. (H'n, 967.) A chill immediately after lying down in bed, in the ev'g. (H'n, 956, 964, 965.)
Chill, with constriction of the chest and oppressed breathing; with pain in all the limbs, especially the lower, the thighs feel as if beaten; with increased urine; with increased thirst; chill worse from drinking; with no thirst, the thirst coming with the heat; eating sometimes renews chill, in other cases lessens it. (Hg.)
***(Hn.) *Shivering in the open air.* (968.) Chilliness on coming into a room from the open air, followed by hiccough long-continued, then general perspiration, again followed by hiccough. (H'n, 969.)
Chilliness on the legs, in the evening; even the abdomen is cold to the touch. (H'n, 961, 962.) He was chilly, the feet were cold, and he began to perspire. (H'n, 960.)

15. Febrile Cycle.

[1]*Coldness* of whole body, and sleepless until 3 a. m., from continued pain; (inner head, abd., back), (8th and 9th n.). [2]Cold feeling over whole body, but most in left side, where pain was (9th d.); [3]also internally, especially in stomach (9th d.). (*Conc.*, appet., menses, liver, back.)

[4]*Perspiration* of a sour odor, with nightly attacks of l. side neuralgia, 10th and 11th n.). (Head, neck, back.)

Toxic 4; (*Girl, 1 dr. ars.*).

Coldness along the spine (3d d.), with giddiness and intolerance of light.

Toxic 5; (*W., 23, part of tablespoonful arsenic*).

Frequent severe rigors (1st d.). (See 9.) (*Conc.*, stom., œsoph.)

Toxic 10; (*M., 3 tablespoonfuls ars., emet., etc.*).

Some fever (after emet. of iron). (*Seq.*, paralysis.)

Toxic 11; (*Dr. P., 127 grs. ars. in ice water*).

Great coldness of surface of body, with a profuse, cold perspiration (in 25 m.). (*Conc.*, stom., abd., head.)

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[1]*During the chill* tearing in the legs. (H'n, 966.) During the chill pain, afterwards thirst. (H'n, 970.)

***(Al.) *Great coldness* of the surface. (Al., tox., many.) Co dness not relieved by external warmth; complete want of reaction. (Al., tox.) Sudden coldness, with prostration. (Al., tox.)

Coldness of the skin for several months. (Al., tox.) *(Al.) Cold as a corpse. (Al., tox.) ***(Al.) Skin icy cold, face fearfully pale, profuse, cold perspiration, especially on the forehead and temples. (Al., tox.)

**(Al.) *Cold shudderings*. (Al., tox.) General chilliness. (Al., tox.) He trembled with chilliness, and cried out with cold, although the weather was warm. (Al., tox.)

[2]*Febrile rigor* through the whole body, with hot forehead, warm face, and cold hands, without thirst and without subsequent heat. (Langhammer, H'n, 936, 937.) Stretching and drawing in the limbs, in the p. m., with chilliness of the scalp, as in shuddering from fear. Followed by goose-flesh; later in ev'g (8 or 9), heat in body, especially the face, with cold hands and feet, without sweat. (H'n, 838.)

[3]He cannot keep himself warm enough. He always has an internal chilly feeling, in the epigastric region, although he seems warm to the touch. (H'n, 371.)

Chilliness internally in the chest, towards ev'g, also after supper. (H'n, 525.) Internal chill, external heat, and red cheeks in the p. m. (H'n, 959.)

Chill followed by heat, with great thirst, followed by absence of sweat, or sweating comes late with an aggravation of all complaints, especially of the liver and spleen. (Hg.)

[4]**(Al.) *Offensive sweat* over the whole body. (Al., tox.)

*(Al.) *Very copious* sweats. (Al., tox.) *(Al.) Cold sweat all over. (Al., tox.) ***(Al.) Cold, clammy sweat. (Al., tox.) **(Al.) Sweat, with excessive thirst; he wants to drink all the time. (Al., tox.) Profuse, cold perspiration. (Al., tox.)

After the heat, sweat, or sweating is delayed for some hours, or heat without chill, immediately followed by sweat, or sweat comes on during sleep, or there is no sweat at all. (Hg.)

15. Febrile Cycle.

Fatal 1; *(M., 60, ars. and arsen'l rooms).*

[1]He had chilly fits (during the first period). (See 9 and 16.)

Fatal 4; *(M., ars.; died 3d d.).*

[2]Whole surface cold, and covered with blue spots. (See 9.) Tongue icy cold, and covered with bluish, thick coating. (*Conc.*, collapse.)

Fatal 7; *(Youth, 17, ½ oz. ars.; died 14th h.).*

Skin rather hot; pulse 112, pretty sharp. (Tongue, stom., vom.) (Aft. 2 h.) General chilliness, coldness, and collapse (after washing out the stomach; the heat of the body below normal, pulse 70). (See 16.)

Gen. of Authors.

Stille.

The skin is warmer, and the whole organism more active (from small doses).
Cool perspiration on the forehead and cheeks (one dose).
Flushes of heat over the head and abdomen (rather large doses).
[3]Severe feverish and bilious attacks (tox.) Constant slow fever, with loss of flesh (chronic tox.) Hectic fever, cough, and wasting of the flesh (chronic tox.)
A consuming fire seems to be preying on the vitals, [4]while the skin is everywhere pale, cold, and clammy, and the patient shivering (acute tox.)

16. Attacks.

P. 1 a; (Dr. Gr., 30x, 20 drops in ½ pint water; of this he took a tablespoonful 4 t. a day).

Perfectly sound otherwise, he suffered *unusual thirst* (2d d.). Heat in mouth (3d d.) compelled him to drink constantly, without relief; the thirst disturbed sleep the next n., so he discontinued the proving; thirst lasted 2 d. longer.

P. 1 b; (After 8 w., he proved 10x in same way.)

Weary and averse to bodily effort (2d d.); worse 3d n., so that he slept little; 4th n. no sleep; the thirst again appeared (5th d.), and he stopped proving.

P. 1 c; (After 12 w., took 3x in same way.)

Rumbling in the bowels (1st d.); pain and diarrhœa (2d d.), with inclination to vomit, so stopped proving.

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[1]The rigor goes off after dinner. (H'n, 952.) Chill at 3 p. m. every day, attended with hunger; the chill becomes more severe after eating. (H'n, 953.) Rigor and shivering, with burning of external ear, anxiety and gnawing in the stomach, as from fasting, mingled with nausea. (H'n, 995.)
Chill, febrile rigor (H'n, 933-4-5, 942, 947); without immediate thirst (947, 949, 950, 951). **(Hn.) Shuddering after drinking (H'n, Alberti, 939, 945, tox.); after eating (H'n, 943).
[2]Features greatly changed, nose pointed. **(Dunham) Face covered with cold sweat. *(Dunham) Bluish gray. She looked very pale, and felt very powerless. Reddish, distorted face. Lips and tongue bluish. Face cold, nose and lips blue. Face red in spots, and covered with sweat. (All from Al., tox.)
Coldness of the whole body, with blueness of the lips, face pale, nails blue; with yawning, stretching, and a tired feeling; with general aggravation of complaints; the chill goes on to a severe rigor. (Hg.)
[3]After heat, gastric symptoms ensue; stomach at once rejects all food and drink. (Hg.)
[4]With the cold stage, skin very dry and shrunken, or profuse, cold, clammy perspiration. (Hg.)

16. Attacks.

P. 2 a; (Dr. Imb-G. took on Jan. 26, 27, 29, 30, Feb. 1, 2, 3, in the m. fasting, 1 gr. 4th trit., *ars-alb*).

Eyes slightly sensitive (3d d.), the first symptom manifested. Nothing on the 4th d. Eyes worse on 5th d.; weight in stom. and anorexia all d. (5th).
Slight pain in r. molars, upper and lower (e., 5th d.); also head slightly oppressed, especially lying down; eyes worse.
Fatigue more in the m. than e. (6th d.); (the eyelids were stiff for 2 w.).

P. 2 b; (Took daily for 9 d., 3 doses 13th trit.).

2d d., head dull; *neuralgic headache* in e.; several times, shooting in r. lower maxillary nerve. 3d d., head dull all e. 4th to 7th d., *eyelids stiff*. 7th d., *slight coryza*. 8th d., eyes worse. Thence on, only stiffness of lids, with sense of weight in them.

P. 3 a; (Man took 4th trit. 3 times daily, probably about 1 gr. doses, Ed.).

First symptoms on the 3d d., *colic and diarrhœa*. 4th d., no colic, a little diarrhœa, limbs ache. 6th d., *itching* on inner surface thighs and on scrotum. 7th d., itching worse; on 8th d., *eczema* of minute vesicles, lasting 4 or 5 d.

P. 3 b; (After 10 mos., took 3 daily doses 8th trit.)

First symptom on 3d d., *headache* and constriction of temples. 4th d., some headache, *stiffness* of thighs and nape as after long march; *weariness;* heat in throat; malaise; appetite lost now, and thence throughout proving; *free sweating;* he seemed about to have a chill. 5th d., stiffness more general, no headache, severe coryza. 6th d., less stiffness; *eruption* of fine rash on back of l., then on r. hand. 7th d., eruption spread to fingers and palms. 8th d., eruption began to fade, but traces of eruption and coryza remained on 14th d. (P. was subject to coryza and sore throat, but the other symptoms were quite new to him.)

P. 4; (Man took 4th trit. for 9 d., omit'g the 3d).

4th and 5th d., *burning in eyes*. 6th and 7th, stiffness. 8th, left infra-orbital pain. 9th d., *vomiting* in m.; head dull; eyes itch; *headache*. 10th d., vomit'g on rising; *fluent coryza*, nostrils itch.

P. 5; (Man took 4th trit. same way as P. 4).

On 7th d., sudden pain in lids; *lachrymation* in ev'g. 8th d., transient return of same, 9 a. m. 9th d., smart as from smoke all d. 10th d., same symptoms return, only for a few minutes, at 4 p. m.

P. 6; (Man took 4th trit. same way for 5 days).

On 4th d. *gums began to swell* on l. side; involving finally all the gums. On 5th d., gums swollen, etc., dotted white. 6th d., hawking. 7th d., salivation, the gums much swollen, *narrow stripes* of white false membrane on them. 8th d., worse, white streaks, salivation (it was some days before the mouth regained its usual state).

P. 7; (Woman took same dose, 4th trit., mor'g and ev'g).

After 3d d., *itching* of back of fingers, continuing to end of proving; much *nasal defluxion* for the last 4 or 5 d.

P. 8; (Man took same dose, 4th trit., 3 times a day for 6 d.).

On 6th d., *itching of scalp*, and pain in the l. upper teeth. 7th., o. 8th d., itching of head and several parts of body, preventing sleep. 9th, *toothache* as before, with salivation; *malaise* and coldness. 10th d., general malaise and feverishness, eyelids a little stiff.

P. 9; (Man took same dose, 4th trit., for 3 d.),

1st d., *gen'l lassitude*, oppression on going up stairs, *colic*, *eyelids*. 3d d., better in lids, *attack of suffocation*, sore throat; ceased drug. (2d d., o.) Pain in surface (inner) of thighs, on rising (7th d.).

P. 10 a; (Man took 4th trit. 3 times a day for 10 days).

Violent headache (4th d.), which he had felt slightly the previous days; it was worse on l. side. 5th d., tongue coated, *mouth dry*, gen'l malaise, and vomiting; much *redness* inside eyelids. 6th d., *arsenical streak* on gums, marked disgust for food, continuing through remainder of proving.

16. **Attacks.**

P. 10 b; (After about a month resumed the proving; it lasted about 8 days.)

4th d., sore throat, with *apthæ*, lasting 4 or 5 days. 8th d., *eruption of pimples* on chest, itching very severe. 9th d., they appeared on back and arms. 10th, 11th d., eruption spread to extremities and trunk. 13th d., itching unendurable. (The application of pure vinegar gave some relief; rash slowly disappeared.)

P. 11; (Two others proved 4th trit. in same way).

One experienced no effect. The other had *coryza* and stiff neck.

P. 12; (Dr. J., man, took *ars.* 3x, in drop doses, 4 t. a d., for 6 w.).

He lost flesh, had acidity of stomach, thirst, and two patches of squamos eruption over external malleolus; the skin was still dark, ten years later.

P. 13; (Dr. W., man, took 2 grs., 2x, 1 dose).

Immediately nausea. *Neuralgic pain* in r. arm, and burning in the throat (aft. 6 minutes). Sweat (aft. 10 minutes). *Coryza* (aft. ½ hour). *Headache, thirst*, and malaise (aft. 1 hour). *Chilly* and sleepy (aft. 2 h.); felt worse after a nap (aft. 2¼ h.). Colic (3¼ h.); feverish (3¾ h.); swollen face and hands (4½ h.); loose stool (5½ h.); no appetite for supper (5¾ h.).
Heavy sleep, emission (1st n.). Early *stool* (2d d.), *depressed*, no appetite, but better from eating. Copious stool (10 a. m.), with relief until 3 p. m., when coryza set in. Ravenous appetite (6 p. m.). Copious *urine* (8 p. m.), soon followed by loose stool (2d d.). *Restless* until 1 a. m. (2d n.). Appetite good (3d m.), no stool. Headache 11 a. m., fever (3 p. m.); foot-sweat at night (3d n.).

P. 14; (Man took 5 grs. 2x trit., 1 dose).

Burning and eructation (aft. 5 m.), flatulence (aft. ½ h.). *Stool* without relief (aft. 1 h.). *Prickling* and tingling of skin (aft. 1½ h.). Sleepy (aft. 2 h.). Occipital *headache* and colic (aft. 3 h.); loose stool (aft. 3½ h.). Good appetite for supper (aft. 6 h.), with *oppression* of chest. Thirst and rectal troubles (aft. 6½ h.). Uneasy sleep, *neuralgia*, prickling, tingling, emission (1st n.). *Colic* (5 a. m., 2d d.). Waked with *numbness* of the fingers (7 a. m., 2d m.). Dull headache, scanty urine, good appetite for breakfast (2d m.).

P. 15; (Harles gave to healthy adults 1-12th to 1-16th grs. *ars* every 4, 5, or more h.).

(The statements are generalized from all the patients.) *Small doses:* Increased muscular irritability and contractility result. (This is most pronounced in the unstriped muscular fibres, Ed.) Increased peristaltic motion of intestines. Stronger pulse, increased arterial action in the extremities. Increased heat; increased appetite; slight contractions of the œsophagus.
Larger doses: A kind of *remittent* fever is produced, which has no certain type, like ague; not exactly a rigor, fugitive heats and sweat, either general, or on special parts. Phenomena of the digestive, or of the respiratory tract, accompany or follow these manifestions.

Toxic 1; (80 cases of *ars.* in bread).

General malaise and weight in the epigastrium soon after the meal. *Vomiting* in some cases, also stool in some (aft. ¼ h.). The vomiting lasted from 24 to 36 hours. *Headache* and increased pulse in most cases. In every case (aft. 2d or 3d day) *swelling of the lids* and conjunctivitis. In some cases *eruptions* of the skin, in one case severe, with great *œdema* of the limbs. Most symptoms had disappeared by the tenth day.
†**(Ed.) Prostration and a sense of extreme feebleness in the legs, with severe pain in the loins; the latter symptom was invariably present.

Toxic 2; (Man, 28, took *ars.* in food).

Vomiting, which lasted 3 days (this was all the first day). *Fever* (2d d.). A distinct remission (3d d.). *Stupor and delirium*, with tumultuous pulse (6th d.). Continued delirium, restlessness, high fever, and an *eruption* closely like small-pox (7th d.). Almost complete *loss of motion* in limbs, especially the left (7th d.).

†"Autopsies show that the spinal cord is always affected, especially the lower end of it." (Dunham.)

16. **Attacks.**

Delirium, dilated pupils, tumultuous heart, copious sweating (8th to 10th days). Delirium replaced by stupor, other symptoms the same (11th d.). Stupor diminished (16th to 19th days), and *great prostration* set in. Resembled *typhus patient* (see 9), (from 19th to 24th d's). Gradual improvement set in (aft. 42d d.). Motion in hands imperfect for a long time; could not flex toes at end of a year.

Toxic 3; (Woman, 28, took ½ gr. *ars.* in solution).

Strong symptoms in 10 minutes (anxiety, perspiration, heat, chest, trembling, and vertigo). *Greatly aggravated* in half an hour (vomiting, anguish, cramps, chest, head, prostration). Still greater aggravation by end of ¾ hour (anguish, vomit'g, chill and fever, mania). No relaxation of symptoms at end of 5½ hours (with cramps in limbs). Symptoms *gradually became lighter* (6th to 10th h's). Easy sleep, 10th to 11th h's (after several loose stools); again feels *worse* (aft. 14 h.), (stomach, abdomen). *Periodically* great pain in bowels, with tearing in the limbs (aft. 17 h.). *Extreme aggravation* on getting out of bed for stool (aft. 19 h.), (faint, anguish, chest, face, vertigo, convulsions, unconsciousness). Symptoms gradually *declining* (24th h.).
After a night of *sleep disturbed* by frightful dreams, does not feel so well as on previous ev'g (aft. 36 h.); (head, face, eyes, chest, cough, stom., urine, extremities, skin, mind). *Some symptoms have lessened* (48th h.), (head, eyes); others have taken their places (hair, face, fever, coryza, cough, stom., bowels, extremities, spine, skin, sleep, mind). Symptoms still severe (confusion, faintness, sleepless, fever, lost appetite, headache, cough and expectoration, stools); (3d day). The following *night was very bad* (uneasy, anxious, wakeful until 3 a. m., febrile cycle, chest); (3d n.).
Remission of many of the symptoms (4th d.); (voice returned, first urine in 24 h.). Night was sleepless until after 1:30 a. m., then quiet sleep (fever); (4th n.). Waking at 6 a. m., (face, cough, abd., stools); (5th d.). *Menses appeared* (6th d.); (face, legs). *Neuralgia* of face (7th d.), increasing towards ev'g, lasting all night, declining towards morning. Remission in the morning (8th d.). *Neuralgia reappeared* at 3 p. m., lasting till 11 p. m. (chill); (8th n.). Sleepless on account of neuralgia of left face at same hour (9th and 10th n.); (chill, head, scalp, stom., menses, back). Neuralgia at same time (11th n.), lasting until next day 5 p. m. *Neuralgia recurred* at 1 a. m., 12th day, and so on until 23d day; by day she was anxious and solicitous; she suffered *great loss of flesh*. (See also 9.)

Toxic 4; (Girl took 1 dr. *ars*).

Several *distinct remissions* (after being ill 24 hours), with some repose, attended by faintings. She began to improve rapidly (aft. 36 h.). Harassed by frightful *dreams* (2d n.), with starting from sleep and *tendency to faint*. *Spinal troubles* set in (3d morning). Jerking of the extremities, and tingling of the skin (4th to 6th d's). She was seized with a convulsion of the left side (6th d.), lasting for two hours; another on the ev'g 7th d.; still another but slighter one, on the 10th d., and again on the 11th. For some time longer she had *constriction of the chest* and stomach complaints, but eventually she returned to perfect health.

Toxic 5; (Woman, 23, took part tablespoonful *ars*).

Paroxysms of pain in the epigastric region, accompanied by *general tremor* (1st day); (see 9). She was convalescent by 7th day.

Toxic 6; (Man, 21, took ½ oz. *ars*).

Emesis and catharsis (1st d.). Pains and *general pruritus* set in (2d d.). Improvement set in on 4th d., and pruritus was not again noted.

Toxic 7; (Man, 35, alcoholic, took 2 drs. *ars*).

General amelioration of symptoms with the appearance of the *rash*; (6th d.); (see 28). Recovered with some weakness, and *general trembling*, and frequent attacks of *opthalmia*.

Toxic 8; (Mrs. —— took 1 to 1½ teaspoonfuls *ars*).

Delirious when found (within 2 h. aft. taking *ars*). *Vomiting* for 48 hours. *Paralysis* of hands and feet (after 2 or 3 days). Convalescent after 8 or 9 days; but "with boils, constipation, lameness, conjunctivitis, and loss of feeling in hands and feet."

16. Attacks.

Toxic 9; (Woman, 50, took *ars.* in soup).

Severe vomiting and purging (after eating soup). *Remission* next morning, (see urine, menses). "*Swelling* of face and joints supervened."

Toxic 10; (Man took 3 tablespoonfuls *ars.*, emetics, and iron).

Vomiting produced by an emetic and hydrated peroxide of iron (1st d.). Had some fever, but was generally better up to 8th d., thereupon *general pains* in the extremities (8th d.), followed by *paralysis* of extremities (11th d.); (see 32).

Toxic 11; (Dr. P., 35, took 127 grs. *ars.* in ice water; he took later, 40 grs. calomel, etc.).

Giddiness and slight loss of vision (in 25 m.); (he then took 40 grs. of calomel for cholera)*. Difficult *vomiting* (aft. about 1½ h.). Soon after began to *purge;* vomiting lasted for 10 hours, followed by the most *distressing thirst*, lasting all night. At this time (aft. 12 h.), he could not walk. Hydrated peroxide of iron was given after about 13 hours. Uneasy sleep for a few minutes (aft. 19 h.). At 43 hours after taking the drug he was weighed, and had *lost 42* lbs. He *lost the use* entirely of hands and arms, legs and feet, during the first fortnight. He *suffered severe cramps*, constipation, and gastritis for 22 months. He had *severe neuralgias* for two and a half years, for which he averaged daily, for 18 mos., from 36 to 38 grains morphia. After 5 years he was free from gastritis, cramps, and constipation, and the neuralgia was gone; but partial paralysis of the feet still remained. The neuralgia was always worse from 9:30 p. m. to 8 a. m.; and cold air or water would always bring on the pains. (See 32.)

Toxic 12; (A man reduced to powder a large quantity of *ars.* on 2 successive days, taking the usual precautions).

2d d., frequent desire to micturate; in the p. m., nausea; in the e., vomiting; also the nostrils and throat greatly inflamed. 3d d., respiration painful, skin pricking as from points. 4th d., papules on face and hands, swell'g of genitals. 5th d., symptoms very serious, pulse small, respiration embarrassed, urine suppressed, kidneys, etc., very painful; pustules on face and hands. Improvement set in next day; gen. pruritus followed. (See 27.)

Toxic 13; (Man, 41, took *ars.*).

"He was perfectly (?) well for 7 days after being treated for the primary effects." He was then *attacked by cramps* in r. index finger, which proceeded progressively through right hand, then left, then the feet; the whole duration of crampings lasting about 30 minutes. After a sound sleep he awoke to find his *extremities paralyzed;* this continued for 5 mos., with *lancinating pains* in the parts, *beginning regularly* at about 5 p. m. and lasting until midnight. Under quinine, electricity, and strychnia he improved slowly. He was discharged from hospital after about 7½ mos. He had felt no pains for some time except at approach of stormy weather, when fingers felt peculiar. He could walk "quite well," and grasp some, but could not button his clothing.

Toxic 14; (Woman took *ars.* by mistake).

Vomiting began after an hour and lasted 48 h. *Coldness* and numbness in extremities (aft. 4 or 5 days). *Great weakness* in hands and feet attended, so that on 10th day she could not walk without help, and on 15th d. kept her bed. *Great atrophy* of extremities ensued (for 8 weeks). There was *paralysis* of sensation in hands and feet; also diminished sensation of weight; also *hyperæsthesia* to heat and cold and hyper sensitiveness to pain. The pains in the limbs were increased after motion. (See 10.)

Toxic 15; (M., 33, *ars* in tea; after 4 days more took *ars.* again, 2 teaspoonfuls in coffee).

Tingling in l. arm began in 5 m. after first dose, (lasting 45 m.) *Nausea*, *vomiting*, and *headache* followed, lasting till next day; then *thirst*, hoarseness, and *lachrymation* set in. On 4th d., having about recovered, he took 2 teaspoonfuls *ars.* in coffee and milk. Headache and nausea (aft. about 30 m.), followed by vomiting, cramps, and some collapse, with constriction of throat and œsophagus, hoarseness, and burning, (lasting till 6th day from first dose). *Excoriation of eyes*, pustules about

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mouth, sore throat (6th d.). *Cough and expectoration*, fever and quick pulse, difficult urine (7th d.).
Numbness of thighs and calves (9th d.). Anæsthesia and partial paralysis of hands and arms (15th d.); later on of feet and legs, accompanied in both with pain, which lasted for a few days. The *skin* of the entire body *desquamated* (aft. 5 weeks).. *Paralysis* of flexors unabated after 6 mos. He gradually improved from the 8th to the 24th m., and eventually "quite recovered."

Toxic 16; (Woman took *ars.* twice a d. for 3 mos., to produce abortion).

At the end of 3 mos., *paralysis* of sensat'n and mot'n in both legs, most complete in l.; *bowels irritable*, no appetite, urine scanty, *flesh disappearing*, mind confused, labor not hastened, child normal.

Toxic 17; (Chronic ars'l poisoning not recognized).

The left *vocal cord* was paralyzed; later the paralytic condition became more general, and the cause was discovered.

Toxic 18; (Man took *ars.* for chronic psoriasis).

Began at 15 yrs. to take *ars.* for gen. psoriasis; would be improved for a few weeks, then disease would return; *he became accustomed to large doses* (5 cent. daily), for weeks; slight ptyalism and slight gastero-intestinal derangement were all the ill effects produced; the *skin* became a permanent *dirty brown*, especially where exposed to the light (in 1857); he had nearly lost his sexual functions (in 1862, age about 42); after leaving off *ars.* for 4 or 5 mos., the sexual power returned.

Toxic 19; (Man took *ars.* for chronic psoriasis).

After taking *ars.* for many years, he became impotent; on leaving off *ars.*, sexual vigor returned, as did also the skin disease; the same thing occurred again.

Toxic 20; (Man, arsenic-eater).

Slight languor and loss of appetite on leaving off the drug for a few days. *Leaving off* the drug a second time (see 10), faintness on 10th d., palpitation and profuse sweat 11th d.; inflammation of the lungs followed, laying him up for 9 weeks. "On a former occasion the results were similar."

Fatal 1; (Man, 60, *ars.* and ars'l rooms, death aft. about 2½ y.).

(1st period); he took 2½ grs., 1st trit., m. and e., for skin affection; toxic symptoms supervened; dry tongue and *excessive thirst* (aft. 3 w.). *Chills, fever, and emaciation* caused cessation of the drug, when he rapidly began to improve; with profuse perspiration. (2d period); he occupied arsenical rooms in Florence (without knowing it), and the *skin trouble returned*. (3d period); thinking it a return of the disease, he took *ars.* a second time; he grew much worse, and the drug was discontinued. Pemphigus and *other serious symptoms* set in a fortnight later, (diarrhœa, mouth, pulse, skin, sleep). (4th period); his residence was removed, and he improved rapidly; he returned to his former rooms, and rapidly grew worse, when their poisonous nature was discovered; he grew rapidly worse, (mouth, skin, pulse), was removed, but died suddenly, at about 2½ years from the first symptoms.

Fatal 2; (Mrs. W., died about 55th day.) (Probably continued poisoning. Ed.)

Pain and vomiting (1st d.); *ophthalmia*, small, frequent pulse, great failure of strength, *cough*, loss of appetite, *diarrhœa* (by 8th d.); *great weakness*, and at night *anxiety and restlessness*, increased pain in the bowels, with blood-streaked diarrhœa; vomiting returned (12th d.), with constriction of the throat, progressive exacerbation of symptoms (to 25th day), when mouth and throat were sore; the stools show pus (by microscope), and are worse (27th d.); vomiting only of food and medicine (27th d.); anxiety and restlessness very great (27th d.).
Infiltration of the apices of both lungs (33d d.); (tuberculosis of chest and abdomen suspected); blood disks and pus corpuscles in stools (37th d.). *Urine albuminous*, scanty, with blood disks and casts (39th d.). *Eczematous eruption* on face and arms (42 d.). The symptoms "have presented a paroxysmal tendency from the first," in point of severity (43d d.).
Still worse, *restlessness and weakness are extreme, pulse is feeble* and intermitting, *tongue and palate are ulcerated*, vomiting severe, diarrhœa less so; first complained of stiffness in the arms (52d d.). All symptoms worse, especially vomiting and

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tingling of hands (55th). *Tetanic spasms* gradually increasing in severity (55th night), until they became almost incessant. She died next m., in full possession of her mental faculties. Arsenic was found during life in her urine, and after death in various viscera (liver, abdomen).

Fatal 3; (Woman, 1 dose *ars.*, accidental poisoning: died in 20 d.).

A most perfect *picture of Asiatic cholera* in collapse (1st d.). No *urine or stool* (1st d.). Small quantity of albuminous urine (2d d.); abundant urine (4th d.); extensive bronchitis (8th d.), urine abundant; bronchitis less, urine abundant, bloody and albuminous (9th d.); no blood, but *plenty of albumen* (12th d.); pain in loins worse from pressure; incontinence of urine, bowels constipated (13th d.); incontinence ceased (16th d.), strangury followed; no urine passed for two days, and she died comatose on 20th day. The *kidneys were found healthy* (?).

Fatal 4; (Man suicide, 15½ drs. *ars.*; died in 21 d.).

Abundant vomiting, colicky pains, and repeated stools (in 1 h.). Not dying soon enough, with stones in his pockets, he jumped into the Rhine, was rescued, and taken to a hospital. He was in a state of collapse; (see 28). After 2 h., reaction set in, and he was dosed with peroxide of iron. *Fever, vomiting, and diarrhœa* followed; he was bled, leeched, and given nitre; reaction abated, and he had a good night, except a little delirium. Much better (2d d.), all symptoms gone (3d d.), except that on second night he had acute pains in left leg, that disturbed his sleep. By fourth day, pains in leg very severe, toes cold and colorless; *mortification* followed, and amputation, (10th d.). *Sphacelus* of stump, death 20th day.

Fatal 5; (Man suicide: died 3d d.).

Brought to hospital on 3d d., in collapse (see 9); hot mustard bath and iced stimulants were followed by continued vomiting, diarrhœa, extreme anxiety, and suppressed urine, cramping of muscles, especially of arms, great thirst, fever (temp. 101½), extreme agitation, death 16 h. after admission.

Fatal 6; (Man, 27. suicide; death in 8 d).

(3d d.), phlectenulæ about the mouth; (4th d.), *intense l. parotiditis*, (6th d.), urtercarious *eruption* everywhere except face; this disappeared on 7th d.

Fatal 7; (Youth 17 ½ oz. *ars.*; died in 14 h.).

Vomiting, retching, and great distress (in 1½ h.). Vomiting and distress increased, *urgent thirst, hot skin*, pulse 112 (aft. 2½ h.). Stomach was washed out, and collapse and coldness immediately followed; (see 10). Copious, painless stools (aft. 4½ h.). Occasional vomiting, drowsy, very sensitive to cold, pulse 70, temp. below normal (6th h.). Ash-colored stool and general sinking, pulse 70–140, easy vomiting, little suffering, died quietly (aft. 14½ h.).

Fatal 8; (Child *ars.* and honey; died in 8 h.).

Was given wine of ipecac, producing vomiting; milk was also freely given; *between vomiting* he appeared lively; he seemed to have no pain, had natural stool, fell into a natural sleep in 2 hours.

Became a little restless (aft. 6 or 7 h.), passed into collapse, died without pain or a struggle at 8th hour. (Christison cites 12 cases of this kind of poisoning. C. D. P., p. 423.)

Fatal 9; (Woman, 25. suicide: death in 9 h.).

Excessive vomiting, some purging, and cramps preceded death. *Ovaries and uterus* inflamed, at post-mortem; also lungs engorged in posterior part.

Fatal 10; (A man came under the care of Prof. Virchow; he had taken *ars.*, and died in a few h.).

There were severe abdominal symptoms; also great depression of circulation, and *deep blue complexion;* the post-mortem showed erosions, and *bacteria and vibriones*, "which corresponded perfectly with the cholera fungi of Klob and others."

Fatal 11; (Woman, suicide, from large dose *ars.*; death in 7 h.).

Intense thirst, vomit'g, and purging until death; no nervous symptoms.

Fatal 12; (Mother poisoned self and children; she died in 3½ h.).

Rational and sensible when first seen; *violent vomiting*, burning at stomach, small,

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rapid pulse, mucous stools; *violent delirium*, tetanic *cnovulsions* followed, succeeded in turn by calmness and repose, during which she died (at end of 3½ h.).

General Statements of Authors.

Intermittence is a very important point in the phenomena of arsenical poisoning. (Devergie, Christison, Taylor, and many others. C. D. P., p. 426.)

Pereira.

A slight *increase of appetite* (not always present); very shortly after, a *sensation of heat* in the throat, œsophagus, and stomach; occasionally *nausea*, seldom vomiting; and in a few cases, a *febrile* condition, with dryness of the skin, increased urine, relaxed bowels, sometimes with griping, and usually *great languor* and inaptitude for employment; *sleeplessness* is also present; with, or following these symptoms, are redness of the *eyes*, and pricking of the ophthalmic tarsi, and certain *swellings* of the face.

Nothnagel & Rossbach.

Small, single, or seldom doses give rise in varying degree to warmth in stomach and increased appetite; while the functions of brain, heart, and respiration are more energetically performed, also the functions of excretion and the genital functions. Even small doses long continued, cause constriction and dryness of the throat, and dryness of the mucous membranes generally; there soon follows pain in the region of the stomach, nausea, and vomiting, purging, headache, fever, and sleeplessness.

Philipps.

Medicinal doses long continued will induce in some *dyspnœa*, allied to emphysema or asthma, a dry cough, or hawking of mucus; (this I have often verified).

Erichsen.

Arsenic is badly borne by *highly sanguine* or sanguineous-nervous people. The pulse is quickened from 10 to 30 beats per minute; it becomes hard and wiry; sometimes before this, but usually afterwards, loss of appetite, weight in the epigastrium, and changed tongue are present; about the same time eye troubles appear; headache and horrible dreams, appear earlier or later; *chronic eczema* is often made worse by the use of *ars.*

Hunt.

Prickling of the tarsi of the lids, in about 49 out of 50 cases, precedes the graver symptoms, such as *gastritis*, colicky pains, and vomiting; more rarely *tenderness of the soles* or of the palms is the first symptom; *conjunctivitis* is also a secondary symptom, and may return; and the skin, where protected from the light and air, becomes a dingy, dirty brown. *Large doses* may render delicate subjects intolerant of the drug for years.

SPECIAL SENSES.

17. Eyes in General.

EYES AND VISION.

P. 2 a; (M., 4th trit., once a day).

[1]*Slightly painful* sensitiveness of both eyes, they looked red and felt as if he had been crying (3d d.).

Eyes stiff and heavy, a little hot and sensitive, with some difficulty in moving the lids (5th d.). (*Conc.*, teeth, stom.)

[2]*Burning* and slight pricking in both eyes, when lying down, with oppression in the head (5th n.). A decided stiffness of the eyelids, which (with other ocular symptoms) he had never before experienced, lasted for two weeks, (after ceasing the drug).

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[1]Opens the eyes well in the *cold air*, but not in the warm room, even when dark. (Hg.)

[2]*Pricking* and burning in the eyes; severe burning. (Hg.)

17. Eyes in General.

P. 2 b; (Man, 13th trit., 3 times a day).

Marked and continuous stiffness of the lids for four days (4th to 7th d.); [1]a feeling as of *sand* in the eyes, in the e., obliging to rub them (8th d.). (*Conc.*, coryza.) Stiffness and weight in the lids, felt for 15 days (aft. 8th d.).

P. 4; (Man, 4th trit.).

[2]*Burning* and smarting in the eyes (4th and 5th d.); these continue with *pricking* (5th d.); [3]slight lachrymation, with feeling of sand in the eyes, in the e. (5th); *the eyes are stiff*, with some *burning and pricking* (7th d.), and later infra-orbital pain, with shoots and prickings rather sharp (7th e.); *great itching* in the eyes and nose at night (8th); some itching in the eyes, especially at night (9th). (*Conc.*, headache. *Seq.*, coryza.)

P. 5; (Man, 4th trit.).

[4]Sudden, sharp pain in the eyelids, in the e., with [5]*very painful pricking*, and at the same time the eyes began to water (for 10 m.), (7th d.), (also 8th d., at 9 a. m.); *smarting* all day (9th), as from smoke; recurs for a few minutes only (on 10th d.); occasional transitory pricking, but no lachrymation, for next 3 d., aft. 10th. (*Conc.*, oo.)

P. 8; (Man, 4th trit.).

A little stiffness of the lids felt for several days (in 1st w.). (*Antec.*, itching. *Conc.*, teeth, chill, fever.)

P. 9; (Man, 4th trit.).

Stiffness of lids from time to time (1st d.); less so 2d and 3d d., though the drug was continued. (*Conc.*, oppressed respiration.)

P. 10; (Man, 4th trit.).

[6]*Much redness* of inside of lids, uncomfortable rather than painful, obliging to rub them frequently (5th d.). (*Conc.*, appet.)

P. 13; (Man, 2d trit., 2 grs., 1 dose).

[7]Pricking pain over r. eye (following pain in r. shoulder, immediately after taking the drug). (*Antec.*, naus.)

P. 14; (Man, 2d trit., 5 grs., 1 dose).

[8]Pricking and tingling in the eyes, with lachrymation (aft. 1¼ h.). (*Conc.*, headache. *Seq.*, agglutination.)

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[1]*Dryness* of the borders of the lids *as if they rubbed the balls* while reading by candle-light (H'n, 85; Hg.); while walking in the open air, and in the room (H'n, 91). Edges of the lids burn; there is a feeling as of sand beneath the lids; must rub the eyes. (Hg.)

[2]*(Al.) Severe and *constant burning* in the eyes. (Al., tox.)

[3]*(Al.) Lachrymation; swimming of the eyes; eyes watery, half-open, and red. (Al., tox.)

[4]*Itching*, as from innumerable red-hot needles, about the eyes and in the temples. (H'n, 81.)

[5]The light causes tearing orbital pains. (Hg.)

[6]The eyes are *very red;* the edges of the lids are very red; the whole of the eye became red; conjunctiva intensely injected; conjunctiva minutely injected, the cilliary vessels greatly enlarged. (Al., tox.) The inner surfaces of the lids are very red, and seem dry. Ulcerations on the inner lids. (Hg.)

[7]*Tearing* in the head, and at the same time in the right eye. (H'n, 43.) In the upper half of the l. eyeball, and above the l. lid, an aching pain, increased by looking upwards (aft. an hour). (H'n, 79.)

[8]*Itching* and watering in the eyes; there is matter in them in the morning. (H'n, 94; Fr. H'n.) The lids are stuck together in the morning. (H'n, 88.)

17. Eyes in General.

Toxic 1; (80 cases *ars.* in bread).

[1]*Without exception* swelling of the lids accompanied by conjunctivitis, and in some cases urticaria (3d d.).

[2]*Flames* seemed to dart forward from the eyes when closed, or when in the dark (5 cases); *a sensation of light* at the outer angle of the eyes, when in the dark, or when the eyes were closed (5 cases).

Toxic 2; (Man, 28, *ars.* in food).

Eyes injected, fixed, in a stupor (6th d.). (*Conc.*, delir.) [3]*Pupils dilated*, though the room was dark (8th d.). (*Conc.*, delir.) Slight ophthalmia (19th to 24th d.); (see 9).

Toxic 3; (Woman, 28, ½ *ars.* in solution).

[4]*Burning* in the eyes (aft. 2½ h.); [5]lids frequently closed spasmodically (aft. 2½ h.). (*Conc.*, pains and cramps in limbs and bowels.) [6]Burning in the eyes, which are without lustre; [7]*photophobia*, conjunctiva much injected; [8]*eyes pain* on steadfast gazing, or movement, the whites are tinged yellowish (aft. 12 h.). (*Conc.*, face, scalp, head, ears, stool, debility, thirst.)

[9]Sticking and burning in the eyes; cramps in the lids; *margins of lids very red*, photophobia; [10]sensation as of an abscess forming under each eye (aft. 36 h.).

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[1]*Painless swelling* under the left eye, which partially closes the lid, and is very soft (aft. 5 d.). (Fr. H'n; H'n, 104.) Swelling of the eyes and lips (from powdering the hair). (Knape, H'n, 98.) Swollen lids. (Tox., H'n, 99, 100.)
Swelling of the eyes; the eyes greatly swollen; the lids are swollen and red; ***eyelids œdematous, often completely closing the eyes;* œdema of the left lids; great œdema of the upper lids, with a bright red flush. (Al., tox.) Puffed, œdematous lids; reddish or bluish circles around them. (Hg.) The swollen lids are tightly closed, with burning pains. (Hg.)
[2]White spots, or points hover before the eyes, (H'n, 87.) *Sparks before the eyes* (aft. 1 h.; aft. 5 h.). (H'n, 107; tox., Ebers.) Sparks before the eyes, sensitive to light, snow dazzles them, they weep (H'n, 106; tox. in ague, Ebers); it is accompanied by headache and vertigo.
Flickering before the eyes; she totally lost her sight. (Al., tox.)
[3]*Pupils dilated*, strongly dilated. (Al., tox.) *Pupils contracted* (two cases). (Al., tox.) Alternate dilatation and contraction, in rather a rapid manner and extreme degree, increased by lighted candle, or moving the finger before the eyes; worse in the night. (Al., tox.) Pupils insensible to light. (Al., tox.)
[4]Burning in the eyes, nose, and mouth. (Tox., H'n, 101.) Burning in the eyes. (H'n, 82.)
[5]*Twitching* in the left eye. (H'n, 87.) The eyelids quiver; drawing pains in the eyes. (H'n, 78.) Twitching of the eyes; vibrating of the balls from side to side; eruption suppressed; also scrofulous ophthalmia. (Hg.)
[6]Suffused, languid look. (Al., tox.) Eyes weak, without lustre, and generally closed. (Al., tox.)
[7]Eyes are dazzled by snow, they weep. (H'n, 86.) Severe photophobia. (Hg.)
[8]*A tiresome tickling* in the eyes, owing to which he could not see well. (H'n, 83.) *Yellowness* before the eyes during nausea. (Tox. in adults, Alberti, H'n, 120.) Yellowness in the eyes like jaundice. (H'n, 109.)
Vision impaired, could not read by gaslight more than a few minutes; could only see by good daylight, and then had to hold the work close to the eyes; use of the eyes was painful. (Al., tox.) Vision disturbed; indistinct; slightly lost. (Al., tox.) Slight icteric tinge of the eyes, and edges of reddened spots on cheeks. (Al., tox.) *(Al.) Yellowness of the conjunctiva (two cases) (Al., tox.)
Severe stitching in the interior of the r. eye, it was painful internally, she could scarcely turn it. (Hg.)
[9]*Burning* in the eyes with all complaints, often intensely painful. (Hg.) Paroxysms of pain in the eyes, intense burning, with acrid tears. (Hg.)
[10]*Throbbing*, like pulse beats, in the eyes, a stitch with each throb, after midnight. (H'n, 76.) An aching under r. eye for an hour at night, so that she could not remain in bed for anxiety. (H'n, 90.)

17. Eyes in General.

(*Antec.*, sleep. *Conc.*, head, abd., appet., skin.) Eye symptoms have improved all day (at end of 47 h.). (*Conc.*, mind, face, scalp, abd., cough, urine, limbs.)

Toxic 4; (Girl, 1 dr. *ars.*).

[1]Intolerance of light, with giddiness and coldness along the spine (3d d.). (*Seq.*, spasms.)

Toxic 5; (Woman, 23, part tablespoonful *ars.*).

[2]*Eyes bright* and glistening (1st d.); cornea much injected (see 9).

Toxic 7; (Man, alcoholic, 1 dr. *ars.*).

[3]*Eyes projecting* far out the head, and bathed in tears, which *excoriate* the cheeks and lids (when first found, see 9).

Toxic 8; (Mrs., —— 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls *ars.*).

[4]*Gritty feeling* in the eyes, she is continually rubbing them (aft. 48 h.); [5]conjunctivitis aft. 8 or 9 days. (*Conc.*, boils, stool, hands, feet.)

Toxic 11; (Dr. P., 127 grs. *ars.*).

[6]*Injection* of the conjunctiva, with symptoms of iritis (aft. 12 h.) (*Conc.*, gums, mind.)

Toxic 12; (Man inhaled dust of *ars.*).

Eyes red, lids swollen and sore; face covered with pustules (4th d.). (*Conc.*, skin, etc.)

Toxic 15; (Man, 33, *ars.* in tea, and 7th d. 2d dose in coffee).

[7]*Lachrymation* and swelling of the lids (2d d. after 1st dose). (*Conc.*, thirst, hoarseness, headache.) [8]*Excoriation* of external angle of eyes, desquamation of cuticle, with redness of the lids; pustules about mouth (2d d. aft. 2d dose). (*Conc.*, throat.)

Fatal 1; (Man, 60, *ars.* and arsen'l rooms).

Eyelids swelled and puffy (1st period, see 16.)

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[1]**(Al.) *She appeared to be sensitive to light, and often kept her eyes closed.* (Al., tox.)
[2]Eyes bright and glistening, vessels of the cornea much injected. (Al., tox.)
[3]*Acrid tears* from the projecting eyes make the cheek sore. (H'n, 102; tox. in an adult, Guilbert). Hot, scalding tears cause eruptions on cheeks. (Hg.)
*(Al.) Staring eyes. (Al., tox.) Eyes protruding and quite red. (Al., tox.) Protruding and watery eyes. (Al. tox.)
[4]*Itching, smarting*, eroding feeling of both eyes, compelling him to rub them (aft. 3 h.). (Langhammer, H'n, 95.) Aching of l. eye, as from sand (aft. 2 h.). (Langhammer, H'n, 93.)
[5]Palpebral conjunctivitis. (Al., tox.) *(Al.) Inflammation, with suffusion of the eyes and intolerance of light. (Al., tox.) Eyelashes gone. (Hg.)
[6]*Eyes injected* as in the beginning of an eruptive fever; eyes injected and half-shut. (Al., tox.)
Red, inflamed eyes. (Tox., H'n, 92.) Inflammation of the eyes (from applying *ars.* to cancer of cheek). (H'n, 96.) Violent inflammation of the eyes. (Tox. in adult, Guilbert; H'n, 97.) A weak-sighted person became almost blind, lost hearing for some time, and fell into a long-continued state of stupidity; (*ars.* in ague, Ebers, H'n, 118.)
Blepharitis excessively aggravated; *blepharitis ciliaris and ulcerosa. (Al., tox.)
Inflammation of the cornea, with boring pains in the region of the eyes, and scalding tears. (Hg.) Ulcer of the cornea, with arsenical pains. (Hg.) Keratitis, with periodical pains. (Hg.) Ophthalmia scrofulosa, with swollen eyes, burning, spasmodically closed; retinitis albuminurica. (Hg.)
[7]Constant trembling of the upper lids, with weeping of the eyes. (H'n, 89.) Constant severe watering of the r. eye (from 2d to 10th d.). (Fr. H'n, H'n, 103.)
[8]*Redness* of the lids on the margins; lower lid excoriated externally, with most severe burning. (Al., tox.)

17. Eyes in General.

Fatal 2; (Woman, *ars.*; died 56th d.).

Redness of eyelids and lining of nostrils (8th d.); (see 9 and 16). Conjunctiva much injected (37th d.). (*Conc.*, anx., weakness, mouth, anus, vom., stool.)

Fatal 3; (Woman, *ars.*; died in 20 d.).

[1]Eyes sunken (see 9), (in collapse).

Fatal 8; (Child, 20 mos., *ars.* and honey; died in 8 h.).

[2]Eyes fixed, pupils rather dilated (in collapse); (see 9).

Fatal 12; (Woman, *ars.*; died in 3 h.).

Conjunctivæ became intensely injected *(during spasms)*; [3]pupils from being minutely contracted, became exceedingly dilated, eyes fixed upwards (in spasms); (see 16).

Generalities of Authors.

Pereira.

Pricking and irritation of the tarsi of the lids; *redness* of the eyes; slight conjunctivitis; (see 16).

Erichsen.

Heaviness and pricking about the lids, with flashes of light before the closed eyes; later on *the eyelids became puffed* and drooping, giving a peculiar careworn look to the countenance. (*Conc.*, headache, pulse.)

Hunt.

[4]Whereas pricking in the tarsi and slight inflammation of the conjunctivæ are usually among the first symptoms, so also is it, after a time, a secondary effect.

18. Ears and Hearing.

Toxic 3; (Woman, 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[5]Occasional humming in the ears (aft. 12 h.). (*Conc.*, debility, head, face, eyes, thirst, stom., abd.)

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[1]*Eyes dull*, watery, sunken, half-closed, with dark circles around them. (Hg.) Eyes retracted. (Al., tox.)

[2]Eyes transiently turned upwards and squinting. (Al., tox.) The lids are not closed during sleep. (Al., tox.)

[3]She sees everything indistinctly, as through a veil. (H'n, 108.) *Obscuration of sight.* (Gen. statements of authors; H'n, 116.)
Vision clouded; looks like a mist. (Hg.) All objects appear green. (Hg.) The upper half indistinct, gray; the lower half clear. (Hg.)

[4]*Chronic conjunctivitis*, not severe, but obstinate, with itching and weakened vision. (Al., tox.)

[5]*Roaring* in the ears, with heaviness in the head, as if the brain were pressed down by a heavy weight, (in the morning); (aft. 24 h., H'n, 42). Great roaring before the ears, as from a water-weir. (H'n, 172.) Roaring in the ears at each attack of pain. (H'n, 176.) Roaring noise in the whole head. (H'n, 177.) *Rushing* noise in the head. (H'n, 181.) Ringing in the r. ear when sitting (aft. 1 h.). (Langhammer, H'n, 180.)
Hardness of hearing as if the ears were stopped (aft. 60 h.). (H'n, 173.) *When swallowing* the ears become closed internally, like deafness. (H'n, 175.)
Raging noise in the head. (Al., tox.) **(H'n) Voluptuous tickling in the r. meatus, that compelled him to rub. (Langhammer, H'n, 178.) Agreeable crawling in both ears for ten days. (Fr. H'n; H'n, 179.)
Burning in the external in the ev'g (aft. 5 h.). (H'n, 163.) *External pain* in the ears like a cramp. (H'n, 164.) Stitches in the ear in the m. (H'n, 165, 170.) *Tearing in* the interior ear. (H'n, 166.) Drawing pain in the lobe of the l. ear. (H'n, 168.) The meatus externus of l. ear seems to be stopped from without. (H'n. 171.)

(Note continued on next page.)

18. Ears and Hearing.

Toxic 8; (Mrs. —— a teaspoonful *ars.*).

Sensation in the head as if a carpenter were at work with hammer and chisel (about the 3d day). (*Conc.*, face and feet, eyes, pulse, and respiration.)

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

19. Coryza and Throat.

(a). CORYZA.

P. 2 b: (Man 13th trit.).

[1]Slight coryza for 2 days (6th and 7th d.). (*Conc.*, eyes.)

P. 3 b; (Man, 8th trit.)

[2]*Disagreeable heat* of the l. nasal fossa, with dryness of the back of mouth, and general weariness (4th d.). (*Conc.*, no appet., sweat, limbs.) *Coryza* and nasal obstruction very great and annoying (no headache). (*Conc.*, stiffness of muscles. *Seq.*, rash on hands.) (5th d.) Coryza did not disappear until the 14th d., but he was subject to coryza and sore throat. (*Conc.*, rash.)

P. 4; (Man, 4th trit.).

Great itching of nose and eyes at n. (8th). Itching in the nostrils, and frequent need to use the handkerchief (10th, 11th d.). (*Conc.*, headache, vomiting.)

P. 7; (Woman, 4th trit.).

Much nasal defluxion, as in *coryza* (for the last 4 or 5 days of prov'g).

P. 11; (Man, 4th trit.).

Coryza and stiff neck. (*Conc.*, oo.)

P. 13: (Man, 2 grs. 2d trit.).

[3]*Sneezing and watery nose* (aft. ½ h.). (*Conc.*, tired, headache.) Occasional sneezing, as in acute catarrh; pulse 96, headache, feverish, restless (3 p. m., 2d d.). (*Seq.*, ravenous appet.)

P. 15; (Harles).

Easy secretion of phlegm from the fauces, trachea, and lungs (especially in those subject to catarrh).

(*Note continued from preceding page.*)

Tearing and shooting outwards in the l. meatus, more in the e. (1st d.). (H'n, 169.) Pinching in the ears. (Baehr, H'n, 182.)

The inner ear is principally affected. (Hg.) Ringing, roaring, or humming in the head, with the febrile cycle, or during the paroxyms of pain. (Hg.) Stitches, burnings, and pains, mostly passing outwards. (Hg.) Very sensitive to noises. (Hg.) Hearing lessened. (Hg.)

Discharges from the ears, profuse, cadaverous smelling, excoriating wherever it touches; alternating with catarrh of the nose. (Hg.)

[1]Alternately a smell of pitch and sulphur before the nose. (H'n, 16.) Loss of smell as in coryza. (Hg.) *Offensive odor* in the nose.) (Hg.)

[2]Dryness of the mucous membrane. (Hg.) Dryness of the nasal cavity. (H'n, 409.) Dry, with stopping of the nose. (Hg.)

[3]*Severe continued sneezing.* (H'n, 500.) Frequent sneezing, with fluent coryza (aft. 11 h.). (Langhammer, H'n, 502.) **(H'n) Frequent sneezing, without coryza. (Langhammer, H'n, 501.) Sneezing and coryza every mor'g on waking; each time it goes off quickly. (H'n, 505.) Sneezing, with fluent, burning, smarting, excoriating coryza. (Hg.)

Fluent and stopped up coryza combined. (H'n. 504.) Severe fluent coryza. (H'n, 507.) Watery fluid from the nose, smarting and burning the nostrils. (H'n, 506.)

Profuse bleeding of the nose (aft. severe vomiting). (H'n, 497; tox., *ars.* on hair.) Profuse bleeding of nose aft. vexation (aft. 3 days). (H'n, 498.) Epistaxis while vomiting. (Al., tox.)

19. Coryza and Throat.

Toxic 3; (Woman, 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Nose stuffed as by catarrh; pain in the throat on swallowing; soreness in the larynx; cough on deep inspiration and movement (36th to 48th h.). (*Conc.*, mind, face, stom., abd., limbs.)

Toxic 12; (Man, inhaling dust of *ars.*).

[1]Nose, mouth, and eyes seemed on fire; throat contracted, making swallowing difficult and painful; the saliva was tinged with blood (2d d.). (*Antec.*, vomiting. *Seq.*, resp., skin.)

Fatal 1; (Man, 60, *ars.* and arsen'l rooms).

He took a slight cold, which did not extend below the throat; some difficulty of swallowing supervened, with *difficult expiration;* (he died suddenly, without a gasp). (*Conc.*, pulse very irreg.)

Generalities of Authors.

Stille.

Severe coryza; [2]coryza and nasal ulcers; [3]hoarseness and sore throat (chronic tox.)

(b). THROAT (Tonsils, Palate, and Exudates).

P. 6; (Man, 4th trit.).

[4]Velum palati red, especially the base; swallowing a little difficult (7th d.). (*Conc.*, gums.)

P. 9; (Man, 4th trit.).

Some sore throat (3d d.). (*Conc.*, eyelids, respir.)

P. 10 b; (Man, 4th trit.).

A large aptha, surrounded by redness, at the base of each pillar of fauces; the pharynx is also reddened; (this sore throat lasted some 4 or 5 d.); (4th d., etc.). (*Conc.*, oo. *Seq.*, rash of body.)

P. 13; (Man, 2 grs. 2x trit.).

Burning in the pharynx (aft. 6 minutes). (*Conc.*, neuralg. r. shoul.)

Toxic 1; (80 persons, *ars.* in bread).

[5]Burning pain in the throat and behind the sternum (1st d.). (*Conc.*, prostrat'n, stom., abd,) [6]The mucous membrane of the throat was red (with great thirst), (3d d.) (*Conc.*, eruption, face, lips.) Heat in the throat and anorexia (all other symptoms had disappeared); (10th d.).

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[1]*Burning pain* in nose, eyes, and mouth. (Al., tox.) Burning in the nose. (Hg.) Burning, excoriating mucus. (Hg.) Excoriated nostrils. (Hg.)

[2]*Burning ulcers* in the nose. (Hg.) Thick, hard, dry, recurring crusts on the ala (cancer). (Hg.) Thick, yellow mucus, or crusts in the nostrils, leaving raw surfaces, worse from cold air, better from moderate temperature. (Hg.) Burning, hard swelling of the nose. (Hg.) Sloughing of the mucous membrane of the nose (measles). (Hg.)

[3]*Excessive coryza*, with hoarseness and sleeplessness. (H'n, 508.) The throat is rough and hoarse in the mor'g (aft. 24 h.). (H'n, 509.)

[4]*Sensation of a hair* in the throat. (H'n, 228.) Sensation of a lump of mucus in the throat, with a *taste of blood* in the mouth. (H'n, 229.) *Rough feeling* in the throat, lasting for a long time (aft. 10 h.). (Langhammer, H'n, 234.) Difficult swallowing; rejection of partially swallowed food. (Hg.)

[5]***(H'n) *Burning in the throat.* (H'n, 233, tox.) Burning in the fauces. (H'n, 239, tox.) Excruciating burning and pains in the throat and stomach, with copious salivation. (Al., tox.) Violent burning as from fire in the throat and chest. (Al., tox.) Excruciating burning heat, oppression, and suffocation in the throat. (*Conc.*, pains in stomach); (Al., tox.). Burning in the throat, with difficult swallowing. (Hg.)

[6]*Tonsils inflamed* and swollen. (Hg.) Scraping sensation behind the velum palati, when not swallowing (aft. 2 h.). (H'n, 230.)

19. Coryza and Throat.

Toxic 3; (Woman, 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Burning, dryness, soreness, and scraping of the throat, chest, and pit of the stomach (aft. ½ h.). (*Conc.*, prost., spas., naus.)

Toxic 5; (Man, 33, *ars.* in tea, etc.).

[1]Redness of the throat, with apthous ulceration (2d d., aft. the 2d dose). (*Conc.*, eyes raw, lips sore.)

Toxic 12; (Man inhaled arsen'l dust).

The throat seemed on fire (2d d.). (*Conc.*, eyes, face, hands.)

Generalities of Authors.

Erichsen.

Great irritation of the mucous membrane of throat and stomach; (with other complaints).

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.

(a). General State and Sensations.

Toxic 3; (Woman, 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[2]*Oppression as if the chest* were bound with a hoop (aft. 10 m.). (*Conc.*, burning glow over the whole body.) [3]Shortness of breath on walking, even to a feeling of suffocation. (*Conc.*, great weakness, trembl'g of legs, palpit'n, vert., and stupefact'n, aft. 10 m.) [4]Burning in the chest, stom., and throat (aft. ½ h.). (*Conc.* anguish, prostration, spasms, vomit'g, delir'm). She can only take a breath with difficulty (aft. ¼ h.). (*Conc.*, ang., prostrat'n, spasms, vomit'g, delir'm.)

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[1]*Internal inflammation* of the throat (from powd'g hair with *ars.*). (H'n, 235.) Gangrenous sore throat (from *ars.* plaster in ague). (H'n, 263.)
Angina herpatica, oblong, raw looking spots; vesicles size of pin head fill with clear fluid, leaving dirty red spots next day, while new ones form beyond; difficult, very painful swallowing, from constriction of throat; worse in ev'g, with stinging, followed by heat and burning in the œsophagus. (Hg.)
Malignant sore throat in scarlet fever. (Hg.) Diphtheritic membrane dry, wrinkled, great prostration, thirst, restlessness, fever, somnolence, breath fetid; even gangrene. (Hg.)
[2]*Tightness (constriction of the chest).* (H'n, tox., 571–580.) Great tightness in the chest (tox. adult, H'n, 570), also in the ev'g with cough. (H'n, 569). The chest feels constricted, with great anxiety and restlessness in the ev'g. (H'n, 591.) When he becomes fatigued, he gets such a tightness of the chest as is apt to come from anxiety. (H'n, 597.) **(H'n) Always immediately after coughing, the breath is so short it seems as if his whole chest was constricted. (H'n, 593.) Difficult breathing, as if the chest were compressed, during abdominal pains. (H'n, 857.) Tightness of the chest, with vexation. (H'n, 596.) A feeling as if all would be constricted, with great anxiety, especially in the scrobiculus cordis. (H'n, 586.)
**(Al.) *Great tightness of the chest* felt as soon as he walked a little. (Al., tox.) Great tightness of the chest, he felt as if he must burst. (Al., tox.) Constriction and heaviness of the chest. (Al., tox.) Constriction of the chest, as from a hoop; as from a load; with more or less sense of suffocation and prostration, and very great anxiety, restlessness, and tossing about. (Hg.) Whooping cough. (Hg.)
[3]*Suffocation* and dyspnœa from delayed or reprecussed eruptions (measles, urticaria etc.). (Hg.)
[4]*Burning in the chest.* (*Ars. of potash* in ague, Storeck, H'n, 520.) Burning in the r. side of chest, extending to the flank, where it ached. (Hornb'g, H'n, 431.) Great heat in the chest to below the diaphragm. (Hornb'g, H'n, 533.) A long-continued burning in the region of the sternum. (Tox., H'n, 534.)
Heat and excruciating pain in the chest. (Al., tox.) Burning, stitching, tensive pain in the chest. (Al., tox.)
Soreness and rawness in the chest; burning and itching, extending even below the diaphragm. (Hg.) Chilly, cold feeling in the chest. (Hg.)

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs. *(Toxic ; continued.)*

Short breathing, with effort (during sleep and delir'm, aft. ¾ h.). A fit of dyspnœa every ½ h., lasting 5 to 10 m.; it also occurs during sleep (aft. 4½ h.); (*Conc.*, vomit'g every 20 m., with intense anguish and pain in the loins, insensibility, cramp of fingers, stool, urine).

[1] *Voice rough and hoarse;* soreness in throat and pit of stomach on speaking, breathing, or moving (aft. 12 h.); (*Conc.*, debility, head, face, stom., stool).

[2]Oppression of chest; *throat feels constricted*, as if she would suffocate; she cannot open her mouth, frightful anguish, burning in stom., severe pain in abd., pulse full, hard, quick, heat all over, face dark red, hot, swollen, eyes burning, soles hot (aft. 18½ h.); (*Seq.*, faint'g, spasms).

Cough on deep inspiration and moving, soreness in the larynx, nose stuffed (aft. 36 h.); (*Conc.*, mind, face, stom., urine, limbs).

[3]Attacks of short, dry cough every 5 m.; thick yellow expectoration

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[1]*Rawness and soreness* in the chest (H'n, 520).

Ulcerative pain from scrobiculus cordis up to middle of sternum, with short, dry cough, and frequent, short, difficult respiration (H'n, 588). Pain under the scrobiculus cordis, which takes away the breath (H'n, 595). Internal pain in the upper part of chest (H'n, 523).

[2]*Præcordial anxiety* interrupted by faintings (H'n, 1017).

Faintings interrupted by piercing lamentations (H'n, tox., 1024).

Oppression of the chest; very violent in the ev'g; with anxiety; very great præcordial anxiety; great oppression in the præcordial region (Al., tox.).

[3]When drawing a deep breath, stitches in the left side compelling him to cough (H'n, 560).

Dry cough, which seems to be excited by twitching in the hip (H'n, 552).

Violent cough, with the flow of much water, like waterbrash, from the mouth (H'n, 554).

**(Hn.) Cough, especially after drinking (H'n, 540). Drinking without thirst causes coughing (H'n, 539).

During cough, heat in the head (H'n, 553); shooting pain in the sternum upwards (559); bruised pain in the abdomen, as if crushed (555); shooting in the chest (558); shooting in the scrobiculus cordis (556).

Very viscid mucus in the chest, that can with difficulty be coughed up (aft. 48 h.); (H'n, 517).

Sputa difficult to loosen, with hard cough causing sore pain in the chest (H'n, 549).

(Note continued on next page.)

every hour, from 3 p. m. 3d day (*Conc.*, fever, thirst, abd.). Pain in the chest, hoarseness, thirst (4th m.), following chill on waking (*Seq.*, voice, urine).

[1]Cough prevents sleep (4th n.), but is less frequent and weaker (5th m.); (*Conc.*, weariness, face, stools).

(b). LARYNX AND VOICE.

Toxic 3; (Woman, 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Voice rough and hoarse (aft. 13 h.); (see 49 a).

(*Note continued from preceding page.*)

Salt expectoration (*ars. of pot.*), with short cough, preceded by oppression, then pain in the chest (H'n, 585).

Streaks of blood in the mucus expectorated (518), followed by nausea (H'n, 519).

Sweet taste of blood after a meal, with pain in the throat as if he had swallowed a fishbone, for a quarter of an hour, followed by a short cough, with expectoration of coagulated blood at first, after the blood, nausea, and after 2 h's, anxiety (Meyer, H'n, 532).

Spitting of blood, with such a degree of nervous irritability that a current of air caused spasms (Al., tox.). Hæmoptosis of drunkards (Hg.).

Frequent coughing (Al., tox.). Painful expectoration (Al., tox.). Cough, with tightness of the chest and painful stitching (Al., tox.). Violent catarrh and oppression of the chest with phlegm (Al., tox.).

Croup and croupous coryza; hoarse, harsh cough, blood tinged sputa, great prostration and restlessness (Hg.).

Influenza, sudden catarrhal attacks, with great prostration, dyspnœa, and dry cough (Hg.).

Frothy expectoration; thick yellow; grayish-green; purulent; salty; bitterish; offensive; putrid; of mucus mixed with florid blood; hydrothorax; emphysema; gangrene of lungs; sputa greenish, foul, ichorous (Hg.).

[1]*Choking cough in bed* immediately before going to sleep in the evening, as from fumes of sulphur in the throat (H'n, 888).

Dry cough in the evening, with tightness in the chest (H'n, 569–70).

Incessant, dry, deep, short cough after midnight (H'n, 546).

Severe bursts of cough awoke him, he felt like to choke, and his throat swelled (H'n, 545).

Cough in the evening immediately after lying down (H'n, 544); she must sit up (541); she has a contractive feeling in the scrobiculus cordis and gastric region, keeping up the cough, which exhausted her (542); in the evening in bed cough lasting some minutes, attended by nausea and retching to vomit (543).

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs. (*Toxic 3 continued.*)

[1]Hoarseness and pain in the chest on waking (4th m.).

Voice, which had been quite lost, returned (aft. 9 a. m., 4th d.). She spoke as usual (at 10 a. m.), but with some pain in the larynx.

Toxic 7; (Man, 35, alcoholic, *ars.*).

[2]Voice trembling; (see 9).

Toxic 8; (Mrs. —— 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls *ars.*).

[3]Unable to speak; spoke ½ h. later (aft. 2 h.).

Toxic 15; (M., 33, *ars.* in tea, etc.)

Hoarseness, with constriction of throat, cramps, and some collapse, and burning in œsoph. (2d to 6th d.).

Toxic 17; (Man, chronic tox.).

Paralysis of left vocal cord; it was pale, shrunken, and immovable later the paralysis became more gen'l, and arsenical poisoning was discovered.

Fatal 2; (Woman, *ars.*; died 56th day).

[4]Hoarseness, with tightness and dryness of throat (12th d.); (*Conc.*, weakness, restl's, vom.. diarrh.).

(c). RESPIRATION.

P. 9; (Man, 4th trit.).

Some oppression on going up stairs, with general lassitude (1st d.).

[5]Such a sense of suffocation was obliged to open the window to breathe (3d d.); (*Conc.*, eyes, throat).

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[1]*Voice rough and hoarse* (H'n, 511). *(Al.) Hoarseness (Al., tox.).

[2]The *voice quavering* (H'n, 225, tox.). *(Al.) The voice trembling (Al., tox.). *(Al.) Very uneven, now strong, now weak (Al., tox.). *(Al.) *Weak voice;* low voice; clear but weak voice (Al., tox.). Voice trembling; weak, hollow; rough, hoarse; squeaking (Hg.).

[3]*Voice hollow*, speech unintelligible (Al., tox.). Voice almost ceased (Al., tox.). Voice weak, scarcely audible (Hg.).

[4]*Feeling of constriction* in the larynx (Hg.). Feeling of dryness and burning in the larynx (Hg.). Larynx sensitive to pressure (Hg.). Spasm of the glottis (Hg.).

[5]*In the open air* while walking such a *sense of smothering* that she must cough (H'n, 548). When she comes into the cold, open air she must cough (H'n, 550). On walking, sudden tightness of the chest and want of breath, weak and excessive prostration (H'n, tox., Majault, 583).

He feels like to suffocate, and runs out his tongue; (tox. from *ars.* vapors); (Wedel, H'n, 581).

*(Al.) The air passages seem constricted; he could not breathe fully, and thought he would suffocate (Al., tox.).

The distress in breathing increases continually, ending in asphxyia (Al., tox.).

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.

P. 13; (Man, 2 grs. 2x trit.).

[1]*Slight dyspnœa* when walking (aft. 3 h.); (*Conc.*, mind, head, epigst.). Asthmatic breathing in the ev'g (aft. a hearty meal, followed by dyspeptic symptoms; 2d d.).

Toxic 3; (Woman, 28, took ⅛ gr. *ars.* in solution).

A fit of dyspnœa every ½ h., lasting 5 to 10 m.; it also occurs during sleep; (see 20).

Toxic 5; (Woman, 23, took part tablespoonful *ars.*).

[2]Hurried breathing (2d d.); (see 9).

Toxic 7; (Man, alcoholic, 35, *ars.*).

[3]Breathing heavy, often interrupted by sighing; (see 9).

Toxic 8; (Mrs. —— 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls *ars.*).

A kind of spasmodic catch in her breathing; pulse remarkably small and indistinct (aft. 2 days); (*Conc.*, head, face, eyes).

Toxic 12; (Man, inhaling *ars.* dust).

Respiration became painful (3d d.); (*Conc.*, pricking of skin; eyes, chest, stom., urine).

[4]Chest and stomach painful (4th d.).

[5]Respiration greatly embarrassed; pulse frequent, contracted; (*Seq.*, improved, 6th d.).

Fatal 10; (Man tablespoonful *ars.*; died in a few h.).

Respiration quiet (in collapse); (see 9).

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[1]*Dyspnœa* for 8 days, oppression in the region of the sternum when breathing deeply (H'n, 592). Great dyspnœa, with pain in the r. shoulder and chest (Al., tox.).

Oppression of the chest, from walking quickly, going up stairs, or from coughing (H'n, 590).

[2]**(Al.) Frequent *oppressive shortness of breath* in every position of the body, causing anxiety (Al., from H'n.). *(Al.) Short and anxious respiration (Al., tox.). Short respiration, and frequent, and irregular (Al., tox.). Accelerated respiration (Al., tox.).

[3]Breathing difficult and often *interrupted by sighs* (Guilbert, tox. in an adult, H'n, 576). At times sighing inspirations (Al., tox.). Frequent involuntary sighing (Al., tox.). Heavy respiration, (several); heavy and sighing (Al., tox.).

[4]*Violent shooting pains* in left chest make respiration difficult (Langhammer, H'n, 528).

[5]**(Al.) *Respiration difficult*, with great anguish (H'n, Al., tox.). Breathing labored; difficult; very difficult; very much oppressed; painful from tenderness of the abdomen (Al., tox.).

Respiration slow; slow and free; slow and very imperfect (Al., tox.).

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs.
Philipps.

[1]Dyspnœa allied to emphysema, or even asthma, with dry cough.

Stille.

Cough, with labored and painful respiration; oppression and pain in the chest; hectic fever and extreme wasting of the flesh.

(d). COUGH, SPUTA, BRONCHI, LUNGS.

Toxic 15; (Man, 33, *ars.* in tea, etc.).

Cough, with yellowish-white expectoration.
Bronchitic rales in the chest (3d d., aft. 2d dose); (*Conc.*, quick pulse, urine, skin).

Toxic 20; (Man, arsenic-eater).

Inflammation of the lungs followed leaving off the drug on two occasions, preceded by palpitation and profuse sweat; (see 16).

Fatal 2; (Woman, *ars.*; died 53d d.).

[2]*Frequent, hacking cough* without expectoration (8th d.); (*Conc.*, weakness, small, frequent pulse, eyes, diarrhœa).

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[1]*Asthma*, worse from moving; from lying; from coughing; from walking; from climbing; with a sense of contraction of the chest; inability to lie down; especially with anguish and anxiety; with loss of flesh, diarrhœa, malarial troubles, mal-nutrition; also with eczematous troubles, and rheumatic affections (Hg.).
Fine, whistling rales, even when lying down as carefully as possible, with shortness of breath (H'n, 565).
Very susceptible to changes of the weather, worse in stormy weather, cold aggravates; expiration worse in bed, better sitting up and leaning forward; worse at night, or in the morning (Hg.).
The *bronchi are constricted;* the chest feels constricted for a long time after coughing ceases, with difficult breathing (Hg.).
[2]*Dryness in the larynx* (H'n, 510). Dry, deep, incessant cough after midnight (H'n, 546). The chest feels like to burst from the cough (H'n, 547). Dry cough makes him breathless (H'n, 551).
Dry cough, violent (aft. 2 h.), (H'n, 538); from excitation in windpipe (aft. 3 h., Langhammer, 566); in the mor'g (335); as from sulphur fumes (564); with shooting pain in the sternum upwards (559); with shooting in the scrobiculus cordis (556); with bruised pain in the abdomen (555); with heat in the head (553); with heat in head, and stitches under the ribs (563); with twitching in the hip (552); (see also chest, larynx, and respiration).
Dry, hacking cough from sensation of smoke, of sulphur fumes, from

(*Note continued on next page.*)

20. Larynx, Bronchi, and Lungs. *(Fatal 2 continued.)*

Infiltration of both apices; (tuberculosis suspected, 33d d.); (*Conc.*, eyes, mouth, vom., diar.).

Slight tubercular infiltration in apex of each lung, a small cavity in the left (post-mort.).

Trachea and bronchi much injected and red (post-mort.); (*Conc.*, heart, stom., bowels, bladder).

Fatal 7; (Boy, 17, ½ oz. *ars.*; died in 14 h.).

[1]Costal pleura much injected (post-mort.); there was no particular pain during life; died drowsy and quiet; (see 16).

Fatal 9; (Woman, *ars.*; died in 9 h.).

[2]The posterior part of the lungs was engorged, giving out a frothy fluid on section.

The lining membrane of the bronchial tubes and trachea was red, and a purulent fluid oozed out (post-mort.); (see 28).

Generalities of Authors.
Stille.

Remarkably free respiration in mountaineers (*ars.* eaters).

Dyspnœa (acute tox.).

Asthma and spasmodic cough (chronic tox.).

Respiration painful and labored, with chronic bronchitis (chron. tox.).

Breathing oppressed, rapid, irregular, intermittent (acute tox.).

21. Pulse and Circulation.

P. 13; (Man, 2 grs., 2d trit.).

Pulse 65, regular (at the time of taking the drug).

[3]Pulse 90, temp. 99.2; felt heated, flushed, and thirsty (aft. 4 h.).

Pulse 86, feeling of exhaustion after stool (aft. 5 h.); (*Conc.*, prostration, coryza, head, abd.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

burning in trachea, epigastric tenderness, constant tickling in bronchi, irritation in larynx (Hg.).

Dry cough, continuous, severe, spasmodic; with soreness and burning in the chest, and difficult respiration; with soreness behind the sternum; after food or drink; in the morning; at night must sit up; from any excitement; when going into the open air; at night, scanty, lumpy, or frothy expectoration by day (Hg.).

[1]Pleurisy, either acute or chronic, with burning in the chest, dyspnœa, prostration, cold sweat, anxiety, restlessness, better from lying on the affected side (Hg.).

[2]The posterior lobes of both lungs (on auscultation) were found to be affected with pneumonia, and were partially consolidated (Al., tox.).

[3]Accelerated pulse (several); (Al., tox.).

21. Pulse and Circulation

P. 14; (Man, 5 grs., 2x trit.).

Pulse 72, regular (immediately before the drug).
Pulse 76 (aft. 1½ h.); (*Conc.*, headache, restless).
Pulse 80 (aft. 2¾ h.); (*Conc.*, headache, restless, confused. *Seq.*, oppressed resp.).

P. 16; (Harles).

[1]Stronger and more frequent arterial pulse.
Increased energy of the small arteries of extremities; increased heat and appetite (small doses).

Toxic 1; (80 cases *ars.* in bread).

Pulse varied from 90 to 110, and was regular; (*Conc.*, dry skin).

Toxic 2; (Man, 28, *ars.* in food).

Pulse quickened, skin dry and hot (2d d.); (*Conc.*, head, tongue, fever).
Pulse 88, with tumultuous beating of the heart (6th d.); (*Conc.*, delir'm, stupor).
[2]Pulse jerky, full, and strong (7th d.); (*Conc.*, restl's, delirium, eruption of pustules).
[3]Action of the heart more tumultuous,—
[4]The pulsations strong with *distinct bellows-murmur* (8th to 24th d.).
Pulse 110 and jerky; copious sweats now set in for the next 3 w.; the bellows-murmur lasted into 3d w.; (stupor).
Pulse 100, sounds normal, but loud and sharp; (see 9).

Toxic 3; (Woman, 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in solution).

[5]Strong palpitation (aft. 10 m.); (*Conc.*, head, chest, etc.; see 9).
Pulse weak, small, and frequent (aft. ¾ h.); (*Conc.*, anguish, prost'n, spasms, vomit'g).
Pulse full, hard, and quickened (aft. 19 h.).

Toxic 5; (Woman, 23, part tablespoonful *ars.*).

[6]Pulse scarcely perceptible at wrist (1st d.); (see 9).

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[1]Full, frequent, and quite regular (Al., tox.).
[2]Tense pulse (Knape, H'n, 1003, 1005).
[3]The sounds of the heart, especially the "choc," rather violent, and not agreeing with the radial pulse (Al., tox.).
[4]The heart acts violently, there is a violent, blowing sound with every pulse, rate 110 per m. (Al., tox.).
[5]*Very violent palpitation* in the night (Baehr, H'n, 978). *(Al.) Palpitation of the heart (several); (Al., tox.). Palpitation, with anxiety (Al., tox.). Palpitation, with weakness after stool; cannot lie on the back; worse going up stairs (Hg.).
[6]*Pulse accelerated*, small and weak, irregular, weak, and very frequent, very rapid, small, thread-like, scarcely perceptible (Hg.).
Hurried, feeble action of the heart; accelerated heart and pulse (Al., tox.).

21. Pulse and Circulation. *(Toxic 5 continued.)*

Pulse 110, very small (2d d.); skin dry and harsh, breathing hurried.

Toxic 7; (Man, alcoholic, 35, 1 dr. *ars.*).

Pulse weak, contracted, irregular; (see 9).

Toxic 8; (Mrs., —— 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls *ars.*).

Remarkably small, indistinct pulse, breathing with a kind of spasmodic catch (aft. 48 h.); (*Conc.*, head, paralysis).

Toxic 12; (Man, inhaling *ars'l* dust).

Pulse frequent and contracted (*Conc.*, resp., skin, urine), (5th d.).

Toxic 15; (Man, 33, *ars.* in tea, etc.).

[1]Quick pulse with hot skin (3d d., aft. 2d dose); (*Conc.*, cough, urine).

Toxic 20; (*Ars.* eater, after ceasing drug).

[2]Violent palpitation and profuse sweat (11th d.).

Fatal 1; (Man, 60, *ars.* and arsen'l rooms).

Pulse weak, quick, and at times very irregular (1st period, see 16, also 9).

Pulse was weak and quick (2d period, see 16); (*Conc.*, temperature, urine, appet., bowels, and sleep were normal).

Pulse had become extremely intermittent (3d period); (otherwise he was much improved; he died very suddenly).

Fatal 2; (Woman, *ars.*; died about 56th d.).

Small, frequent pulse (8th d.); (*Conc.*, weakness, eyes, cough, appet., diarrhœa).

Pulse feeble and intermitting (52d d.).

[3]Pulse 144–150, very small and weak (55th d.); (*Conc.*, vom., diar., anxiety. *Seq.*, died in spasms, fully conscious to end).

Fatal 4; (Man, 15 drs. *ars.*; died 21st d.).

Pulse small and frequent (in collapse).

Full and frequent (in reaction, see 16)

Fatal 5; (Young man, *ars.*; died 3d d.).

Pulse absent at radial artery, barely felt at axilla (in collapse, 3d d.); (see 21).

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[1]Pulse throbbing and hard; full, strong, and bounding (Al., tox.).

[2]Very violent palpitation of the heart (Al., tox.). Violent and even painful palpitation of the heart (Al., tox.). Strong, visible, and even audible palpitation of the heart, chiefly at night (Al., tox.).

Curative, in intermittents, scarlatina, measles, hepatitis, dropsy, hydro-pericardium, hydrothorax, attended with small, quick pulse, prostration, restlessness, anxiety, burning, and distress (Hg.).

[3]Pulse *rapid and weak; extremely rapid; rapid and small (Al., tox.). The heart was small and pale, but otherwise healthy (post-mort.).

21. Pulse and Circulation.

Fatal 7; (Young man, 17, ½ oz. *ars.*; died in 14 h.).

[1]Pulse 112, pretty sharp (skin rather hot; in 3d h.); (*Conc.*, vom., thirst, stom.).

Pulse not above 70, small (in 5th h., in collapse); (see 16).

[2]Small, irregular, 70 to 140 (aft. 9 h.); (*Conc.*, drowsy, quiet).

Fatal 8; (Child, 20 mos., *ars.* and honey; died in 8 h.).

Pulse scarcely perceptible, respiration feeble; (see 9).

Fatal 10; (Man, *ars.*; died in few h.).

Pulse scarcely perceptible (in collapse), sounds of the heart very feeble, respiration quiet.

Fatal 12; (Woman, *ars.*; died 4th h.).

Pulse rapid and small; (*Antec.*, vom., diar. *Conc.*, delir. *Seq.*, spasms).

Fatal 13; (Young man, 18; died 8th h.).

Pulseless, restless, cold (in collapse; see 9).

Generalities of Authors.

Erichsen.

[3]The pulse is quickened, in some cases, becoming hard and wiry; this is often the first indication of constitutional effects; (see also 13 and 23).

Stillé.

Pulse more frequent (small dose).

Sometimes irregular and intermittent (one dose).

Rapid, irregular, intermittent (acute tox.).

Action of the heart very tumultuous (acute tox.).

[4]Very slow, feeble, with general resolution of the sphincters (collapse).

(a). HEART (TISSUE CHANGES).

Fatal 5; (Young man, *ars.*; died 3d d.).

The heart showed numerous hemorrhages under the pericardium, and especially the endocardium of the l. side, where were clots in the muscular tissue (post-mort.).

Note.—"The cardiac lesions here met are so frequent as to be quite characteristic of the drug; there are also numerous cases of palpitation and cardiac dyspnœa, hypertrophy, and constriction of the heart, with serous peri-carditis." (C. D. P., p. 445.)

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[1]Pulse tense, small, frequent; rather hard and frequent; depressed, hard, quick, irregular (Al., tox.).

[2]*Very rapid, small, weak pulse* (H'n, 1000–1004, etc.; Al., tox.).

Pulse 90 to 140, occasionally, but rarely, slow; *120, weak, irregular, with signs of fluttering occasionally; 120, feeble, irregular; *very weak and feeble; small, unequal, irregular, very frequent; trembling, scarcely perceptible (Hg.).

[3]Pulse full, not rapid; pulse large (Al., tox.). Hardish and slow (Al., tox.). Pulse slow and weak (Al., tox.).

[4]Pulse very slow, only 38 per minute (*ars. of pot.*, in epileptics, Pearson, H'n, 999).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

22. Mouth in General.

(a). MOUTH, GUMS, TEETH, AND SALIVA.

P. 1 a; (Man, 30th dil.).

The sensation of heat in the mouth rose to such a degree that he was obliged to drink water all the ev'g without in the least allaying his thirst (3d d.).

P. 3 b; (Man, 8th trit.).

[1]Dryness at the back of the mouth, and heat in the l. nasal fossa (4th d.). Slight but well marked pain in the r. upper and lower molars, especially when lying down (5th d.); (*Conc.*, head, eyes, appet.).

P. 6; (Man, 4th trit.).

[2]Pain in the mouth, beginning on the l. side and involving all the gums (4th d.), which became (5th d.) very painful to touch, swollen and bleeding, and dotted with white spots.
[3]Considerable salivation (6th d.); frequent hawking (6th d.).

[1,*](Al.) Dryness of the mouth and throat (Al.).
Dryness of the mouth, the tongue is coated and whitish (Al.).
The upper surface of the tongue was white, not coated, but thickened (Al.).
Great dryness of the mouth, with frequent severe thirst, yet he drinks but little at a time (Stapf, Hn., 222).
Great dryness of the mouth and great thirst (Hn., 208).
Her throat feels dry and she must always drink; if she did not she felt as if she would die of thirst (Hn., 209).
He imagines he has sand in his mouth (Al., tox.).
Dryness of the mouth and violent thirst (Hg.).
[2]Shooting in the gums in the mor'g (Hn., 197).
Gums swollen and bleeding; touching them causes pain; emaciation and prostration (Hg.).
Superficial ulceration of the gums and throat; the breath is fetid (Al., tox.).
Pain in the mouth and throat (Al., tox.).
Abscess of the jaw (Al., tox.).
[3]Slimy mouth; sliminess in the throat (aft. 2 h.); (Hn., 213).
Frequent spitting; copious salivation (Al., tox.).
Brownish slime covers the gums, lips, and teeth (Hg.).
Salivation has been observed to follow when small doses have been given for a long time (Al., tox.).

22. Mouth in General. *(P. 6 continued).*

The gingivo-labial juncture was highly injected; the gums were covered with narrow strips of white false membrane; there was great formation of tartar at the roots of the teeth.
The velum palati was red at the base, and swallowing was a little difficult (6th d.). The next night and the following day he suffered much from salivation; the upper and lower gums were covered everywhere with white streaks; it was some days before the mouth became normal.

P. 8; (Man, 4th trit.).

[4]A little toothache in the m. before taking the drug (9th d.); after taking the drug (9th d.) such severe pain in the teeth, accompanied by abundant salivation, that he resorted to opiates, but without relief, and the pain lasted until e.; (*Conc.*, chilliness).

P. 10; (Man, 4th trit.).

Mouth dry, saliva deficient, tongue coated, general malaise, so that he took no more of the drug that d. (5th); (*Conc.*, oo).
The arsenical streak was observed today (6th d.); (*Conc.*, no appet.).

P. 16; (Harles).

Long-continued use of the drug sometimes causes salivation and easy secretion of mucus from the trachea and lungs.

Toxic 1; (80 cases *ars.* in bread).

Herpetic vesicles on the lips were present in many cases (3d d.).

Toxic 3; (Woman, 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Lips swollen and cracked (aft. 47 h.); (*Conc.*, face, chest, scalp, abd.). Pain in the teeth of upper jaw on mastication (2d d., see 16).

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[4]Toothache, pressive rather than drawing (Hn., 200).
Aching in the l. upper jaw (Hn., 162).
Tearing in the teeth, recurring every night, with dry mouth and violent thirst (Al., tox.).
Toothache better from heat, worse from cold, worse from touch (Hg.).
Numbness and throbbing in the roots of the teeth, without pain (Hg.).
Toothache in the ev'g waking her after a short sleep (Hn., 983).
Constant twitching toothache up the temple, which is relieved or removed by sitting up in bed (Hn., 196).
Tearing in the head and teeth, making her so furious that she beat her head with her fists (just before the menses) (Hn., 201).
Toothache causing irritable temper, driving to rage (Hg.).
Burning, stinging, jerking in the teeth, better sitting up in bed; it streaks up the temple, and is better from striking the head (Hg.).

22. Mouth in General. *(Toxic 3 continued.)*

[5]Teeth feel loose, flow of saliva (8th d.); (l. side neuralgia).

Toxic 5; (Woman, 23, part tablespoonful *ars.*).

Mucous membrane of mouth slightly abraded; (see 9).

Toxic 7; (Man, alcoholic, 35, 1 dr. *ars.*).

[6]Tongue dry when first found; (see 9). Lips covered with black spots.

Toxic 8; (Mrs. —— 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls *ars.*).

Mouth sore, gums much swollen (*Conc.*, œd., paral., pulse, resp.).

Toxic 11; (Dr. P., 127 grs. *ars.*).

[7]Among the first things that led him to suspect that he was poisoned was the crimson line along the gums and symptoms of iritis; (see 16).

Toxic 12; (Man inhaled *ars'l* dust).

[1]Mouth, eyes, and nose seemed on fire; the throat seemed contracted, and deglutition was difficult; the saliva was tinged with blood (2d d.).

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[5]Several teeth pain in the gums, as if they were loose and would fall out, but the pain is not increased by chewing (aft. 1 h.); (Hn., 198). Toothache as from loose teeth; they are loose, and pain as if sore *per se;* but still more when chewing; touching the gums causes similar pain; the cheek swells on that side (Hn., 199).

Severe, dull aching in the tooth, extending to all the teeth of that side; the tooth seemed longer than usual, became sensitive to pressure and to cold water, and was loosened. Abscess above the upper canine; after being opened it discharged freely for several weeks. The upper teeth of the r. side began to loosen and were removed with the fingers; a portion of the alveolar process became detached, and was removed (Al., tox.).

Nocturnal tearing of the gum over the canine tooth; intolerable as long as he lies on the affected side; but is removed by the heat of the stove; the next mor'g the nose is swollen and painful to touch (aft. 3 d.); (Hn., 203).

A tooth becomes loose and protruding; its gum becomes painful to touch, but the outside of cheek over the tooth is more painful to touch; the tooth is not painful when biting the teeth together (Hn., 202).

[6]Tongue dry, lips and nostrils dry (Hg.).

Tongue grayish and swollen; he complained of a detestable taste in the mouth; the lower lip was burned, everted, and hanging; it was very painful (Al., tox.).

[7]A purple-red line on the gums (Al., tox.).

[1]Heat in the mouth and throat (Al , tox.). Mouth, pharynx, and œsophagus began to burn violently (Al., tox.).

(Note continued on next page.)

·l about 56th d.).

coriated (27th d.); (see 22 a).

l.).

; died 21st d.).

.apse); (see 9).

·oz. *ars.*; died 15th h.).

very urgent, vom., fever).

nd at root, the tip and edges red (*Conc.*,

uth (acute tox.).
red (acute tox.).

IEMBRANE.

ing on the l. side, then involving all the :e following (5th) day became very pain- leeding, and dotted with white spots. e was highly injected (7th d.), with con-

ue as if there were vesicles on it (Hn., 213). · of the tip, with burning pain (aft. 14 h.); in the right border of the tongue during 'ricking pain as from a fishbone in the root 'lowing or turning the head (Hn., 216). ·old (Al., tox.). : tongue was white, not coated, but thickened ngue white and dry (Al., tox.). sh; — brown; — yellowish; — lead-colored;— white as chalk;—furred thickly white;— k, smooth, hard, and dry (Hg.). :ing on the tongue (Al., tox.). **(Al.) Tongue :eak down the middle, and the tip very red moist, whitish in the centre (Al., tox.). Very ·tip scarlet (Al., tox.). , tox.). Red and large (Hg.). Weakness and Al., tox.). Tongue swollen at the root (Hg.). gue, with prostration (Hg.). .is in the morning (Hn., 197). leeding; touching them causes pain; er tlessness (Hg.).

22. Mouth in General.
Generalities of Authors.

Stillé.

Great dryness of the mouth and fauces.
Scalded lips, tongue, and mouth.
Inflamed, infiltrated, ulcerated, or eroded mucus surfaces of the mouth (acute tox.).
Tongue dry, hard, and fissured (acute tox.).
Occasionally salivation (acute tox.).
Red, swollen gums, with a white line along the edges, from lodgement of dust (?) (acute tox.).

(b). TONGUE.

P. 10; (Man, 4th trit.).

[1]Tongue coated, mouth dry (5th d.); (*Conc.*, malaise, vom.).

Toxic 2; (Woman, 23, part tablespoonful *ars.*).

Tongue dry, without redness (2d d.); (*Conc.*, fever); (also 7th d.).

Toxic 3; (Woman, 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[2]Tongue coated with a thin, white fur (during remission, aft. 36 h.); (see 16).

Toxic 5; (Woman, 33, part tablespoonful *ars.*).

Tongue dry and morbidly red (1st d.), papillæ raised at tip.
Tongue dry and parched (2d d.), papillæ much raised; constantly asking for cold water; (see 9).

Fatal 1; (Man, 60, *ars.* and *ars'l* rooms).

Tongue became hot and dry as a parrot's (1st period); (see 16). (This dryness disappeared on leaving off the drug, but returned on resuming it at a later date.)
[3]Tongue rather red at the tip (3d period, health much improved); (see mouth, 22 a).
Tongue looked sodden (4th period); the tip and edges very red and sore, many papillæ were hard and blackish; the mucous membrane of mouth and tongue were cold to touch (*Conc.*, mouth, saliva).

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[1]Feeling of dryness on the tongue; (tox. from b'k oxide; Buchholz, Hn., 221).
Dryness of the tongue; (tox. in an adult, Guilbert, Hn., 224).
[2]White tongue; (tox. in adults, Alberti, Hn., 219).
Mucous coating on the tongue (Al., tox.).
[3]Tongue clean and large (Al., tox.). Tongue red and large (Hg.). Tongue bright red and dry (Hg.). Edges of tongue red, with imprints of the teeth (Hg.).

22. Mouth in General.

Fatal 2; (Woman, *ars.*; died about 56th d.).

[1]Tongue red and fiery, mouth excoriated (27th d.); (see 22 a).

[2]Edge of tongue ulcerated (52d d.).

Fatal 4; (Man, 15 grs. *ars.*; died 21st d.).

[3]Tongue moist and cold (in collapse); (see 9).

Fatal 7; (Young man, ½ oz. *ars.*; died 15th h.).

[4]Tongue white and dry (thirst very urgent, vom., fever).

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[5]Tongue coated in the centre and at root, the tip and edges red (*Conc.*, thirst, no appet.).

Stille.

Scalded tongue, lips, and mouth (acute tox.).

[6]Tongue dry, hard, and fissured (acute tox.).

(c). GUMS AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE.

P. 6; (4th trit.).

[7]Pain in the mouth, beginning on the l. side, then involving all the gums (4th d.), which on the following (5th) day became very painful to touch, swollen and bleeding, and dotted with white spots. The gingivo-labial juncture was highly injected (7th d.), with con-

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[1]Burning pain on the tongue as if there were vesicles on it (Hn., 213).

[2]Tongue eroded at the side of the tip, with burning pain (aft. 14 h.); (Hn., 214). Boring pain in the right border of the tongue during half-sleep (Hn., 216). Pricking pain as from a fishbone in the root of the tongue, when swallowing or turning the head (Hn., 216).

[3]Tongue moist and icy cold (Al., tox.).

[4]The upper surface of the tongue was white, not coated, but thickened (Al., tox.). *(Al.) Tongue white and dry (Al., tox.).

Tongue white; — whitish; — brown; — yellowish; — lead-colored;— large and yellowish;—white as chalk;—furred thickly white;— brown, or black;—black, smooth, hard, and dry (Hg.).

[5]A thick, brownish coating on the tongue (Al., tox.). **(Al.) Tongue furred, with a red streak down the middle, and the tip very red (Al., tox.). Tongue moist, whitish in the centre (Al., tox.). Very prominent papillæ, the tip scarlet (Al., tox.).

[6]Tongue swollen (Al., tox.). Red and large (Hg.). Weakness and pains in the tongue (Al., tox.). Tongue swollen at the root (Hg.). Trembling of the tongue, with prostration (Hg.).

[7]Shooting in the gums in the morning (Hn., 197).

Gums swollen and bleeding; touching them causes pain; emaciation, prostration, and restlessness (Hg.).

siderable salivation, the gums swollen, with narrow strips of white false membrane on them; velum palati red, especially the base, swallowing a little difficult; upper and lower gums everywhere covered with white streaks (8th d.); it was some days before the mouth regained its normal state.

P. 10; (4th trit.).

A deficiency of saliva (5th d.), and on the following day the arsenical streak was observed on the gums; (*Seq.*, disgust for food).

Tox. 8; (Mrs. ——, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls *ars.*).

[1]Gums swelled much, mouth sore (3d d.); (see 16).

Tox. 11; (Dr. P., 127 grs. *ars.*).

[2]Among the first things that led him to suspect that he was poisoned, were the crimson line along the gums and injection of the conjunctiva, along with symptoms of iritis.

Stille.

Red, swollen gums, with white line along the edges, from a deposit of dust (?).

(d). TEETH.

P. 2; (4th trit.).

Slight but well marked pain in the upper and lower right molars, felt several times, especially when lying down (5th d.); (*Conc.*, appet., head, eyes).

P. 6; (4th trit.).

Great formation of tartar at the roots of the teeth, (white lines on the gums), (7th d.).

P. 8; (4th trit.)

[3]A little toothache before taking the drug (m'g 9th d.), followed by such severe pain after a dose of the drug (9th d.), that he resorted to opiates, which did no good, and the pain did not abate until e.; (*Conc.*, saliva, chill).

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[1]Superficial ulceration of the gums and throat; the breath is fetid (Al., tox.).

[2]A purple-red line on the gums (Al., tox.).

[3]Numbness and throbbing in the roots of the teeth, without pain (Hg.).
Toothache in the ev'g, waking her after short sleep (Hn., 983).

** (Hn.) Several teeth pain in the gums, as if they were loose and would fall out, but the pain is not increased by chewing (aft. 1 hour); (Hn., 198.).

Nocturnal tearing pain of the gum over the canine tooth, which is

(*Note continued on next page.*)

22. Mouth in General.
Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[1]Pain in teeth of upper jaw on mastication (2d d.).

[2]Loose feeling of teeth, flow of saliva; (*Conc.*, tonic cramp in lower jaw and throat; l. side neuralgia of face); (8th d.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

intolerable as long as he lies on the affected side, but is removed by the heat of the stove; the following morning the nose is swollen and painful to touch; (Hn., 203); (aft. 3d d.).
A tooth becomes loose and protruding in the mor'g; its gum becomes painful when touched, but the outside of the cheek over the loose tooth is still more painful to touch; the tooth is not painful when biting the teeth together (Hn., 202).
Constant twitching toothache up the temple, which is relieved or removed by sitting up in bed (Hn., 196).
Tearing in the teeth and head at the same time, making her so furious that she beat her head with her fists; just before the menses (the 15th d.); (Hn., 201).
Burning, stinging, jerking in the teeth, better sitting up; the pain streaks up the temple, and is better from striking the head (Hg.).
Toothache, causing irritable temper, driving to rage (Hg.).
[1]Aching in the left upper jaw (Hn., 162). Toothache pressive rather than drawing (Hn., 200).
Tearing in the teeth recurring regularly every night, with dry mouth and violent thirst (Al., tox.).
Toothache better from heat, worse from cold, worse from pressure (Hg.).
[2]Toothache as from loose teeth; they are loose and pain as if sore *per se;* but still more when chewing; touching the gums also causes similar pain; the cheek swells on that side (Hn., 199). All the teeth fall out (VanEygern; Hn., 205).
Severe dull aching in the tooth, extending to all the teeth of that side. *(Al.) The tooth seemed longer than usual, became sensitive to pressure and cold water, and was somewhat loosened. Abscess above the upper r. canine; after being opened it discharged freely for several weeks. The upper teeth of the r. side began to loosen, and were removed with the fingers. A large portion of the superior alveolar process became detached, and was removed (Al., tox.).

23. Appetite, Taste, Thirst, Nausea, and Vomiting.

(a). TASTE AND APPETITE.

P. 3; (P. 3 b, 8th trit.).

[1]Complete loss of appetite now (4th d.), and throughout the proving; (*Conc.*, malaise, stiffness, coryza, sweat'g).

P. 10; (4th trit.).

[2]Marked disgust for food (6th to 10th d.); (*Conc.*, ars'l gums; *Antec.*, naus., mal'se).

P. 13; (2 grs. 2x trit.).

[3]No appetite, considerable thirst; eating causes pain (aft. 5 h.).
[4]No appetite, but felt better after eating (2d d.); (*Conc.*, mind). Ate heartily at 11 A. M. (unusual), and felt as well as usual (2d d.); (*Seq.*, fever, 3 P. M.). Ravenous appetite (at 6 P. M.); (*Conc.*, oo; *Seq.*, dyspep. and asth.). Hearty appetite (3d d.).

P. 14; (5 grs. 2x trit.).

Good appetite; after eating the prickling of the skin returns, with restlessness, oppression of chest, and desire for fresh air.
Good appetite for breakfast (2d d.); (*Conc.*, dull headache).

P. 15; (Harles).

[5]Appetite increased from small doses, diminished from large ones.

Tox. 1; (80 cases *ars.* in bread).

Appetite was still deficient (7th d.), the throat was still red, and the patients complained of a metallic taste; (see 16). There was still anorexia and heat in the throat (10th d.), though all other symptoms had ceased.

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[1]Wooden, dry taste in the mouth (Hn., 210).
[2]Cannot endure the sight or odor of food (Hg.). Aversion to meats and fats, to starchy foods, to gruels, to butter; better on an empty stomach; worse after eating (Hg.).
[3]Anorexia for 10 days (Fr. Hn.; Hn., 255). Anorexia; (*ars. pot.* in ague; bl'k ox. ars., Stoerck; Hn., 256–258). Pain in stomach or bowels while eating, or immediately afterwards; can eat no more at that time; feels better on an empty stomach (Hg.). After eating, food lies heavy in the stomach;—burning in the stomach and bowels;—bitterness in the mouth;—pressure, nausea, and vomiting;—stool;—chill grows worse (Hg.).
[4]He has no appetite, but when he eats it tastes well (Hn., 264).
[5]Appetite increased (Hg.).

23. Appetite, Taste, Thirst, Nausea, and Vomiting.
Tox. 3; (½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[1]Sourish taste (aft. 12 h.); she could eat something, but feared she could not swallow it; soreness in throat and stomach (16); (*Conc.*, debility, head, face, eyes, thirst, stool).

Inclined to eat, but everything is disgusting (aft. 19 h.); (*Conc.*, fever, ang., faint'g, spasms, stom., abd.).

Appetite poor, slight thirst, thin white fur on tongue (aft. 36 h.); (*Conc.*, head, face, eyes, bowels, skin).

In the past (2d night), taste sour; natural taste now; tongue same as before.

[2]Disgust for all food, with transient desire for this, or that; frequent nausea, yawning, and empty eructations; soreness of the bowels, desire for stool, with no effect (24th to 47th h.); (*Conc.*, mind, face, chest, limbs). Disgust for food (3d d., A. M.); (*Conc.*, faint's, trembl'g, head). In the evg. some appetite (5th d.); (*Conc.*, larynx, abd., stool).

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[1]Bitterness in the mouth, with yellow diarrhœa; (tox., Richard; Hn., 252). (*Hn.) Bitterness in the throat and mouth after eating, along with proper taste of food (Hn., 265, 266, 268). Bitter taste in the mouth without having eaten anything (Hn., 269). Sour taste in the mouth; food tastes sour (Hn., 244). Salty taste to food (Hn., 271); not salt enough (Hn., 270).

Unpleasant taste (Al., tox.). Disgusting sour taste in the mouth; ulcers on the tongue (Al., tox.).

*(Al.) Sweetish taste in the mouth, also in the throat (Al., tox.).

Taste altered;—bitter;—sour;—metallic;—putrid on waking;—sweetish in the throat in the mor'g;—offensive;—foul;—taste lost (Hg.).

Food tastes bitter;—sour;—woody;—too salt;—not salt enough (Hg.).

Water tastes bitter, flat, nasty (Hg.).

Beer tastes flat (Hn., 273); unhopped beer tastes bitter (Hn., 272).

[2]Loathing of food; (tox. in many cases; Hn., 258, 261, 262, 254.)

Loathing of all food so that he could not think of eating without feeling sick (Ebers; Hn., 260). The smell of cooked meat was intolerable to him (aft. 5 h.); (tox. in adults, Richard; Hn., 263). After the febrile heat, sick feeling (aft. 15 h.; Hn., 980).

Great longing for acids and sour fruit (Hn., 275, 277); for vinegar and water (Hn., 276); for coffee (Hn., 278); for milk, which she formerly loathed (Hn., 279). Calls for refreshing fruits, and sucks slices of lemon with great eagerness; he is constantly spitting mucus from the fauces; putrid, fetid taste in the mouthin the morning (Hn., 245, 246; Al., tox.).

23. Appetite, Taste, Thirst, Nausea, and Vomiting.

Tox. 11; (Dr. P., 127 grs. *ars.*).

[1]Appetite inclined to be ravenous during first part of his sickness (see 16).

Tox. 16; (W., *ars.* twice a d., 3 mos.).

No appetite, bowels irritable, urine dark and scanty (aft. 3 mos.); (*Conc.*, mind, paralysis; *Seq.*, labor).

Tox. 20; (*ars.* eater).

Loss of appetite and slight languor on leaving off the drug for two or three days. Total loss of appetite, what little he had (aft. 10 d.; see 10).

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Pereira.

Appetite increased for a short time; (see 16).

Nothn. & Rossen.

Appetite increased to actual hunger.

Erichsen.

Loss of appetite, with thirst and sense of weight at pit of stomach; (see 16).

Stille.

Appetite increased, digestion permanently benefited (small dose).
No appetite, naus., thirst, pricking and burning in stom. (larger dose).
Metallic taste, with constriction of fauces (acute tox.).
Deranged digestion, feeble and irritable stomach (chronic tox.).

(b). THIRST.

P. 1; (P. 1 a, 30x).

[2]At close of third day the sensation of heat in the mouth rose to such a pitch that he was obliged to drink the whole e. uninterruptedly, without in the least allaying the thirst; it disturbed his sleep, and was present undiminished the next day, so that he discontinued the proving, but it did not disappear till the second day later; (*Conc.*, oo).
Unusual thirst (2d d.); (*Conc.*, oo).
The thirst previously experienced returned on the 5th d. of the 2d proving (10x); so that he ceased the proving; (*Conc.*, weary and sleepless).

P. 12; (3c for 6 w.).

Thirst with heat and acidity of the stomach, and loss of flesh.

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[1]Hunger during the chill (Hg.); appetite for bread, especially rye bread (Hg.); desire for warm food, for fruits, for vegetables (Hg.).
[2]Uncommon thirst so that he must drink much cold water every 10 m. all day long, but not at night (Fr. Hn.; Hn., 212).
Great dryness of the mouth, with frequent and severe thirst, yet he drinks but a little at a time (Stapf; Hn., 222).

(*Note continued on next page.*)

23. **Appetite, Taste, Thirst, Nausea, and Vomiting.**

P. 13; (2 grs. 2d trit.).

Thirst; drinking causes nausea (aft. 2 h.); (see 16). Thirst increased (after 3 h.), with fever. Thirst with no appetite; eating causes pain in the stomach (aft. 5th h.). Thirst with fever (at 3 P. M., 2d d.); (*Conc.*, head, coryza). No thirst, slight fever and depression of spirits (3d d.).

P. 14; (5 grs. 2d trit.).

Thirst; (*Conc.*, stinging and itching in rectum); (see 16).

P. 16; (Harles).

Thirst increased moderately with small doses, more with larger ones; (*Conc.*, nausea, prostration, diarrhœa, with larger doses).

Tox. 1; (80 cases *ars.* in bread).

Great thirst (3d d.); (*Conc.*, throat, appetite).

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Constant thirst as from heat ascending from the stomach (aft. 12 h.).
[1]Slight thirst, appetite poor, tongue with a thin white fur (see appetite).
Thirst with feverish heat (see fever); aft. 58 h.
Thirst on waking, with hoarseness and pain in chest (4th m.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

Her throat feels dry; she must drink continually, and if she did not drink she felt as if she would die of thirst (Hn., 209).
Unquenchable thirst, with dryness of the mouth, fauces, and larynx (Hn., 930).
Only at night much thirst, from great dryness of the throat, which ceases in the mor'g (Hn., 875).
Fever and thirst (Hn., 919, 951). General heat and thirst for beer (Hn., 973; Meyer). He drinks much and often (Hn., 922; Stapf). Thirst, but he drinks but little at a time (tox. in adults, Richard; Hn., 928). Thirst, not without appetite (Knape; Hn., 932). Thirst, following diarrhœa, with heat (Hn., 931; tox., Morgagni).
Thirst so violent that he drank 11 jugs of water in one half day (Al., tox.). Burning, unquenchable thirst;—not relieved by drinking (Hg.). Drinks little but often (Hg.). Wants water very cold and in small quantities; other drinks she swallows with avidity in large amounts (Hg.). Desire for acid drinks; refreshing drinks; wine; coffee (Hg.). Irresistible thirst and longing for water, which disturbed sleep and was undiminished next day (Hg.).
During chill, no thirst; during heat, thirsty but not inclined to drink; with the sweat, great thirst (Hg.).
[1]Burning thirst without special desire to drink (Hg.).
No thirst immediately after chill (Hn., 947, 950, 951, 996).
No thirst with nocturnal heat (Hn., 981, 996).

(Note continued on next page.)

23. Appetite, Taste, Thirst, Nausea, and Vomiting.

Tox. 5; (W., 23, part tablespoon *ars.*).

Constantly asking for cold water, tongue dry and parched, the papillæ much raised (2d d.).

Tox. 7; (M., alcoholic, 35, 1 dr. *ars.*).

Unquenchable thirst.

Tox. 11; (Dr. P., 127 grs. *ars.*).

Thirst began after 10 h., at the end of vomiting and purging, which had continued for 9 h. previously; (*Antec.*, stom. and abd., also 40 grs. calomel).

'He drank all the water and tea he had by him, but his thirst increased and became very distressing (aft. 11 h.); being unable to walk ro to arouse any one, he lay in an agony of thirst, praying for death, for an hour longer (till 5 A. M.), when a servant brought him a pint of water, which he drank at once, but immediately threw it up again. (Here followed antidotes; see 16).

Tox. 15: (*Ars.* in tea, &c.).

Much thirst (2d d. after 1st dose); (*Conc.*, head, eyes, hoarseness).

Fatal 1; (M., 60, *ars.* and *ars'l* rooms).

Thirst was so great, with a dry, hot tongue, that it made him quite ill (1st period, see 16); (see also mouth, 22).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

†Absence of thirst, loss of thirst (Hn., 211).

Thirst not very marked; the vomited matter bitter like acid bile, and looked green (Al., tox).

*(Al.) Burning thirst without special desire to drink. **(Al.) Violent burning in the stomach (Al., tox.).

'*(Hn.) Great thirst; incessant thirst; burning thirst (Hn., 921 to 932; tox. in many authors).

**(Hn.) After drinking, shivering and chills (Hn., 945); shuddering and disgust (Hn., 939; tox., Alberti).

Increased thirst with vomiting (Al., tox.).

Thirst, with yellowish, watery stools and pinching in the abdomen (Al., tox.). Great thirst; *(Al.) heat and dryness in the fauces, considerable pain and heat in the stomach, has a constant desire to swallow (Al., tox.).

Violent thirst with icy cold tongue (Hg.). Irresistible thirst, but the smallest quantity of water is at once thrown up (Hg.). Great thirst, but water disagrees (Hg.); (dropsy).

After drinking, stool;—chilliness and shivering;—colic worse;—water lies cold and heavy in the stomach (Hg.). Worse from cold drinks; better from warm drinks (Hg.).

†Note. - A rare and alternating action, compared with the much more frequent constant longing for drink, yet only a little is drunk at a time and often, or rarely much at a time. (Hn.)

23. Appetite, Taste, Thirst, Nausea, and Vomiting.

Fatal 5; (M., *ars.*, died 3d d.).

Inextinguishable thirst; green vomiting; during collapse; (see 9). Thirst increased in reaction (see 16).

Fatal 7; (Y'g M., ½ oz. *ars.*, died in 14 h.).

Urgent thirst (aft. an hour and a half); (*Conc.*, fever, vomit'g). Thirst not so urgent (aft. 9 h.), (see 16), but he readily drank any fluid offered him; (*Conc.*, vom., drowsy, quiet).

Fatal 10; (M., *ars.*, died in a few h.).

Violent thirst, vomit'g, diar., and collapse; (see 9).

Fatal 11; (W., *ars.*, died in 7 h.).

Intense thirst coming on immediately; (*Conc.*, burn'g pain, diar., vomit'g, but no "nervous symptoms" before death).

Gen. of Authors.

Erichsen.

More or less thirst, the tongue coated in center and towards the root, the edges and tip red (see 16). Thirst is the first symptom in some cases, but headache and acceleration of the pulse most commonly appear first.

Stille.

Thirst without appetite. Intense, insatiable thirst, with nausea and vomiting of all kinds of fluids.

(a). ŒSOPHAGUS AND SWALLOWING.

P. 16; (Harles).

Slight contractions of the œsophagus, with slight pinching in the stomach; (but slightly painful unless the dose is large).

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Pain in the throat on swallowing (24th to 47th h.); (16).

Tox. 5; (W., 23, part tablespoon *ars.*).

[1]Annoying sense of constriction in the œsophagus (ev'g 1st d.); (see 9).

[2]Intense pain about the scrobiculus cordis, extending up the œsophgus; with [3]great dysphagia, even of fluids (2d mor'g; see 9).

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[1]Constricted sensation in the throat and œsophagus (Hn., 241, 242; tox.). He complains that he feels as if his throat would be closed up completely; as if nothing more could get through the œsophagus (Hn., 243; tox., Alberti). There was evidently spasmodic contraction of the œsophagus (Al., tox.). Sense of constriction in the throat, violent thirst; (Al., tox.).

[2]Tearing pain in the œsophagus, and also up the throat, when not swallowing (Hn., 231).

[3]**(Hn.) A kind of paralysis of the fauces and œsophagus; the

(*Note continued on next page.*)

23. Appetite, Taste, Thirst, Nausea, and Vomiting.
Tox. 12; (M., inhaling *ars.* dust for 2 d.).

Throat seemed contracted, making deglutition difficult and painful; great burning of mouth and nostrils; saliva tinged with blood (2d d.);

Tox. 15; (M., 33, *ars.* in tea, &c.).

Constriction of throat, burning in œsophagus, and hoarseness, lasting for 6 d.; (*Conc.*, fauces, Resp. Sys., 19, face, mouth).

Fatal 2; (W., *ars.*, died 56th d.).

¹Dryness and tightness in the throat, with hoarseness (12th d.); (*Conc.*, prost'n, vomit'g, diar.).
Throat so uneasy as to prevent swallowing (25th d.); *Conc.*, same).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

chewed bread could not be swallowed down; it only went down with difficulty and an uneasy pressure, as the œsophagus had no power to swallow it; he heard it rattle down (Hn., 232). (See page 75.)
A paralytic condition of the pharynx and œsophagus; drinks roll audibly in the stomach (Hg.).
*(Al.) Swallowing very difficult (Al., tox.). The throat is constricted; *(Al.) swallowing is very painful and difficult; there is vomiting of mucus and blood, and the stomach is very painful (Al., tox.).
Painful swallowing, heat, thirst, anxiety, and restlessness (Hg.). Throat feels sore when swallowing, with burning pain, anxiety, and restlessness; it feels swollen internally (Hg.). Food seems to lodge in the throat; it is rejected as soon as it touches the larynx (Hg.). Painful swallowing (Hn., tox.).
Difficult swallowing; internal inflammation of the throat (from powd'g hair; Rau; Hn., 237, 235). Burning pain in the throat, uneasiness, swallowing difficult (Hg.).
*(Al.) Burning in the pharynx; **(Al.) *burning in the stomach;* difficult swallowing on account of small ulcers in the throat (Al., tox.).
¹Extreme dryness of the throat; constriction of the fauces; nausea and occasional vomiting; vomited blood and his sputa was tinged with it; stomach painful; (Al., tox.).
Burning and dryness in the throat; nausea and vomiting (Al. tox.).
*(Al.) Heat and dryness of the throat, with a constant desire to swallow; great thirst, with pain and heat in the stomach; (Al., tox.).
Dryness and contraction of the throat; nausea; retching without vomiting (Al., tox.). Dryness, soreness, burning in throat (Hg.).
Sensation of mucus in throat, with taste of blood in mouth; of hair in throat; of nausea in throat; of constriction; of burning (Hg.).

23. **Appetite, Taste, Thirst, Nausea, and Vomiting.**
Fatal 7; (Y'g M., 17, ½ oz. *ars.*, died 15th h.).

[1]Heat and uneasiness in the gullet, but worse in the stomach (aft. 2½ h.); (*Conc.*, vomit'g, fever, pulse, thirst).

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Pereira.

[3]Heat in the throat, œsophagus, and stom. occasionally with nausea, seldom with vomiting (small doses).

Nothnagel & Rossen.

A feeling of warmth in the œsophagus and stomach (small dose).
[3]Constriction and dryness of the throat, pain in stom., nausea, vomiting, and purging (from long use); (see 16)

Stille.

Spasm of the pharynx and œsophagus (acute tox.).
Constriction of the fauces (chronic tox.).

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[1]Heat and burning in the throat; violent vomiting and painful diarrhœa (Al., tox.). Heat and lancinating pains in the throat, with inability to swallow; violent retching; excruciating pain in stomach (Al., tox.). Heat in throat and stomach, incessant vomiting (Al., tox.). Burning in the pharynx (Al., tox.).
Erosions in the throat fester deeply; a burning sensation from pit of stomach to throat; most virulent in throat, with rawness and soreness, hindering swallowing (Al. tox.); (*Al.) burning in the pharynx.
**(Al.) Burning in the stomach; aversion to all food (Al., tox.).
*(Al.) Violent burning in pharynx and œsophagus as far as stomach; want of appetite for 8 d. (Al.).
Stinging in the œsophagus as from a splinter; shooting changing to burning; throat inflamed, sore, and constricted (Hg.).
[3]Burning along the œsophagus; violent pain in epigastrium (Al., tox.).
Fauces red and swollen; vomiting and diarrhœa all night; pain in the throat and stomach; severe in stomach (Al. tox.). Violent burning as from hot coals in throat and stomach (Al., tox.).
Slight burning in œsophagus and stomach; nausea, vomiting; the stomach and umbilical region tender (Al., tox.).
Aching at cardiac orifice and in œsophagus after a meal, as if the food were retained above the stomach; empty eructations (Hn., 351).
[3]Constriction of the throat (Al., tox.). Constricting nausea followed by vomiting (Al., tox.).
Excruciating heat and oppression in the throat, as if burning and suffocating; attempts at vomiting (Al., tox.).
Soreness in œsophagus (Al., tox.). Burning in throat and epigastrium; cramp in œsophagus (Al., tox.).

(b). ERUCTATIONS, NAUSEA, AND VOMITING.

P. 1; (M., 1 c, 3x).

[1]Inclination to vomit, with diarrhœa and rumbling (2d d.); (*Conc.*, oo).

P. 4; (M., 4th trit.).

Vomiting one h. after rising (9th d.).

[2]Bilious; vomiting on rising (10th d.); (*Conc.*, headache, eyes, coryza).

P. 10; (M., 4th trit., 3 times a d.).

Vomiting, followed by general malaise; mouth dry (10 a, 5th d.).

P. 13; (M., 2 grs. 2x.).

[3]Immediate and persistent nausea, with pricking pain in the right eye. [4]Return of the nausea (aft. 10 m.), with cold sweat on the forehead after exercise; (*Antec.*, burning in pharynx; *Conc.*, oo).

He is thirsty, but drinking causes nausea (aft. 2 h.); (headache).

P. 14; (M., 5 grs. 2x.).

Eructation with slight burning in the stomach (aft. 5 m.). Flatulence after eating (unusual) aft. 25 m.; (*Conc.*, stool, l. arm). [5]Eructation (aft. 1 h.); repeated eructations (aft. 1½ h.); (*Conc.*, annoying prickling of skin).

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[1]Qualmishness at 11 A. M., and again at 3 P. M. (Hn., 280).

Nausea when sitting; the nausea went off when walking in the open air, and there ensued a copious pappy stool (aft. 7½ h.); (Hn., 300). Nausea; in the open air she felt sick (Hn., 286).

Gurgling in the abdomen, and flatulence; stools clayey in color, either thin or scybalous (Al., tox.).

[2]*(Al.) *Severe bilious vomiting* (Al., tox.). Qualmish in the bed in the morning, sick up into the chest; vomiting of white mucus, with bitter taste in the mouth (Hn., 886). Immediately uncontrolable qualmishness, nausea, and frequently rapid vomiting, on rising up in bed (Stapf.; Hn., 316). Violent vomiting of mucus, bilious, and frothy masses (Al., tox.). *(Al.) Bilious vomiting (Al., tox.).

[3]Immediately after *ars.* was applied to the breast; vomiting; (*ars.* to a cancerous breast; Hn., 314). Immediately after each meal, vomiting (Fr. Hn.; Hn., 312). Retching and vomiting as soon as he had taken a few spoonfuls of soup (Al., tox.).

[4]*Nausea*, with a sweetish taste in the mouth, but not immediately after eating (Hn., 283). Nausea (281, 299); in the throat at the same time water accumulated in the mouth (Hn., 285; in the œsophagus and stomach) (Hn., 284). Sensation of a thread rolled into a coil in the fauces and stomach (tox., Richard; Hn., 240). Nausea and frequent inclination to vomit (Al., tox.).

[5]**(Hn.) Frequent empty eructations (aft. ½ h.); (Langham'r; Hn.,

(*Note continued on next page.*)

23. Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting.
Tox. 1; (80 cases *ars.* in bread).

[1]A sensation of weight in the epigastrium, and general malaise were felt soon after the meal.
Vomiting occurred ¼ h. after the meal. Vomiting with diarrhœa was present in some cases, but more than half had no early diarrhœa; the early diarrhœa ceased in all cases within 5 or 6 hours; but the vomiting for 24 or 36 hours was present in most cases; two who had eaten of the bread for two days (?) had no vomiting, but suffered from diarrhœa for about 12 days, otherwise they were like the others.
[2]There was (in these two cases) burning pain in the throat, behind the sternum, and in the epigastrium, with a very painful sense of weight at the latter spot; (*Conc.*, headache, quick pulse, dry skin, prostration, weak legs, pain in back, vertigo, noise in ears).
Weight and burning at the epigastrium, with muscular weakness (aft. 7th d.); (*Conc.*, appet., taste).

(*Note continued from preceding page.*)

292, 294). **(Hn.) Ineffectual efforts to eructate (Hn., 306). Water-brash in the P. M. about 4 o'clock (Hn., 290). *Eructation*, constant (from a tox. dose of "cobalt"; 293); sour after dinner (aft. 6 h.; 301); much, especially after drinking (303); from flatulence, chiefly rising upwards (304); after food (305); in the forenoon constant, empty, severe, with confusion of the head aft. 36 h.; (Hn., 307). Eructation and vomiting, nausea and retching (Al., tox.).
Hiccup, frequent with eructation (tox. in adults, Morgagni; Hn., 295); frequent after eating, each time followed by eructation (Langham'r; Hn., 296); convulsive (tox. in adults, Alberti; Hn., 298); with scraping and disgusting taste in mouth at night on rising up (Hn., 309); long continued at the hour for fever to come on (Hn., 310); (Hg.).
Eructation of foul smelling gases; disgust, nausea, and vomiting, mostly about two hours after eating, no matter how light the food might be (Al., tox.); eructation of foul smelling gases; violent burning in the stomach; continued retching and vomiting, at least every ten minutes (Al. tox.).
[1]*Aching* in the anterior wall of the stomach when speaking (aft. ¼ h.); (Hn., 352).
Dull tearing transversely across the epigastric region when walking in the P. M. (Hn., 356).
[2]From pains she got such a weakness in the head, and became so qualmish and weak in the stomach that she became very ill (Hn., 24).
Hard pressure above the scrobiculus cordis (immediately); (Hn., 235).

(*Note continued on next page.*)

23. **Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting.**

Tox. 2; (M., 28, *ars.* in food)

[1]Vomit'g, which lasted 3 d.; 1st d. was but little else; 2d d. fever, stom., abd., no stool; 3d d., after a remission, all the symp. returned; (*Conc.*, dull look; *Seq.*, delirium, eruption like small pox).

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[2]Nausea and vomit'g of water; (*Antec.*, chest, prostrat'n, vertigo; *Conc.*, spasms, faintn's, anguish, total prostrat'n).

[3]Forcible vomit'g, as if everything inside were torn loose; (*Conc.*, complete prostration, twitchings, mania); (aft. ¾ h.).

[4]Severe vomiting of bitter tasting matter, previous to which she complains of being icy cold all over, succeeded by a glow as if the blood ran boiling hot through her veins (terrible anx. and mortal fear of imminent death).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

Considerable pain and great heat in the epigastric region; great thirst (Al., tox.). Strangulated feeling in the epigastric region; painful to touch; could not bear the least wine (Al., tox.). Weight as from a stone;—pressure and trembling;—violent tearing, crampy, boring pain (Hg.).

[1]Repeated violent vomiting of bilious matter, copious, of mucus and bile (Al., tox.).

[5]*Uncommon anxiety* in the stomach (Hn., tox., 347; Wolff).

Nausea and complete loss of appetite;—N., with a sweetish taste in the mouth;—N., prostrated, must lie down;—N., periodical;—N., with faintness, heat, restlessness, faintness, shuddering (Hg.).

Vomiting, on rising up in bed, with severe nausea, headache, and retching;—V., immediately after eating;—V., after drinking;—V., as soon as he moves;—V., of all things taken, food, drink, medicine, gastric fluids, bile;—V., of black masses, blood, clotted blood, dark brown masses, mucus and bile (Hg.).

*(Al.) Inability to retain nourishment of any sort; vomiting as soon as it touches the stomach. *(Al.) Even water is thrown off immediately (Al., tox.).

[3]Continued forcible vomiting, as if it would tear out his stomach and intestines with forceps (Al., tox.).

**(Al.) Vomiting brings no relief (Al., tox.).

[4]Long continued nausea, like faintness; she trembled all over, was hot all over, afterwards shivering came on (aft. some h.); (Hn., 287). Vomiting day and night with horrible cries (*ars.* powder on hair) (Hn., 315). Frequent, with fear of death (tox., 322); during the violent vomit'g complaints of internal heat, of great thirst (Hn., 319, 320).

(Note continued on next page.)

23. Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting. *(Toxic 3, continued)*
After each attack of vomiting she sleeps till the next with half closed eyes, short breathing, murmuring and loud talking, tossing from side to side, throwing off the clothes (*Seq.*, mania); (aft. 1 h.).
[3]Still vomiting every twenty m. (aft. 4½ h.); anguish more intense; pain in loins, dyspnœa, cramps, unconscious.
Vomiting every ½ h. up to 10½ h's; in the intervals sleep, with gradually lessening symptoms. Attacks of nausea, with burning in the abd., tingling and weakn's of legs, &c.; (see 16; aft. 12 or more h.); (next morning). Nausea and sour vomiting, with shuddering, she thinks she must die; she cannot open her mouth, the throat feels constricted as if she would suffocate, the chest oppressed (aft. 18 h.). Frequent nausea (24th to 47th h.); (see stomach).

Tox. 4; (Girl, 1 dr. *ars.*).

She was evidently attacked by the usual symptoms of irritation of the whole alimentary canal. (After remissions with fainting).

Tox. 5; (W., 23, part tablespoon *ars.*).

In 2 h. became sick, and continued so for some h. (A zinc emetic was followed by vomiting of blood); (see 9).

Tox. 6; (M., 21, ½ oz. *ars.*).

Emesis and catharsis continued during the first n., and gastero-intestinal inflammation the next day; (*Conc.*, pain in the whole system, itching, strangury).

Tox. 8; (Mrs., 1 to 2 teaspoon *ars.*)

[3]Vomiting occurred within 15 m. after taking the drug on an empty stomach, and did not cease until after 48 h.

(Note continued from preceding page.)

Excessive vomiting of drinks, yellowish-green mucus and water, with great effort; it leaves a very bitter taste in the mouth for a long time (Hn., 321; Stapf.).
Vomiting of food mixed with a tenacious mass (Al., tox.).
[1]He vomited several times and then fell asleep and slept until near midnight (Al., tox.).
[2]*Intense heat*, anxiety, and prostration, with nausea and vomiting, and burning in the epigastric region (Hg.). Vomiting with returning consciousness; cardialgia; burning, unquenchable thirst (Al., tox.). Fearful pains in the abd. and legs; constantly increasing anxiety and cries for help (Al., tox.).
[3]*Vomiting* 18 or 20 times in succession, after which she was too prostrated to speak; could only complain of her abdomen (Al., tox.); constant vomiting, day and night, with horrible cries (Hn., 313).

23. Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting. (*Toxic 8, continued*).
[1]Some of the contents of the stomach were green. [1]Towards the last they were muco-sanguinolent; (*Conc.*, gums, mouth, paralysis, pulse, resp.).

Tox. 9; (W., 50, *ars.* in soup).

Severe vomiting and purging; was better next mor'g; (menses, urine).

Tox. 11; (Dr. P., 127 grs. *ars.*).

Inclination to vomit and purge with inability to do either (aft. 25 m.); (see stomach). He began to vomit after an h. and a half (having previously taken 40 grs. calomel; (see 16). [2]After some 10 m. he began to purge, also; after these had continued some 15 or 20 m. [3]He began to vomit and purge bloody matter; this did not cease for ten hours, he then became quiet, but great thirst set in.

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[1] *Vomiting* of mucus and green bile (tox., Alberti; Hn., 318). First he vomited food, then mucus and green bile; when vomiting much green bile was ejected; vomiting mostly without exertion (Al., tox.). The vomited matter looked green, and tasted bitter like acrid bile (Al., tox.). Vomiting of much green bile with the first hours; the region of the stomach, and later of the liver and abdomen, were painful to touch (Al., tox.). Retching and vomiting of white mucus (Al., tox.). Vomiting of food and white mucus. **(Al.) Vomiting every time after drinking (Al., tox.).

[2] *Vomiting and purging* excessive (tox. in a boy; Hn., 326); violent and continued (tox. in adults, Morgagni; Hn., 327); present when the syncope goes off (tox. from orpiment, Forestus; Hn., 328).

[3] *Vomiting of bloody mucus* (Hn., tox., 323); of blood (tox. in a girl of 20, Kellner; Hn., 324). Blood passed upward and downward (from tox. doses of orpiment, Gebitz; Hn., 325).
Vomiting of blood-streaked mucus; pain in the region of the stomach and abdomen (Al., tox.). Violent vomiting of brown, turbid matter, mixed with mucus, and sometimes streaked with blood (Al., tox.).
The matter discharged from the stomach and bowels may be yellowish, or be colored with blood, or by blood and bile, in which case it is of various shades of brown or olive green (Al., tox.).
Violent vomiting, with cutting in the stomach, lasting, with little interruption, for ½ a day, and mixed at times with blood (Al., tox.).
Vomiting of blood; stomach morbidly sensitive (Al., tox.). Greenish bitter vomiting; vomiting of mucus and bile. *(Al.) Vomiting of mucus and blood (Al., tox.).

23. Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting.

Tox. 12; (Inhaling *ars.* dust for 2 d.).

Nausea in the P. M. (2d d.). [1]Vomiting of glairy sanguinolent mucus (ev'g 2d d.); (*Antec.*, urine; *Conc.*, bur'g nose, &c.; *Seq.*, stom., resp., skin).

Tox. 14; (W. took *ars.*).

Vomitings came on (aft. 1 h.) lasting 48 h.

Tox. 15; (M., 33, *ars.* in tea, &c.).

Nausea, vomiting, and headache (aft. 45 m.) lasting until next d.; (*Seq.*, eyes, thirst, hoarseness); (1st dose). Nausea in about 30 m. after 2d dose, followed by vomiting of green matter and ropy mucus, continuing for about thirty h.; (*Conc.*, cramps, throat, collapse).

Fatal 2; (W., *ars.*, continued (?), died 56th d.).

Pain and vomiting soon after dinner 1st day; (see 25, abd.). Vomiting, which had ceased, began again (12th d.); (*Conc.*, prost'n, diarr.; see 18). [2]Vomiting only after food and medicine (purging worse than ever, 27th day); (*Conc.*, anx., prost'n, mouth, stool). Vomiting severe; diarr. rather less so; hands cold and moist; pulse feeble and intermitting (52d d.). Vomiting worse; all symptoms worse, 55th d.; (see 16); (*Seq.*, spasms and death); (see 24, stom.).

Fatal 4; (M., 15½ drs. *ars.*, &c.; died 21st d.).

Abundant vomiting in 1 h., then colicky pains and repeated stools. Per-oxide of iron provoked repeated vomitings (next mor'g, after collapse); (see 16). Vomiting and liquid stools continued aft. reaction had set in (noon 1st d.); (see 9).

Fatal 5; (Y'g M., *ars.*, died 3d d.).

[3]Immediately after taking the drug, vomiting, followed by purging, which continued for two days. Vomited matter green; inextinguishable thirst; no pain or constriction of the alimentary canal (during collapse, see 9; temperature 95½). Vomiting and green diarrhœa persisted in the ev'g after reaction set in; (see 16, also 25, liver); (died in spasms).

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[1]Vomiting of a *thick, glassy mucus* (tox., Richard; Hn., 317). Vomiting two or three times of a tenacious mucus and a brownish mass (Al., tox.).

[2]Vomiting of *all food* for several weeks (*ars.* exter'ly; Hn., 313). Vomiting immediately after each meal without nausea (Fr. Hn.; Hn., 312).

[3]*Constant nausea and vomiting* for several hours; great distress in the stomach (Al., tox.). Vomiting and diarrhœa; he appeared to have very violent pains; vomiting very violent (Al., tox.).

*(Al.) The vomiting is generally violent and incessant; and

**(Al.) Is excited by anything taken into the stomach (Al., tox.).

(*Note continued on next page.*)

23. Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting.
Fatal 7; (Y'g M., 17, ½ oz. *ars.*, died 15th h.).

[1]Vomiting and *very violent retching*, with great distress (in 1½ h.), still frequent aft. another h.); (see 16).
[1]Occasional vomiting of a yellowish fluid (aft. 6 h.); (*Antec.*, the stomach had been washed out; *Conc.*, drowsy, with collapse).
Mouthfuls of the same yellowish fluid discharged from time to time time without effort; (*Conc.*, thirst not urgent, drowsy, cramps); (see stomach).

(*Note continued from preceding page.*)
Stomach remarkably sensitive; retching and vomiting as soon as he had taken a few spoonfuls of soup; frequent eructations (Al., tox.).
Violent vomiting and diarrhœa for four days; tearing in the stomach; burning thirst. Violent vomiting and purging frequently repeated (Al., tox.). He vomited the first two days about 20 times, and only ceased after the 8th day; he purged often, especially at first (Al., tox.). Violent vomiting, with tormenting retching; vomited a large amount of greenish liquid, and had two stools of the undigested food of the previous day (Al., tox.). Vomiting severe and incessant for six hours; then in spells for 24 h.; severe inflammation of the whole alimentary mucous membrane; intense heat and burning in the epigastrium (Al., tox.).
[1]Ineffectual retching, almost continuous, without interruption; (*Seq.* vomiting; (Al., tox.). *Frequent labored vomiting* (Al., tox.). *(Al.) The pain in the stomach seemed to be associated with violent retching and efforts to vomit; momentary relief from nausea and burning followed by vomiting; violent vomiting followed by copious sweating (Al., tox.).
Violent retching and vomiting; heat and lancinating pains in the throat; excruciating pains in the region of the stomach (Al., tox.). Very great effort to vomit: vomiting of food mixed with a tenacious mass (Al., tox.). Constant inclination to vomit, with rare vomiting, but frequent retching, which periodically increased, with oppression. Vomiting periodic, more retching. *(Al.) Anxiety in the region of the stomach. Vomiting, especially in the night, which lessened when the diarrhœa set in towards mor'g (Al., tox.). Tormenting retching, and red-hot burning in the stomach, with great anxiety (Al., tox.). Violent retching and griping in the abdomen; irrepressible vomiting, with convulsive retchings and contractions of the stomach, he was obliged to vomit six times (Al., tox.). Constant retching withou real vomiting (Al., tox.).
[1]*Vomiting of scanty, yellowish fluid*, streaked with green, and great
(*Note continued on next page*).

23. Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting.

Fatal 9; (W., 25, *ars.*, died 9th h.).

After excessive vomiting, and some purging and cramps, death; (see 16); (*Conc.*, ovaries, lungs).

Fatal 10; (M., *ars.*, died in few h.).

Constant vomit'g, and diarrhœa (see 9, also 25).

Fatal 12; (W., *ars.*, died 4th h.).

Violent vomiting, with burning at pit of stomach, and diarrhœa; (see 16).

Fatal 13; (Y'g M., 18, died 8th h.).

Vomiting and purging for 6 h.; (soon died in collapse; see 9, also 33).

Gen. of Authors.

Stille.

Eructation and nausea (from one small dose).
Severe nausea, followed by retching and vomiting (acute tox.).
Severe spasmodic vomiting without relief (acute tox.).
Severe vomiting of black fluid (acute tox.).

(c). Stomach (Sensations and Pains).

P. 2; (P. 2 a, 4th trit.).

'Weight in the stomach, and anorexia all day (5th); (*Conc.*, eyes, head.

P. 9; (4th trit.).

Some pain in stomach (1st d.); (*Conc.*, oo).

P. 12; (M., 3 c, for 6 w.).

Acidity and heat in the stomach, with thirst, (*Conc.*, loss of flesh).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

sickness of the stomach, with copious flow of saliva (Al., tox.). Frequent vomiting of yellowish liquids, and several stools containing bloody mucus (Al., tox.) The vomited matter was pale yellowish, mixed with a little frothy saliva, or streaked with blood; region of the stomach very sensitive; violent pains in the abdomen (Al., tox.). Copious vomiting of pale yellow liquid (Al., tox.), Vomiting, without effort, of yellow mucus; (*Antec.*, very violent retching and vomiting, urgent thirst (Al., tox.). Vomiting every half hour *without any appearance of pain*, or suffering of any sort (Al., tox.).
'Weight as from a stone in the stomach after a meal (Hornb'g; Hn., 367). Pressure and weight in the stomach so that he cannot bear it, coming on only after eating (Hn., 359.) He felt as if the heart were pressed down (Stapf.; Hn., 336, 354). Sensation of pressing weight of the stomach, without thirst, and without fever (tox. in adults; Morgagni; Hn., 337).
Heavy weight in the stomach;—weight and trembling;—as from a stone;—fullness, pain, pressure (Hg.).

23. Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting.

P. 13; (2 grs. 2d trit.).

Sinking at the stomach; thirst; languor; cold feet, and sleepiness (aft. 2 h.).

[1]Epigastrium tender to touch (aft. 2¼ h.); (*Conc.*, mind, head, resp.; *Seq.*, abd.).

[2]Eating causes pains in the stomach (aft. 5½ h.); (*Conc.*, thirst, no appetite).

P. 16; (Harles).

Increased sensitiveness and erethrism of the nerves of the stomach and small intestines (when the drug is taken by the mouth).

Tox. 2; (M., 28, *ars.* in food).

Slight sensibility of the epigastric and l. iliac regions; no stool (2d d.; (*Conc.*, fever).

No tenderness of the abdomen, which is retracted; no diarrhœa (19th to 24th d.); (*Conc.*, fever).

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[3]Burning in pit of stomach and in chest (aft. ½ h.); (*Conc.*, ang., prost'n, vom., spasms).

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[1]*(Al.) *Pit of stomach tender to pressure* (Al., tox.). Acute pain on pressure over the epigastrium (Al., tox.). On touching the region of the stomach, slight pain (Hg.); (Al., tox.). Stomach tender to touch, even the slightest; to pressure (Hg.). Intense burning pain in the stomach, *increased by pressure* (Al., tox.). A frequent spasmodic jerk, making him start, running from the stomach into the rectum (Hn., 374). He complained little of pain, but the region of the stomach was tender to pressure (Al., tox.).

[2]*After eating*, weight in the stomach as from a stone (Hornb'g; Hn., 367). After eating, great distension of the abdomen; he must lean back against something in order to relieve himself (Hn., 369). After eating, yawning and exhaustion, which compelled him to lie down and sleep (Hn., 370). She disliked eating in the ev'g, she was so full; she had pain in the stomach when she ate (Hn., 363). Before eating, nausea; after eating or drinking, distension of the abdomen and pain, cutting and aching (Hn., 366). Sensation in the stomach as if it would burn; pressure on the region of the stomach painful (Al., tox.).

[3]*Incessant burning* and great oppression in the stomach and chest (tox., Hn., 341, 344, 345). Burning in the stomach (Hn., 340, 362). Pressive pain as from a weight, with burning in the stomach (tox., Morgagni; Hn., 343). **(Al.) Violent burning pains in the stomach (Al., tox.). Red-hot burning, tormenting retching, great anxiety

(*Note continued on next page*).

23. Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting. (*Toxic 3, continued.*)

[1]Burning and pain in the stomach and whole abdomen, which is painful on pressure (aft. 14½ h.); (see 16).

Great aching in the stomach after a spoonful of beef tea (aft. 17½ h.); (*Conc.*, ang., bowels, limbs).

Burning in the stomach and frightful anguish, with severe pain in the abdomen, immediately after stool (after 19½ h.); (*Conc.*, faintness, chest, resp., vom., fever; *Seq.*, spasms, uncon.).

Only a slight burning in the stomach; all other symptoms have remitted (aft 24½ h.); (*Conc.*, prost'n, head, mind).

[2]Pain in the throat on swallowing, frequent nausea, yawning, and empty eructations, disgust for all food, with a transient desire for this or that (24th to 47th h.); (*Conc.*, face, head, bowels, urine, coryza, limbs).

Cold feeling all over the body, mostly on the left side, and especially in the stomach (9th d.); (*Conc.*, menses, neuralg. of face).

Tox. 4; (Girl, 1 dr. *ars.*).

Stomach became capable of containing liquids after 36 h.; (*Antec.*, the usual irritation of the whole digestive tract); (see 16).

Tox. 5; (W., 23, part of tablespoon *ars.*).

[3]Great pain in the epigastric region, in paroxysms, accompanied by general tremor (1st d.); (see 9).

(*Note continued from preceding page*).

in region of stomach (Al., tox.). **(Al.) Burning in the stomach; *(Al.) burning in the pharynx (Al., tox.).

Burning, like red-hot coals, in the stomach, with a strangulated feeling, and pain from pressure or touch; could not endure the smallest amount of wine (Al., tox.). **(Al.) Burning in the stomach; vomiting and bloody diarrhœa (Al., tox.). Excruciating pains and burning in the stomach, with thirst, retching, and vomiting, nearly approaching convulsions; vomiting of a large quantity of fluid (Al., tox.).

[1]*Very violent cardialgia*, with thirst (tox., Buchholz; Hn., 375).

Cutting pains in the stomach (from *ars.* on cancerous breast; Thilenius; Hn., 357). Severe pain in the stomach, as if distended in its whole extent, and would be torn (Hn., 335).

[2]*(Al.) Swallowing very painful and difficult; vomiting of mucus and blood; throat constricted; stomach painful (Al., tox.).

[3]He appeared to have *violent pains*, screamed, pressed his hands on the epigastrium, but did not locate the pain verbally, as in other things he said nothing; pain on touching the epigastrium and bladder (Al., tox.).

(*Note continued on next page.*)

23 **Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting.** (*Toxic 5, continued*).

Pain in the epigastric region on pressure; (*Antec.*, vomit'g, from a zinc emetic, of blood (1st d. ev'g); (*Conc.*, rigors, œsophagus).

[1]Intense pain in the scrobiculus cordis, extending up the œsophagus (2d d.); (leeches were applied to the epigastrum, and the pain subsided).

[2]The same pain returned (3d d.) very severely, and in paroxysms; (*Conc.*, urine; *Seq.*, convalescence by 17th d.).

Tox. 11; (Dr. P., 127 grs. *ars.*).

[3]Burning in the stomach after 25 m.; (see vomit'g, 24).

Tox. 12; (Inhaling *ars'l* dust).

[4]Stomach painful (4th and 5th d.); (*Conc.*, vomit'g, skin, urine, chest).

(*Note continued from preceding page.*)

Terrible distress in the stomach (Al., tox.). Excruciating pain in the region of the stomach; violent retching and vomiting (Al., tox.). The stomach was the seat of the most vivid suffering; excrutiating burning and retching (Al., tox.). Violent pains in the epigastric and umbilical region; burning in the œsophagus (Al., tox.). Violent pains in the intestinal canal; the region of the stomach sensitive to pressure (Al., tox.).

Roaring like a wild animal on account of pain, with incessant vomiting of milk that had been taken (Al., tox.). Violent pains in the stomach and abdomen (Al., tox.). Cramps in stomach and abdomen as if he had an attack of cholera (Al., tox.).

[1]*Terrible distress* in the stomach; burning in the œsophagus; occasional vomiting and purging (Al., tox.). Severe pain across the epigastric region, severe thirst, burning in the œsophagus (Al., tox.). Burning in the pharynx, œsophagus, and stomach (Al., tox.).

Great anxiety in the region of the scrobiculus cordis (tox. in adults, and suppression of ague by *ars.*); (Hn., 349, 350). Anxiety in the scrobiculus cordis, which rises up all night (tox., Hn., 347, 361.).

[2]*Great oppression* of the stomach as from flatulence, temporarily relieved by vomiting and diarrhœa, but becoming afterwards all the worse (Hn., 338). Spasmodic pain in the stomach at 2 A. M.; (Hn., 358).

[3]*Spasm* in the stomach; very violent pain; syncopœ; diarrhœa (from yellow *ars.*); (Hn., 329). Stomach very painful (Hn., 331, 332, 334).

[4]*Eroding, gnawing* pains in the stomach (tox. in adults, Richard; Hn., 346). Gnawing and pecking (fine, sharp throbbing) in the stomach, with a tense feeling (Hn., 360). Aching in the stomach for three hours, beginning at a quarter of an hour after breakfast,

(*Note continued on next page*).

23. **Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting.**

Fatal 2; (W., *ars.*, died 56th d.).

Greater curvature of the stomach, slightly vascular on its inner surface. [1]The vessels of the smaller curvature, at its longer end, were sogorged with blood as to look almost like a sheet of blood under the mucus coat, which was very soft and friable (post-mort.); (*Conc.*, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys).

Fatal 7; (Y,g M., 17, ½ oz. *ars.*, died in 14 h.).

Distressing and pungent heat in the stomach and œsophagus (aft. 2½ h.). The stomach was washed out, and gastric symptoms were diminished (aft 3d h.), but collapse followed.

[2]No pain or tenderness at the epigastrium; the burning there had almost ceased (during collapse, aft. 6 h.); (see 16).

Fatal 10; (M., *ars.*, died in a few hours).

Constant vomiting, and diarrhœa (see 9).

No erosion in any part of the alimentary canal. Stomach greatly distended, externally covered with dirty-red coloring matter; internally the veins were greatly enlarged; the mucus lining generally swollen, and of a livid tint. A great quantity of yellowish-brown fluid in the cavity (he had been given hydrated per-oxide of iron). A large ecchymosis was present at the fundus. A granular mass on the inner surface, shown by the microscope, penetrated the whole tissue, but was deeper in the granular part. The glands were very distinct, their epithelium enlarged and opaque, and in many places in an advanced stage of fatty degeneration. Interstitial tissue was full of little globular cells, here and there, giving a granulating appearance (post-mort.).

Fatal 12; (Child, 20 mos., *ars.* and honey, died in 8 h.).

Stomach and intestines presented no deviation from the normal state (post-mort.); the villous surface showed no signs of inflammation; the stomach contained mucus, and a part of the paste. (Christison relates twelve cases of this form of poisoning. (C. D. P., p. 423).

(Note continued from preceding page)

and after dinner, accompanied by empty eructations, and followed by relaxation of the body, which produces nausea (Hn., 302, 333). *Intolerable pricking*, as if a thousand needles were red-hot and sticking through the stomach (Al., tox.).

[1]*Inflammation* of the stomach is a constant post-mortem appearance in whatever way the drug is taken, whether by the surface or by the stomach (Al., tox.).

[2]A sensation of pressure in the tense epigastrium, though it is scarcely sensitive to pressure (Al., tox.). The stomach was much reddened, and a spot toward the pylorus was abraded (post-mort.).

23. Eructations, Nausea, and Vomiting.
Fatal 11; (W., 22, *ars.*, died in 7 h.).

Severe burning pain, violent vomiting, and diarrhœa, until death (no nervous symptoms).

Generalities of Authors.
Erichsen.

Irritation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, evinced by thirst, loss of appetite, changed tongue, and sense of weight at the epigastrium (*Conc.*, eyes, headache, and dreams).

Stille.

A sense of warmth in the stomach and bowels (small doses).
Pricking and burning in the stomach (one dose).
Increased burning, becoming intolerable in stomach and bowels (acute tox.).
Epigastric pain and constriction (acute tox.).
Epigastric tenderness, stomach irritable, painful, with nausea and vomiting (acute tox.).
Pains and violent corrosive action in stomach and bowels (fatal).
Severe gastro-intestinal inflammation (very marked), mucous membrane softened and reddened, or with black points and ecchymoses.
Intestinal surface covered with an exudate like a false membrane.
Ulcers on the mucous surfaces.

25. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria.

(a). Abdomen and Stool. (Sensations and Pains.)

P. 1; (M., P. 1 c, 3x dil.).

[1]Rumbling in the bowels (1st d.).
[2]Severe pains there, diarrhœa, and inclination to vomit (2d d.); (*Conc.*, 00).

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[1]*Flatulence* moves about in the abdomen, with stitches in the sides, and drawing from the sacrum up into the shoulders; the flatus not being able to pass downward, presses upward, he eructates and gets relief (Hn., 606).

Rumbling in the abdomen as from much flatulence, but without much pain (aft. 1 h.); (Hn., 372, also tox., 414). Loud rumbling preceded the discharge of much flatus (Langham'r; aft. 9 h.; Hn., 376); (aft. 11 h.), flatus is of putrid odor (377). Rumbling in the abdomen, without stool (Hn., 444). Rumbling in the morning on waking (Hn., 413). Violent rumbling in the abdomen (*Seq.*, diarrhœa, with violent pains); (Al., tox.). Rumbling in the abdomen, severe pains, and inclination to vomit; rumbling and diarrhœa (Hg.).

[2]*Violent abdominal pains, with incessant diarrhœa;* after over a hundred stools, though helpless from exhaustion, the diarrhœa still

(Note continued on next page.)

23. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria.

P. 3; (P. 3 a, M., 4th trit.).

'Sharp colic during the ev'g; four diarrhœic stools during the night (3d d.); (*Conc.*, oo).
Slight diarrhœa, no colic, weariness and aching in the limbs (4th d.); (*Conc.*, oo. *Seq.*, eczema).

P. 13; (M., 2 grs. 2x, one dose).

'Pinching in the bowels as if a diarrhœa would set in (aft. 2¾ h.); (*Conc.*, stom.).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

continued, with great anxiety and cutting pains in the bowels (Al., tox.). Diarrhœa preceded by abdominal pain and excessive urging to stool; violent pains in the abdomen, with continual vomiting and diarrhœa (Al.). Continued diarrhœa, with violent abdominal pains (Al., tox.).
Violent, squeezing, cutting pains in the bowels, which shoot through the inguinal ring as far as the spermatic cord and perineum, as if they would force out a hernia; when the colic ceases there is loud rumbling and grumbling in the abdomen (Hn., 379).
Tearing stitches in the left side under the short ribs, in the ev'g aft. lying down (aft. 3 h.); (Hn., 380). Abdominal pain fixed in the left side of the abdomen (Hn., 368); on r. side, with digging and aching (Hornb'g, Hn., 405).
Tearing and cutting in the abdomen, with icy cold hands and feet, and cold sweat on face (tox. in adults; Alberti; Hn., 407). Twisting colic (tox., 404). Cutting pains (tox. 408); in the abdomen in the morning, preceded by great rumbling, and followed by diarrhœa (Hn., 384).
Rumbling and palpitation followed by pinching and twisting in abd., before and during the watery stools (Meyer, Hn., 416).
*(Al.) *Anxiety and pains* in the abdomen so violent that he grasped and pushed those about him, or jumped out of bed, ran about, or tried to pass stool; pains are deep in the abdomen, increased by touch, cutting like swords, making him cry out; with violent burning in the throat, chest, and abdomen (Al., tox.). *(Al.) Violent diarrhœa, watery, black, offensive (Al., tox.).
'Cutting, gnawing pains in the stomach and bowels (Hn., tox., 395). Very disagreeable feeling in the whole abdomen (tox., Morgagni; Hn., 385). Pinching in the abdomen, with fullness in the epigastrium (Hn., 364).
Such violent pains in the abdomen he had to hold onto things to pre-

(Note continued on next page.)

25. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria. *(P. 13 continued.)*

Urgent, copious, loose stool, with tenesmus, and followed by exhaustion (*Conc.*, pulse 86. *Seq.*, appetite).

[1]Pain and soreness in the abdomen, in the ev'g, with despondency and languor (aft. 7 h.); (*Seq.*, heavy sleep).

[2]Called to stool before breakfast (2d d.); (*Conc.*, facies, mind, no appetite).

[3]Copious, watery stool, with relief (10 a. m., 2d d.).

Loose stool, with sweat and exhaustion (8 p. m., 2d d.); (*Conc.*, urine. *Seq.*, restlessness).

No stools at all (3d d.).

P. 14; (M., 5 grs. 2x, one dose).

Call to stool after one hour, without relief (the hour was unusual); (*Conc.*, eruct'n, skin).

[4]Colicky pains in the abdomen, with offensive flatus (aft. 2¾ h.); (*Conc.*, headache).

(Note continued from preceding page.)

vent falling; *black*, *hard stools* at first; then stools covered with bilious mucus (Al., tox.).

Pains in the abdomen, about the navel, worse lying on the back; with short remissions, bowels constipated; terribly cutting, with diarrhœa. Very violent, with fainting and collapse, cold sweat and anxiety; cutting in one half the abdomen; constriction as if the intestines were tied up, with hard, deep pains (Hg.).

[1]Hypogastric pains, heat in the face (Hn., 381).

[2]Diarrhœa every morning and forenoon; stool loose and slimy, preceded by griping and followed by tenesmus (Al., tox.). Only every morning pinching, increasing to cutting colic, deep in the hypogastrium; pains before, during, and after stool; they do not excite stool, nor cease after it (Hn., 383). Diarrhœa, with tenesmus (Al., tox.).

*(Al.) Dysentery-like diarrhœa, abdomen distended (Al., tox.).

[3]*Frequent*, *thin*, *liquid stools;* throbbing pain in the abdomen preventing sleep (Al., tox.).

*(Al.) Violent, watery diarrhœa three or four times an hour; discharges black, offensive (Al., tox.).

At first thick, at last thin, green stools (Al., tox.).

*(Al.) *Acrid*, *watery stool;* burning in the bowels (Al., tox.). Excoriating, liquid stool, with burning before and during stool; which is provoked by motion, food, or drink; cold sweat on face (Hg.). The stools are frequent, watery, foul-smelling, mixed with undigested food, or blackish and watery (Hg.).

[4]Odor of stools and flatus cadaverous, foul, rotten (Hg.).

Vomiting and purging of unbearable odor (Al., tox.).

25. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria. *(P. 14 continued.)*

[1]Call to stool (aft. 3¾ h.), loose but difficult, with prickling in the rectum, and headache.

Stinging and itching in the rectum, deep within (aft. 6½ h.); (*Conc.*, thirst).

[2]Sharp griping in the bowels for a short time after returning to bed (at 5 a. m., 2d d.); (*Conc.*, hot urine).

P. 16; (Harles).

Stools are usually more frequent, loose, and pappy (small doses). Semi-liquid stools, as if the use of the drug is prolonged, but stools are scarcely so frequent or liquid as to be called diarrhœa or dysentery. [3]Colic and tenesmus are only observed from large doses, or where the drug has been too long continued, or given too frequently.

Tox. 1; (80 cases *ars.* in bread).

Diarrhœa, and at the same time vomiting (aft. ¼ h.); yet more than half had no early diarrhœa, which if present, ceased in 6 or 8 h. A slight attack of diarrhœa during the first day, in those who had none at first. Some had no diarrhœa at any time. Diarrhœa lasting 10 or 12 days in two cases who had no vomiting at any time (see 16).

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[1]*Painful swelling of hæmorrhoidal veins*, with tenesmus (tox., Morgagni; Hn., 456).

Hæmorrhoidal lumps at the anus, which burn, especially at night, and prevent sleep; by day the pain becomes worse, changing to violent stitching, worse from walking or sitting, better lying (Hn., 449).

Blind hæmorrhoids, with pains like the slow pricks of a hot needle (Hn., 450). Hæmorrhoids not connected with stool, but shooting when sitting or walking (Hn., 448.)

The anus itches (445); is painful when touched, as if sore (447)· scraping, sore pain (446); burning (452); with tenesmus (455); there is eroding itching, especially when walking (Langham'r, Hn., 454). Violent burning in the anus, with diarrhœa (*ars.* on breast; Hn., 439). The stool seems as if roughened, there is pricking in the rectum as from sand (Hg.). Protrusion of the rectum, painful, and spasmodic (Hg.).

[2]Colic returning from time to time (tox., Hn., 412). Drawing pain in the umbilical region after 2 h. (Hn., 373). Most violent pains in the abdomen (tox., Cruger; Hn., 403).

[3]*Like spasms* and pinching in the abdomen in the ev'g after lying down, with an outburst of perspiration, followed by a discharge of flatus and then quite a copious stool (Hn., 378). Colic allayed after stool (tox. in adults, Richard; Hn., 415).

25. Abdomen Stool, and Hypochondria.
Toxic 2; (M., 28, *ars.* in food).

[1]No stool for the first two days (*Conc.*, vomit'g, fever, epigastric tenderness, slight tenderness in the iliac region. *Seq.*, delirium, fever). No diarrhœa (up to the 24th d.).

[2]The much retracted abdomen is not tender; the stupor and appearance much resembles a typhus fever patient (see 9).

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[3]Sensation of constriction in the bowels, with cramps in the legs (aft. 2½ h.); (*Antec.*, anxiety, mania, prostration, spasms, vomit'g. *Conc.*, same). Desire for stool, with urgent desire to urinate, and burning in the urethra; three pappy stools in an hour, with burning in the rectum and much urine (*Conc.*, she cannot perceive anything plainly); (aft. 6½ h.). Continual desire for stool.

[4]Burning and constriction in the abdomen, especially on stretching out the legs (*Conc.*, see legs, eyes, scalp, stom., throat, appet., voice, teeth, prost'n); (aft. 12 h.).

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[1]*Constipation*, with pains in the abdomen (Al., tox.). Vomiting alternating with diarrhœa; afterwards lasting constipation (Al., tox.). Obstinate constipation following diarrhœa (Al., tox.); (3 cases). Ineffectual urging to stool (Al., tox.).

[2]*Abdomen retracted* as in lead colic; a little sensitive to pressure (Al., tox.). Abdomen retracted almost to the spine, the recti muscles like a rope, frequent cutting pains (Al., tox.). Abdomen appeared to be drawn toward the spinal column (Al., tox.). Abdomen soft and sunken (Al., tox.).

[3]*Constricted feeling* in the bowels; or the abdomen feels as if it would burst; chilly, anxious, violent thirst, cutting colic (Hg.). Tension in the abdomen, with violent, cutting pains; violent burning; great anxiety (Al., tox.). Constriction, with deep, heavy, burning pains, as if tied up (Hg.).

[4]*Burning in the abdomen* at noon and in the afternoon, going off after stool (Hn., 388). Burning heat in the intestines (Al., tox.). Violent burning in the stomach and intestines; very violent vomiting, at first of food, then of water, with great relief (Al., tox.). Burning in the abdomen, very violent; paroxysms of great distress, burning, and pain (Hg.). Terrible burning, cutting, anguish, and distress; diarrhœa, vomiting, cold sweat, prostration, and collapse (Hg.). Burning and straining; stool very painful, greenish, slimy, with pieces of mucus (Hg.).

**(Al.) *Burning pain* in the intestines. **(Al.) Acrid, watery stools. **(Al.) The abdomen distended, painful (Al., tox.). **(Al.) Burn-

(*Note continued on next page.*)

25. **Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria.** (*Toxic 3 continued.*)
Feels worse again (aft. 2 h., remission of symptoms) than on waking. Has more pain and burning in the whole abdomen and stomach, which is painful on pressure (15th h.).
[1]Periodically great anguish, pain in the bowels, and tearing in the limbs (*Seq.*, pain in stomach after eating); (18th h.).
Great desire for stool, which drove her out of bed, whereupon faintness, and she had to be lifted back. [2]Immediately severe pain in the abdomen, burning in the stomach, and frightful anguish (*Conc.*, suffoca'n, naus., vomit'g, pulse, head, fever, vertigo, spasms); (19th h.).
Pain in the bowels on waking, with heat in the head, slight thirst, poor appetite, and a thin, white fur on the tongue (aft. 36 h.); (*Conc.*, face, head, eyes, skin).
[3]Soreness in the bowels, and desire for stool without effect (36th to 48th h.); (*Conc.*, mind, face, appet., stom., chest, urine, limbs).

(*Note continued from preceding page.*)
ing pains in the abdomen; abdomen soft and not distended; the pains begin in the stomach and pass to the bowels; he cries that the bowels are burning, pressing with his hands; the recti muscles contract like a rope, the abdomen is almost drawn to the spine, the pains are cutting and sharp in the abdomen; the normal stools are covered with a mass of mucus and bile combined (Al., tox.).
[1]*Such great anxiety* from violent pains in the abdomen, that he could get no relief; he rolled on the ground, and gave up all hope of life (tox., Pyl; Hn., 400). Anxiety and complaints of pains in the abdomen, as if the upper part of the trunk were quite cut away from the rest of the body (tox., Alberti; Hn., 393). Horrible pains in the stomach and abdomen (tox. in adults; Wolff, Hn., 394).
Frequent but not continual pains in the abdomen (Al., tox.). From time to time violent colic (Al., tox.). Violent colic pains during the night (Al., tox.). Violent pains about the navel causing him to bend forward; worse from touch, lying on back, or straightening up (Al., tox.), (Hg.).
[2]*Unbearable pains* in the abdomen (Al., tox.). Pains in the abdomen, with insupportable anxiety; cutting and burning (Al., tox.). Abdominal cutting, with vomiting (Al., tox.).
[3]Pain in the abdomen and stomach *increased on pressure* (Al., tox.). Pain in stomach and abdomen brought on by pressure (Al., tox.). Abdomen painful to touch (Al., tox.). Abdomen so tender that the slightest pressure could not be endured (Al., tox.). Pain and tension in the abdomen so that he could not bear the bed-clothing (Al., tox.). Abdomen distended, tender, and painful; tympanitic and tender (diarrhœa, dysentery); or tympanitic without pain (gastritis) (Hg.).

23. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria. (*Toxic 3 continued.*)

[1]Thin evacuations four times in the p. m. (aft. 58 h.); (see fever). Twice in the p. m. pappy stools; the abdomen is sensitive to pressure (5th d.); (*Conc.*, face, cough, appet.).

Pain in the r. abdomen at night (associated with l. side neuralgia, vibration in the brain, and sleeplessness); (10th d.).

Tox. 5; (W., 23. part tablespoon *ars.*).

[2]Abundant dark feces were passed during the first night, after castor oil (*Antec.*, vomit'g of blood, rigors, etc.); (see 9).

Tox. 7; (M., alcoholic, 35, 1 dr. *ars.*).

[3]Burning in the bowels, belly very tense and painful; involuntary watery stools, with a feeling of a red-hot iron in the anus (see 9).

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[1]There often passed a little *yellow fluid*, followed by urging as if more would come, with acute pains about the navel; alternate constipation and diarrhœa (Stapf, Hn., 430).

Yellowish, watery stools three or four times in a day, after slight pinching in the lower abdomen, accompanied by thirst (Al., tox.).

Cholera infantum, with yellowish or greenish, watery stools, cold, dry, shriveled skin, greyish or yellowish looking, dirty, scaly; great thirst for cold drinks, which are immediately rejected by the stomach; vomiting after food; "old face," very prostrated, restless (Hg.).

Black, fluid stool, *burning at the anus like fire*, preceded by uneasiness in the abd. (tox., Hn., 436).

*(Al.) *Evacuations excoriate* the skin about the anus (Al., tox.).

Burning at the anus as from passing some acrid substance; it feels constricted; tenesmus, nausea, chilly, headache during stool (Hg.).

After stool faintness, trembling, desire to lie down, burning in the rectum, but the pain in the bowels is better (Hg.).

Black, acrid, fecal evacuations (gen. of authors; Hn., 437). Vomiting and purging of dark-colored matter (Al., tox.).

Colic and copious stools as after indigestion; odorless stools (Al., tox.).

*(Al.) Frequent, offensive, dark-colored stools, and at the same time vomiting of a clear, odorless, mucous fluid (Al., tox.). *(Al.) Black mucous diarrhœa, with persistent vomiting; nausea and vomiting, with violent tearing in the abdomen (Al., tox.).

Several yellowish-brown stools, with urging; reddish-black stool, with vomiting (Al., tox.).

Pappescent, dark, worse at night (Hg.). Black, acrid, putrescent, or dirty, watery stool; bloody, watery, very exhausting; very painful, from unripe fruits, iced dishes, ice cream, malarial cachexia (Hg.).

[3]*Great distention* of the abdomen, without pain, after eating; he must lean with the back supported in order to get relief (Meyer, Hn., 401,

(*Note continued on next page.*)

25. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria.

Tox. 8; (Mrs. ——, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls *ars.*).

[1]The dejections became frequent and involuntary, with great excoriation and pruritus, and continued for some days (began aft. 2 h.); (*Conc.*, vomit'g).

[2]Constipation occurred (aft. 8 or 9 d.); (*Conc.*, eyes, boils, paralysis).

Tox. 9; (W., 50, *ars.* in soup).

Severe vomiting and purging after eating the soup; she was better next mor'g (*Seq.*, urine, menses).

Tox. 11; (Dr. P., 127 grs. *ars.*).

Severe cramps in the stomach and abdomen, after 25 minutes, with inclination to vomit and purge, with inability to do either (*Conc.*, chill, when he took 40 grs. calomel).

[3]In about 1½ h., he began to vomit, with great difficulty, and 10 m.

(Note continued from preceding page.)

469). She was so full in the ev'g, she disliked eating; she had pain in the stomach when she ate (Hn., 363). A feeling as if he would burst before the diarrhœa (tox. in adults, Alberti; Hn., 429). The stomach and hypochondria are distended and tense before the bowels are moved (tox. in adults, Richard; Hn., 348).

Swollen, painful abdomen (tox., Hn., 396, 398). Enormously swollen (tox., 12 grs., adult; 397). Flatulent distention every morning; the flatus is discharged only after some hours (aft. 14 d.; Hn., 375). Stomach distended, with nausea and vomiting after each meal (Al., tox.). Tension in the epigastric region (Al., tox.). *(Al.) Distention of abdomen; abdomen swollen and tense; constant tenesmus, with mucous stools (Al., tox.). Bowels are rather tympanitic and painful (Al., tox.).

[1]*Stools passed without his knowledge* (tox., Buttner; Hn., 433). Feces passed from him unnoticed; he thought it was flatus (Hn., 425).

Involuntary stools and urine (Al., tox.). A half-liquid stool escaped involuntarily while standing, like fluid from a pipe; the stools were very profuse, white at first, then yellowish, and seemed to come from a liquid taken; an involuntary stool shortly before death, while lying (Al., tox.).

*(Al.) While fully conscious, she passes stool and urine unawares (Al., tox.). Painless, involuntary stools, great exhaustion, cold sweat on the face (Hg.).

[2]*Constipation* (tox., Hn., 443, 418). Ineffectual urging (Hn., 419). Burning in the anus for an hour, allayed by the passage of a knotty stool (Hn., 420).

[3]*Violent spasms* of the stomach and bowels; retching and vomiting with great effort (Al., tox.).

25. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria. *(Toxic 11 continued.)*

later to purge; after 15 or 20 minutes of this, [1]he began to vomit and purge bloody matter, which continued for 6 hours or more, when he became quiet (*Conc.*, prostrat'n. *Seq.*, thirst).

Tox. 16; (W., *ars.*, twice a day for 3 mos.).

Bowels irritable, urine scanty, no appet., paral. of limbs (*Seq.*, labor).

Fatal 1; (M., 60, *ars.* and *ars'l* rooms).

Diarrhœa set in, lasting about 2 mos.; stools were as many as 15 or 16 a day, and perfectly liquid (*Conc.*, gen. state was good. *Antec.*, swelling of the whole body; 3d period, see 16).

Fatal 2; (Woman, *ars.* in contin'd doses (?), died 56th d.).

Pain and vomiting soon after dinner (1st d.). Flatulence (8th d.).
[2]Occasional discharge of mucus from the bowels of some days' standing (on the 8th d.), with tenesmus and griping; loss of appet., and great failure of strength, cough, and small pulse.
[3]Increased griping, tenesmus, and mucous discharge streaked with blood (*Conc.*, see 9 and 16); (11th to 12th d.).
[4]Purging worse than ever (27th d.).
[5]The stools previously bilious assumed a fatty appearance, owing to

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[1]*Bloody water* envelopes the feces (Hn., 426). Evacuation upward and downward of a large quantity of blood mixed with bilious matter, followed by relief (Al., tox.). *(Al.) Dark, bloody-colored diarrhœa (Al., tox.).

[2]Thin, mucous stools, as if chopped up (Hn., 440). Burning pains in the rectum and anus, with constant pressing like the tenesmus of dysentery (Hn., 421). Spasmodic urging and pressing out of the rectum, with great pains (aft. 72 h.); (Hn., 424).
Along with urging to stool, passage of masses of mucus, with cutting pains in the anus as from blind piles (Hn., 441). Purging more or less violent, tenesmus, the discharges frequently tinged with blood (Al., tox.). Brownish stools mixed with mucus (Al., tox.).
Hemorrhages of the bowels in typhoid, black, offensive (Hg.).

[3]Cutting, burning pains in the abdomen, constant tenesmus, stool, and urinary; he passed a stool of white tenacious mucus, with burning, a lump the size of a fist (Al., tox.).

[4]Purging, with extreme coldness, prostration, weakness, and restless anxiety, worse from drink, food, cold things, ice, and from motion (Hg.).

[5]Passed from the bowels a round lump of apparently undigested fat mixed with fibrous parts (aft. 8 d.); (tox., Morgagni; Hn., 438).
Violent, burning pains in the bowels; frequent, slimy stools mixed with fatty masses (Al., tox.). Stools of penetrating rotten or sweetish odor; thin, more or less purulent, and with blood or bloody streaked (Hg.).

25. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria. *(Fatal 2 continued.)*

the presence of pus, as was determined by the microscope (*Conc.*, mouth, restlessness, anxiety).

[1]Blood discs as well as pus corpuscles in the stools (37th d.), the anus was sore (*Conc.*, anxiety, prostration, eyes, vomit'g).

Vomiting severe, diarrhœa less so (52d d.) The duodenum was vascular internally, and full of black matter; the jejunum much the same (post-mort.); the ileum was redder still, and in the lower third denuded of its mucous lining in spots from the size of a shilling to a crown; at some points the entire circumference was thus involved; at these points the periteneal coat was bare, thin, and easily torn; many mesenteric glands were prominent and black; the colon was everywhere vascular; in the ascending and transverse portion numerous small ulcers pierced the mucus coat; the rectum was similarly, but less affected (post-mort.); (*Conc.*, chest, liver, kidneys).

Fatal 3; (W., *ars.*, died 20th d.).

Bowels not moved, no urine passed (1st d.); (see 9). Bowels constipated (13th d.); (see 26).

Fatal 4; (Man, 15½ drs. *ars.*, etc.; died 21st d.).

[2]Colicky pains, and repeated stools (aft. 1 h.), and abundant vomiting (see 24). Sharp abdominal pains, and liquid stools (during collapse, see 9).

Fatal 5; (Young man, *ars.*, died 3d d.).

Vomiting followed by purging, both lasting up to his admission to the hospital (2d d.).

[3]Green diarrhœa and vomiting, after reaction set in (see 16); (*Conc.*, anx., thirst, pulse, spasms. *Seq.*, death 16 h. aft. admission).

Abdominal viscera very hyperæmic (post-mort.) Hemorrhages here and there in viscera (post-mort.).

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[1]Bloody stool, with violent purging (Al., tox.). Stool thin, slimy, and tinged with blood.

[2]Cold hands and feet, general cold sweat, great sinking of strength; better from warmth, from getting warm in bed (Hg.).

*(Al.) Pains in the abdomen, with fluid stool (Al., tox.). Frequent, fluid stools, attended by much pain in the abdomen (Al., tox.).

Severe pains, with rumbling and frequent stools, anxious, restless, prostrated (Hg.).

[3]Small stools preceded by colic, and attended by tenesmus; at first they are dark green, then dark green mucus (Hn., 442). Mucus and green stools (ars. to breast; Hn., 434).

25. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria.

Fatal 7; (Young man, 17, ½ oz. *ars.*; died 15th h.).

Vomiting, with violent retching (2d h.), with much distress. [1]Very copious stool, loose, painless, and without blood (aft. 4½ h.). No pain or tenderness at the epigastrium, the burning there had almost ceased (at 6th h.); (see 16, also 24). [2]Stool of ash-colored fluid like dirty water (*Conc.*, drowsiness and general sinking); (8th h.).

Small intestine much reddened internally. Colon and bladder much contracted (see stom., bladder, pleura, heart); (post-mort.).

Fatal 10; (M., *ars.*, died in a few h.).

Keen pains in the abdomen, without much tension; constant diarrhœa and vomiting (see 9).

Intestines contracted in places (post-mort.); in the duodenum dark green, almost black matter, at the upper part, lower down mixed with whitish mucus, which also lined the jejunum; in the jejunum also a gruel-like fluid, greyish or yellowish-white; in the ileum this fluid became like ricewater; in the colon it was tinged with red; under the microscope this was found of the same composition as in [3]cholera; (a) especially as regards the numerous shoals of bacteria and vidriones, which correspond perfectly to the cholera germs of Klob and others; (b) the tissue of the lining membrane was full of finely granulated fat, under the microscope; (c) the mucous membrane was a dirty white throughout; (d) Peyer's and the solitary glands were swollen from the ileo-coecal valve upwards.

Note.—Prof. Virchow points out 1st. How very similar this post-mortem state is to that of cholera.

2d. That the inflammation is not such as a corrosive would excite, but rather a gastero-adenitis very similar to that of phosphorus; it also occurs in various forms of typhus varieties of fevers. (Virchow's archives; C. D. P., p. 423.) (Hoffman observed similar phenomena in two cases.)

Fatal 11; (W., 22, *ars.*, died 7th h.).

[4]Violent vomiting and diarrhœa, with severe burning pains (see 16).

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[1]Painless, copious, involuntary diarrhœa after every act of vomiting (Al., tox.).

[2]Stools serous, not frequent (Al., tox.). Stools ash-colored, like dirty water, with some yellow mucus; without pain or tenesmus (Al., tox.).

[3]Cholera; i. e., constant vomiting and diarrhœa, with sharp nose, cold limbs, cramps, and death (tox. in adults, Wolff; Hn., 392).

[4]Violent burning in the whole intestinal tract; tension in the abdomen; violent, cutting pains there (Al., tox.).

25. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria.

Fatal 12; (W., *ars.*, died 4th h.).

Violent vomiting, with burning in stomach, constant tenesmus with the passage of mucous stools (*Conc.*, rapid pulse. *Seq.*, violent delirium); (see 16).

Gen. of Authors.

Pereira.

Relaxed bowels, sometimes with griping (see 16).

Stille.

Increased action of the bowels (small doses).

Diarrhœa, with bloody, offensive stools, the abdomen retracted (acute tox.). Liquid, black, offensive stools, with violent pains (acute tox.). Diarrhœa and dysentery (acute tox.). Diarrhœa, vomiting, and permanent indigestion (chronic tox.).

Occasionally causes constipation (chronic tox.).

Causes a tough, coriaceous deposit of fibrine on the surface of intestine (acute tox.). Causes concentric layers of fibrine to be deposited, which are thick, yellowish, tenacious, with white corpuscles, thus constituting a false membrane, under which the mucous surface is denuded of its epithelium and dotted with ecchymosed points (post-mort.).

(b). LIVER AND RIGHT HYPOCHONDRIUM.

Tox. 1; (80 cases *ars.* in bread).

[1]Jaundice in one case.

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ⅙ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Pinching in the r. hypochondrium, constraining her to bend forward (10th d.); (*Conc.*, menses, neck).

Fatal 2; (W., *ars.*, died 56th d.).

[2]Liver slightly enlarged, saffron-colored, friable, and fatty (post-mort.); (*Conc.*, chest, abd.).

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[1]During perspiration his skin, and especially his eyes, acquire a yellowish tinge (tox., Ebers; Hn., 992).

[2]Increased tension in the hypochondria during the febrile attack; lying on that side is almost impossible (*ars.-pot.* in ague, Ebers; Hn., 915).

Under the ribs on the r. side pressure and tension, with pain; the liver is enlarged and tender; pain and burning, tension and stitching over the liver; enlarged, indurated, tender, with fullness, burning stitches, and pressive pains (Hg.).

*(Al.) Acute pain in the region of the liver, much increased on pressure; pain over the abdomen (Al., tox.). Dull pain in the r. epigastric and hypogastric regions, with tension and heaviness (Al., tox.).

25. Abdomen, Stool, and Hypochondria.

Fatal 5; (Young man, *ars.*, died 3d d.).

Liver of great size, soft, and friable, with greyish-yellow patches; gall bladder gorged with green bile; steatosis everywhere, as shown by the microscope, but most marked in the liver (post-mort.).

Stille.

Causes fatty degeneration of the liver, both in acute and chronic cases.

(c). SPLEEN AND LEFT HYPOCHONDRIUM.

Fatal 2; (W., *ars.*, died 56th d.).

[1]Spleen congested (post-mort.). Pancreas somewhat vascular (post-mort.).

URINARY SYSTEM.

26. Urinary System in General.

P. 13; (Dr. W., 2 grs. 2d trit., 1 dose).

Urine more abundant than usual (aft. 1¼ h.); (*Conc.*, headache); urine passed again after 1¼ h. Copious urine (ev'g 2d d.), followed by loose stool, with sweat and exhaustion (*Seq.*, sleepless to morning).

P. 14; (M., 5 grs. 2d trit., 1 dose).

[2]Called to urinate at 5 a. m. (unusual); the urine was scant and hot (m'g 2d d.); (*Antec.*, dreams). Urine scant (during 2d d.); (*Conc.*, dull headache; see 16).

P. 16; (Harles).

Urine more frequent and profuse, especially if the skin be dry; less so if there be perspiration.

Tox. 1; (80 cases *ars.* in bread).

The urine was normal; [3]in some cases during the period of vomiting and diarrhœa very little urine was passed.

In no case was there an excess of urine (in one case following a scarlatinoid eruption in a woman, there was enormous œdema of the legs, without albuminuria).

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[1]Shooting pain under the l. short ribs, when hawking (Hn., 557). Shooting under the short ribs, he dare not lie on that side (Hn., 562). In the spleen, tension and pressure, tenderness and dull pains; stitches in the l. hypochondrium, burning in the stomach, succeeded by vomiting of blood (Hg.).

[2]*Burning* of the scanty urine during its flow (Hn., 471).

Urine more frequent than usual; urine in considerable quantity (Al., tox.).

After passing urine, great weakness in the epigastrium, so that she trembled (Hn., 464).

Copious during the chill, scanty during the fever (Hg.).

[3]Scanty, with diarrhœa; with dropsy; in malaria (Hg.).

26. Urinary System in General.

Tox. 2; (M., 28, *ars.* in food).

[1]Incontinence of urine for three weeks (19th to 40th d.); (*Conc.*, facies).

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[2]Urgent desire to urinate (aft. 6 h.), with burning in the urethra and desire for stool (*Conc.*, anguish, dyspn'a, vomit'g, uncon's). Much urine (aft. 9 h.), with pappy evacuations and burning in the rectum (*Conc.*, dazed, anxious, dysp'n, pain in back).

Urine passed only once (36th to 48th h.), scanty and dark yellow (mind, face, chest, abd., limbs). This (4th) morning passed with great straining 2 ozs. dark yellow urine, the first in 24 hours (*Antec.*, restless'n, chill, hoarse'n. *Conc.*, remission of sympt's). Urinated again in similar manner at 1 a. m., 5th mor'g, after which quiet sleep (*Antec.*, cough, heat, anxiety, sleepless's. *Seq.*, face, cough, diar'a, abd.).

Tox. 5; (W., 23, part tablespoon *ars.*).

Urine, which was absent at first, then scanty and high colored, was highly charged with lithic acid on the 4th d. (see 9).

Tox. 6; (M., 21, ½ oz. *ars.*).

[3]Some tenesmus and strangury the 2d d. (*Conc.*, gen'l neuralg., gen'l pruritus).

Tox. 7; (M., 35, alcoholic, 1 dr. *ars.*).

[4]Urine suppressed, with fetid sweat all over the body (see 9).

Tox. 9; (W., 50, *ars.* in soup).

[5]Pain and difficulty in urinating (2d d.); (*Conc.*, menses. *Antec.*, vomit'g and stool. *Seq.*, face, joints).

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[1]*Involuntary micturition*, the urine ran away from her before she could get to the vessel; still there was but little of it (Hn., 466). Involuntary stool and urine (Al., tox.). Involuntary, wets the bed (Hg.).

[2]*Burning* in the anterior part of the urethra at the commencement of urination (aft. 24 h.); (Hn., 469). Burning in the bladder and urging to urinate every minute (Hn., 468). In the urethra smarting pain (Hn., 474), and frequent pain like tearing (Hn., 475). *(Al.) Burning on urinating (Al., tox.).

[3]*Tenesmus ana strangury* (Al., tox.). Urine scanty, burning, difficult (Hg.).

[4]*Urine suppressed* (tox. in an adult, Guilbert; Hn., 460). Urine not passed at all; urine suppressed (Al., tox.). In alcoholic cases urine scanty, uræmia (Hg.). Uræmia, with thoughts of murder, or of suicide, great anguish (Hg.). Uræmia in the first stages of eruptive fevers (Hg.).

[5]*Painful urinating;* spasmodic difficulties in urinating (Al., tox.). *(Al.) Scanty urine, passing with difficulty (Al., tox.). Scanty urine (Al., tox.). Great desire, but passes no urine (Hg.).

26. Urinary System in General.

Tox. 12; (M., inhaled *ars.* dust).

Frequent dersire to urinate (2d d.); (*Seq.*, nausea, nose, eyes, mouth). Ardor urinæ, penis swollen and intolerably painful (4th d.); (*Conc.*, skin, chest, stom.).

[1]Urine suppressed; kidney, bladder, and penis gave him intolerable pain (5th d.; (*Conc.*, same).

Tox. 13; (M. took *ars.* 5 mos. ago).

Traces of *ars.* in the urine (aft. 6 mos.).

Tox. 15; (M., 33, *ars.* in tea, &c.).

[2]Difficult micturition, but without pain (3d d., aft. 2d dose); (*Conc.*, cough, fever, axilla).

Tox. 16; (W., preg't, *ars.* for 3 mos.).

[3]Urine scanty and high colored (*Conc.*, appet., bow'l, paral's, flesh, mind. *Seq.*, confinement).

Fatal 2: (W., *ars.*, died 56th d.).

[4]Urine scanty, high colored, high density, albuminous, with casts and blood discs (39th d.); (*Conc.*, stool, prost'n; see 9 and 16). Kidneys congested (post-mortem); (*Conc.*, chest, abd., liver).

Fatal 3; (W., *ars.*, died in 20 d.).

[5]No urine passed, bowels not moved (1st d.); (see 9). Small quantity urine 2d d., spg. 1015, strongly acid, with large amount albumen on heating; copious deposit of purpurine when treated with hydrochloric acid; abundant arsenical crust with Marsh's test.

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[1]Pain in the r. epigastric and neighboring lumbar region, whence it sometimes spreads to the hypogastrium; at others it goes to r. flank and side of scrotum, like renal colic, but the urine appears healthy (tox. in adults, Morgagni; Hn., 390). On passing urine, contractive pains in the l. iliac region (Hn., 465). Renal region sensitive to pressure, coughing, breathing; abscess of kidneys, fatty or atropic degeneration of kidneys (Hg.).

[2]Retention of urine as from paralysis of the bladder (Hn., 470). Frequent desire to urinate, but at times this is accomplished with difficulty (Al., tox.). Difficulty in urinating; paralysis of the bladder; there is neither force nor desire to expel urine; distended and paralyzed bladder (Hg.). Paralysis of bladder, urine purulent (Hg.).

[3]Urine very turbid (Hn., 473; Hg.). Almost colorless (472). Much sediment in the urine (Al., tox.).

[4]Kidney degeneration well marked; albumen, tube-casts, fatty cells, and epithelium present in the urine (Hg.).

[5]Retention of urine and stool, despite all internal feeling of wanting to pass them (tox. in adults, Alberti; Hn., 457).

26. Urinary System in General. *(Fatal 3 continued.)*

[1]On 4th d., 36 ozs. urine, which was less albuminous. On 8th d., urine copious, not examined (*Conc.*, extensive bronchitis). On 9th d., urine abundant, bronchitis improved (spg. 1019).

[2]Much blood was present in the urine, with copious coagulation by heat.

On the 12th d., no corpuscles visible under the microscope, but there was still full coagulation from heat; spg., 1020 (*Conc.*, pain in loins increased by pressure). [3]On 13th d., incontinence of urine, severe pain in thighs and leg, numbness in both feet, with inability to use them; bowels constipated.

On 16th d., incontinence ceased, and she now complained of strangury; no urine was passed for the next two days (18th and 19th). She died on the 20th d. comatose (the kidneys were found healthy (?) at post-mortem examination).

Fatal 5; (Young man took *ars.*, died 3d d.).

[4]No urine was passed from the first; with the catheter a small quantity was drawn, which showed no albumen, but some sugar.

No urine appeared during reaction (*Conc.*, extreme anxiety, thirst, cramps, diarrhœa, vomiting. *Seq.*, death 16 h's from admission; kidneys were found healthy; see liver and abd., post-mort.).

Gen. of Authors.

Pereira.

Increased urine.

Erichsen.

High colored urine.

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[1]**(Hn.) Frequent urging, with copious flow of urine (aft. 2, 3, 4, 5½, 16, 17 h.); (Langham'r; Hn., 463). Obliged to rise several times in the night, and passes each time a large quantity of urine, on several successive nights (Hn., 467).

[2]Bloody urine, from fumes of *ars.* inhaled (Hn., 459).†

Dr. Imbert Gourbeyre states he has found only three cases besides this in which hematuria was present. It is a constant symptom in tox. effects of arseniuretted hydrogen (Ed.'s C. D. P.).

[3]Burning in the bladder, with high fever, turbid, bloody urine (*Conc.*, collapse, coldness, prostration, anxiety, restlessness (Hg.).

[4]Desire to urinate, but cannot; the bladder is empty; the catheter brings away only a few spoonfuls of clear urine (Al., tox.).

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†Probably the "fumes" were arsenicum hydride (q. v.), (Ed.).

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

27. Male.

P. 3; (M., 4th trit. 3 times a d.).

[1]Itching inner surface of thigh and l. side scrotum, which was redder than usual and very hot (7th d.); the sweating and itching were so severe that he had to apply cold compresses. [2]Next m. an eruption of minute vesicles was found on the spot of irritation, which was pronounced "un magnifique eczema." It ran a course of exudation and dessication; the itching diminished greatly after 4 or 5 days; all was over by the end of a week.

P. 13; (Dr. W., 2 grs. 2d trit.).

[3]Waked towards morning (1st n.), with seminal emission, no dream (*Antec.*, heavy sleep. *Seq.*, stool, no appet., depressed).

P. 14; (Med. S., 5 grs. 2d trit. *ars.*).

[4]Emission, with amorous dreams, no erection (*Antec.*, headache, stool, tingling, neuralgia. *Conc.*, restless sleep. *Seq.*, scant urine, neuralgia in limbs).

Tox. 1; (80 cases *ars.* in bread).

[5]One man suffered (in the secondary symptoms, see 16) only from urticaria of the scrotum and herpes labialis (aft. 3d d.) One man had herpes on the prepuce; many presented herpes on the lips, great thirst, and redness of the throat (3d d.).

Tox. 12; (M. from working in *ars'l* dust).

[6]Intolerable pain, with swelling of penis and ardor urinæ (*Conc.*, papules on hand and face, resp., abd., etc.; see 16). Kidney, blad-

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[1]Eroding itching on the penis near the scrotum, compelling scratching (aft. 5¼ h.); (Hn., 484).

[2]Swelling of the scrotum (tox. from internal use, Alberti; Hn., 487). Scrotum swollen; erysipelatous inflammation of scrotum; raw, bluish-looking inflammation of genitals (Hg.).

[3]Nocturnal emission, without dream, followed by long-continued erection (aft. 20 h.); (Langham'r, Hn., 480). Involuntary emission (Hg.).

[4]Nocturnal emission, with voluptuous dream (Langham'r, Hn., 479).

[5]Bluish, or reddish-blue, inflammation of the genitals (Hg.).

[6]Extremely painful swelling of the genitals (Hn., 485). Sudden occurrence of gangrene in the male genitals (tox., Stahl; Hn., 286). **(Hn.) Inflammatory swelling of the genital organs, going on to mortification (from applying sol. of ars. for itch; Hn., 485); it is accompanied by horrible pains. Excessively painful swelling of the genitals, increasing almost to gangrene (Hg.). Burning, pricking, swelling in the glans penis; it is bluish, cracked, and very painful (Hg.). Swelling and unbearable pains in the penis (Al., tox.).

der, and penis gave him cruel pain; the pulse was frequent and contracted, respiration very embarrassed, urine suppressed, face and hands covered with papules (3d d.).

Tox. 18; (M., 42, had psoria's since 15, took *ars.* since 27).

After using *ars.* for years, his sexual functions, which had been vigorous, became impaired; erections were rare and incomplete; coitus had become almost impossible (after leaving off *ars.* for 4 or 5 mos. the former vigor returned).

Tox. 19; (M., 55, took *ars.* many y.).

He became impotent; but this left him on disuse of *ars.* (the skin trouble returned with increased virulence; he resumed *ars.* and the impotence returned; the same thing has been noted in several other cases).

Gen. of Authors.

Urethritis appeared the 2d d. (in the case of a man, 46, who had taken 1-16th gr. *ars.* with tox. effects); he denied infection (C. D. P., No. 47).

Well-marked urethritis occurred in a man who had taken a double dose of *ars.* for several d.; marked tox. symptoms intervened, also urethritis, which yielded to treatment in 15 d.; he absolutely denied infection (C. D. P., No. 47).

Stille.

[1]Increased sexual desire, in mountaineers (*Conc.*, all functions are rendered more active.) [2]Tumefaction of the penis (acute tox.). [3]Swelling of the testes (from contiguous local inflammation). [4]Swelling of inguinal glands (from same cause).

28. Female.

(a). DESIRE AND GENERAL STATE.

[1]Desire increased, in mountaineers (*Conc.*, increased general health); (Stillé).

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[1]Erection in the mor'g, without pollution (Langham'r; Hn., 481). Severe itching on the glans, without erection (Hn., 478).

[2]The glans is bluish-red, swollen, and cracked (tox. from "cobalt"; Pfann; Hn., 482).

[3]Testes swollen; epididimitis; prostration, very restless (Hg.).

[4]Inguinal glands swollen and very painful; bubo with burning, anguish, and restlessness (Hg.).

[5]Increased desire in a woman; she desires coitus twice a day; and when not gratified, a discharge takes place of itself (Hn., 488).

Increased desire, with involuntary discharge of mucus (Hg.).

28. Female.

[1]Corrosion and gangrene from local application (aft. 3d d.); (Stillé). Gangrene of fundament and genitals (from "fly poison," C. D. P., No. 44).

Fatal 9; (W., 25, *ars.* in water, died 9th h.).

(b). OVARIES.

[2]Ovaries were found dark colored, and the lining membrane of the uterus and fallopian tubes was vascular (post-mort.); (*Conc.*, engorgement of lungs).

(c). LEUCORRHŒA.

[3]Burning and excoriation of parts (tox., Stillé).

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

(d). UTERUS AND MENSES.

[4]Menses due five days ago appeared today (the 6th tox. day); they are of a clear, pale red color (*Conc.*, vesicles on face, stiffness of legs; remission of former symptoms).
Menses have ceased, after lasting 2 days instead of six, as usual; they were scanty and pale (8th tox. d.); (*Conc.*, l. side neuralg., legs heavy; see 16).

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[1]Genitalia swollen, sore, inflamed, burning; the vagina dry, or burning, acrid, watery leucorrhœa excoriating the parts (Hg.).
[2]Shooting pains from hypogastrium to vagina (Hn., 489). Intense burning, violent burning pains, with restlessness, anxiety, prostration, dirty skin, emaciation, pains in the ovaries or uterus, with thin, acrid, corrosive discharges (Hg.).
[3]*Leucorrhœa of a yellowish*, thick character, about a cupful in 24 h., with smarting and erosion where it runs; the parts on both sides are excoriated by it for 10 days (Hn., 490). The leucorrhœa drops away only when passing flatus, while standing (aft. 24 h.); (Hn., 491). Thick, yellow, acrid, corroding discharges (Hg.). A yellowish, offensive, watery leucorrhœa follows the menses for several days. Frequently a discharge from the rectum of bloody, purulent mucus, with burning pains (Al., tox.).
[4]*During the menses*, pinching, shooting, cutting pains from the scrobiculus to hypogastrium; also in back and in sides of abdomen; she must bend together, standing and cowering with pain, with loud groaning, complaining, weeping, and with loud eructations (Hn., 496). Bloody mucus passes after cessation of menses (Hn., 495).
*(Al.) *Amenorrhœa* (Al., tox..) Menses did not appear (Al., tox.). Menses absent in cachectic or malarial cases, with prostration (Hg.). Painful menstruation relieved by external warmth; stitching pains in adjacent parts, or in distant parts (Hg.).

28. Female. (*Toxic 3 continued.*)
[1]*Sudden flow of dark blood* from the vagina (10th d.); (*Conc.*, pinching in the r. hypochondrium, pain in back, coldness l. side and in stomach, anexoria. *Seq.*, return of neural.).

Tox. 9; (W., 50, *ars.* in soup).

Free discharge of blood from the uterus (during the 1st n.) resembling menstrual blood; she says it is a return of the menses, that ceased 5 years ago; the discharge continued in small quantities for the next 3 days (*Antec.*, vomit'g and purg'g. *Conc.*, dif. urinat'n. *Seq.*, swel'g face and joints).

Tox. 16; (W. took *ars.* twice a day for 3 mos.).

(e). PREGNANCY.

Labor was not hastened (see paralysis, 10). No effect seemed to have been produced upon the child.

MUSCULAR, FIBROUS, AND OSSEOUS SYSTEMS.

(Tissue Changes, General State.)

29. Head. (For Scalp, see 33.)

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[2]Throbbing in the head and face as of maturing abscess (aft. 19 h.); (*Conc.*, facies, fever, anguish, stom., abd., spasms); (see scalp, 33).
[3]Face puffed; lips swollen; a large vesicle on upper and under lip respectively; a sensation as if an eruption would break out on the face (5th d.); (*Conc.*, cough, weariness, stools). Next day (6th) the upper vesicle is filled with lymph, the lower one with pus (*Conc.*, stiff legs). The upper vesicle purulent, the lower one dried up (7th d.); (*Conc.*, scalp, neck, etc.; see 30).

Note.—(For Nostrils see Respiratory System; for Mouth, Teeth, and Gums see Digestive System.)

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[1]**(Hn.) Menses too soon (Hn., 492). **(Hn.) Brings on too profuse menstrual flow (Hn., 493). During the menses sharp, shooting pains from the rectum into the anus, or the vulva (Hn., 494). Menstruation somewhat longer (several days), and more profuse (Al., tox.). Sudden, profuse flow of dark blood (Hg.).

[2]*Swelling of the whole head* (tox., Quelmalz, black oxide *ars.*; Hn., 139). Swelling of the head (from *ars.* tox. on hair; Heimreich, Hn., 167).

[3]**(Al.) Swelling of the face (Al., tox.).

30. Thorax and Upper Extremities. (General State.)

Tox. 3 ; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[1]Stiff neck set in about 10 a. m. (7th d.), with tearing pain in head, face, eye, teeth, neck, and pectoralis region of left side; head drawn spasmodically to left, with aggravation from the least motion; the pain increased towards ev'g, lasted all night, declined towards morning; was obliged to sit up all night, with head erect (*Conc.*, during the p. m. flying heat and thirst, sudden, cold sweat; in the e., chill for 2 h., then sweat without heat); (7th d.).

The pains have left a sensation as if the left half of the body were contracted, with [2]stiffness and heaviness of the lower extremities (m. of 8th d.); neuralgia of head and face began again at 3 p. m., and gradually went off at about 11 p. m. (8th d.); (*Seq.*, cold face and hands); (see 33).

Left-side neuralgia returned at about the same time (9th d.); the pains were increased by touching the opposite side (right) of the face (*Conc.*, tonic cramp in lower jaw and throat, loose feeling in the teeth, flow of saliva); sleepless until 3 a. m., with coldness of whole body, pain in right abdomen, vibration in the brain as if moved to and fro; crampy feeling in the left shoulder, cannot move the left arm; the pains have not yielded this (10th) mor'g; she feels weaker than yesterday; [3]burning, tearing behind the ear (?) during which the neuralgia went off (see scalp, 33, menses, 28).

[4]*Stiffness of neck*, pain in back, cold feeling all over, mostly on left side and in the stomach; sudden flow of menstrual blood (10th d.).

Again sleepless until 3 a. m. (11th d.), from neuralgia; she ran about the room, moaned, screamed, rolled on the floor, and craved sedatives; perspiration of a sour odor accompanied the pain. This (12th) morning head, neck, and l. shoulder feel paralyzed; she does not

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[1]*Tensive stiffness of the neck* (Hn., 600). Stiffness of the nape as if bruised or strained; and a similar feeling in the hip (aft. 12 h.); (Hn., 601). External swelling of the neck, without pain (Hn., 602). Stiffness of the spine from the coccyx upward (Hn., 607). Drawing pain in the back; up and down the back; with restlessness and attacks of anxiety (Hn., 610–612). Strong clucking movements of the muscles along l. side back when lying on r. side (Langham'r; Hn., 613).

[2]*Heaviness and formication* in the upper extremities (Al., tox.).

[3]Drawing pain behind the ear, down the neck to the shoulder, while sitting (Hn., 167).

[4]*In the chest chilliness*, internally, in the ev'g after supper (Hn., 525).

like to move or speak; some pain still remains in left eye; the cervical vertebræ pain on pressure (12th d.). The pain which had ceased at 5 p. m. (12th d.), recurred at 1 a. m. the 13th d., and thence every night until the 25th d.; by day she was anxious and solicitous, and great emaciation had occurred.

Stille.

Stiffness of neck and back.

(b). ARMS AND HANDS.

P. 13; (Dr. W., 2 grs. 2d trit.).

[1]Neuralgic pain from right shoulder to fingers, with numbness, after 6 minutes (*Conc.*, pharynx).

P. 14; (Med. s't, 5 grs. 2d trit.).

[2]Wakened with numbness of fourth and fifth fingers of l. hand (mor'g, 2d d.); (*Seq.*, dull, drawing pains in the limbs relieved by exercise).

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Tonic cramps in the fingers (aft. 4½ h.); (*Conc.*, vomiting, anguish, etc.; see 16).

Tox. 8; (Mrs. ——, 1 to 2 teaspoons *ars.*)

Paralysis of hands and feet (aft. 3 or 4 d.); (*Conc.*, head, eyes, pulse, resp.). Loss of feeling in hands and feet (aft. 8 or 9 d.); (*Conc.*, boils, constipation, eyes, lameness).

Tox. 15; (M., 33, *ars.* in tea, also 2d dose).

Tingling in the axilla for 8 days (from 3d d. aft. 2d dose); (*Conc.*, fever, cough, urine).

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[1]*Drawing and tearing* from the finger tips up to the shoulders (Hn., 635). Pain in the arm lain on; it goes to sleep (Hn., 621, 622). Painful spasm in the finger tips, calf, and toes, from mor'g till noon (aft. 5 d.); (Hn., 638).
Swelling, stiffness, numbness, and insensibility of the hands and feet; occasionally they are full of great pains (Hn., 703).
Tearing, shooting pains in right armpit (Hn., 618).
[2]Shooting, tearing in the bones of the hand and of the little finger (aft. 2 h.); (Hn., 632). Drawing pains of the middle fingers (Hn., 633). Drawing pains in the 4th and 5th metacarpals, in the mor'g (Hn., 634). Drawing pain in the middle finger and in the foot in bed, in the ev'g (aft. 7 h.); (Hn., 755). Trembling and pricking in the hands and feet; stitching pains like needles; crawling in the fingers and toes by night, none by day (Al., tox.).

31. Small of Back and Lower Extremities.

(a). SACRUM AND BACK

P. 9; (4th trit.).

Pains on anterior and inner surface of thighs, suddenly, on rising up (7th d.); (*Conc.*, oo).

P. 14; (M., 5 grs. 2d trit.).

Pricking pain in r. hip (aft. ½ h.); (*Conc.*, flatulence). Dull aching in l. ulnar nerve (aft. 1 h.); (*Conc.*, stool, itching). [1]Pulsating pain in head of l. tibia; [2]aching in r. clavicle (aft. 10 h.); (*Conc.*, prickling, itching). [3]Dull, aching pains in the limbs relieved by exercise (aft. 24 h.).

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[1]*In the right tibia* boring pain (Hn., 666). Sharp, drawing pains in the tibia (Hn., 664). At the lower part of the leg, in a small spot, tearing, shooting pain internally (Hn., 667).

[2]Shooting, tearing pain in the r. uppermost rib (524); stitches in the r. chest, at superior part, felt especially when drawing the breath; a pressure that ends in a stitch (aft. ½ h.); (Hn., 527).

[3]*Heaviness and fatigue*, with unsteadiness of the knees and drawing pains in the legs, especially in the mor'g (Hn., 679). Tension, as if the tendons of the leg were too short, when sitting or standing, but not when walking (Hn., 651). Under the knees, a sensation as if the legs were tightly bound there (Hn., 688).

At night he cannot lie still, must lay the feet first in one place, then in another, or get up and walk about to get relief (Hn., 673). On the side of the knee a spot that pains as if bruised only when touched; feels as if the flesh were loose there only when seated, not when walking (Hn., 677). Weariness and pain in the joints an hour before dinner, felt more when sitting than when walking (Hn., 821). *The tearing pains in the legs* and arms become more tolerable by moving about the part in which the pain is felt (Hn., 763). The nocturnal pains become *tolerable only when he walks about;* they are unendurable when sitting, and particularly so when lying still (Hn., 773). The stitches in the painful ulcer, felt while sitting, are relieved by standing, and still more by walking (Hn., 779, 780). Weariness and pain in the joints an hour before dinner, felt more while sitting than when walking (Hn., 821). His limbs are painful whether he lies or walks (Hn., 766). Pains become lighter and leave off by compressing the part (Hn., 770). Rheumatic pains in the limbs, better from motion; worse from pressure, or lying on them (Hg.).

31. Small of Back and Lower Extremities.

Tox. 1; (80 persons *ars.* in bread).

[1]Severe pain in the loins was invariably present, with a sense of extreme feebleness in the legs and of general prostration (2d day); (*Conc.*, stomach, abd., urine). [2]Enormous œdema of legs (in one woman who had a scarlatinoid eruption); no albuminuria.

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Recurring severe pain over the loins, with stiffness of the nape and tonic cramps in the fingers (aft. 4½ h.); (*Conc.*, anguish, vomiting, insensibility. *Seq.*, abundant urine, diarrhœa).

Tingling in the legs, on walking the knees give way. The legs are painful to touch, with burning in the abdomen, especially on stretching out the legs (aft. 12 h.); (*Conc.*, stool, abd., stom., thirst, debility. *Seq.*, symptoms grow worse).

Drawing from sacrum to nucha, necessitating bending backward; [3]stiffness of the extremities, pain in the soles on walking (36th to 48th h.); (*Conc.*, mind, face, stom., bowels, chest, urine, skin).

Tox. 8; (Mrs. ——, 1 to 2 teaspoons *ars.*).

[4]Lameness in walking (aft. 8 or 9 d.); (see feet, 31 c.).

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[1]*Pain in the region of the last two dorsal vertebræ;* acute pains in the lower part of the spine (Al., tox.). In the back, sacrum, and thighs, drawing, shooting, throbbing pains (aft. 3 h.); (Hn., 456). Pain in the sacrum and back, especially after riding (in one accustomed to ride); (Hn., 758). Bruised pain in the back and over the scapulæ as if beaten (aft. 4 d.); (Hn., 614). Want of strength in the small of the back (Hn., 609). In the region of the kidneys, stitches when breathing or sneezing (Hn., 616).

In the sacrum, pain as if bruised (aft. 4 h.); (Hn., 615). The sacrum is painfully stiff all day (Hn., 608). Pressing pain in the sacrum as if broken; burning and stitching in the sacrum; backache from continuous hard work; worse on beginning to move; the back feels weak, stiff, bruised; exhaustion, restlessness, anxiety, small of the back weak; over-work; sexual excesses, prostration (Hg.).

[2]*The swollen ankles* are not red, they have tearing pains in them, which are relieved by heat (Hn., 687). Swelling of the legs, but no uncommon heat in them (Al., tox.). The lower extremities are somewhat œdematous (Al., tox.).

[3]*Several stitches in the sole* (aft. ½ h.); (Hn., 706). Cold sensation in the soles (Hn., 695). Violent pains in the soles, which sometimes bring on convulsions (tox., "cobalt," Pfann; Hn., 721).

[4]*In the calves* aching pains (Hn., 684). Tearing in the ankles (Hn., 693). Tearing, drawing, twisting, from the ankles to the knees (Hn.,

(*Note continued on next page.*)

31. Small of Back and Lower Extremities.

Fatal 3; (W., *ars.*, 1 dose, died 20th d.).

[1]*Pain in the loins* increased by pressure (12th d., see 16). [2]Severe pain in the thighs and legs (13th d.), numbness in the feet, with inability to use them.

(b). LEGS.

Gen. of Authors.

Stille.

[3]Stiffness and contraction of extensor muscles (chronic tox.). Trem-

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(Note continued from preceding page.)

692). Pain, as if sprained, in the instep and ankle on walking (aft. 72 h.); (Hn., 690). Tearing in the bones (Baehr; Hn., 654). Tearing, shooting, as if in the periostium, down the thigh and leg as far as the big toe (aft. 24 h.); (Hn., 672). Tearing pain in the right calf (aft. 11 h.); (Langham'r; Hn., 656). Dislocated and bruised feeling in l. knee, on rising from sitting (Hn., 660). Drawing, tearing in the anterior side of thigh, down to knee and ankle joint, when walking (Hn., 663). Pain and shooting in the knees (aft. 2 h.); (tox. in adult, Richard; Hn., 649).

Horrible pains in the limbs (Hn., 753). Drawing, tearing in the anterior of thigh down to knee, when walking (Hn., 663). Tearing in the lower extremities from above downwards; he could not walk, sit, or lie, either on bed or chair; he must keep the foot swinging to and fro, or limp about on it; he could not rest day or night, but the night was the worst (from "fever drops," Hn., 671). Sciatica in the mor'g (Hn., 643). Shooting and tearing *in both ankle joints*, with stitching in them when walking; the feet feel as if sprained, so that she is like to fall; the ankles are painful to touch (aft. 12 h.); (Hn., 691).

[1]Tensive, tearing pressure in both loins, especially below the left rib, where it is tender to touch (Al., tox.).

[2]Painful shocks in the lower limbs; formication in the lower limbs; wooden feeling in the lower limbs; they seem to go to sleep; drawing pains in the legs (Al., tox.). At times the pain followed the crural nerve as far as the toes (Al., tox.).

Neuralgia of hip and leg, with burning, shooting pains (Hg.). Sciatic pain, in remitting attacks, worse from using the leg (Hg.). Tearing, shooting, burning, intermittent attacks of pains in the legs; more on the inner side and back, and made worse from using the limb (Hg.). Paralysis of sacrum and legs; legs painful (Hg.).

[3]Lower extremities flexed upon the abdomen (Al., tox.). Weakness in the knees, so that he can sit down only with difficulty (Hn., 658). In the r. knee great want of firmness, it bends under him (661). Trembling of the whole body in the mor'g (Hn., 116).

ulous weakness of all the limbs (chronic tox.). [1]Pains in all the body, especially the hands and feet (chronic tox.). Joints become stiff and swollen for months and years (chronic tox.).

(c). FEET.

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Burning in the soles (*Conc.*, fever, eyes, head, face; see 16).

Tox. 7; (M., 35, 1 dr. *ars.*, alcoholic).

[2]Ulcers appeared on both heels, from which an ichorous matter was discharged (aft. some days); (*Conc.*, rash; see 9).

Tox. 8; (Mrs. ——, 1 to 2 teaspoons *ars.*).

Paralysis of hands and feet (aft. 2 or 3 d.). [3]Œdema of face and feet (aft. 2 d.). [4]Loss of sensation in hands and feet (aft. 8 or 9 d.); (*Conc.*, pulse, resp., constip'n, eyes, stom.).

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[1] *Violent pains in the legs*, especially in the joints (tox., Majault; Hn., 698). In both wrists, drawing pain always toward ev'g (Hn., 630). Painful swelling in the hands (Hn., 625). Finger joints painful when moved (Hn., 640). Inflexibility of the fingers, as if they were stiff (Hn., 639). Drawing pains in the joints of the knees, ankles, and wrists (Hn., 761). She becomes quite stiff, aft. 72 h., cannot move or stir; she can only stand (Hn., 882).
All her limbs are painful (Hn., 764). Gouty pains in all the limbs, without inflammation (Hn., 759). Drawing pains in the joints of the knees, ankles, and wrists (761). A feeling of illness in the limbs, which is indescribably painful and extremely disagreeable (Hn., 672).
Painful swelling of r. hand and arm (Al., tox.). Violent rheumatic pains in r. elbow (Al., tox.). Very violent pains in the legs, especially in the joints (Al., tox.).

[2]Under the left heel, single stitches up the back of the thigh when walking (Hn., 705).
Tearing in the heels; on awakening the heels are painful, as if they had lain on something hard (Hn., 696, 704).

[3]*Swelling of the face and feet*, dry mouth and lips, abdomen distended, diarrhœa, colic, and vomiting (*ars.* in ague, Ebers; Hn., 716). Swelling of the face and legs (Al., tox.). Œdematous swelling of the face and legs and feet (Bright's disease, malarial diseases) (Hg.). Weakness, lameness, and weariness of the swollen feet (Hg.). The feet are so heavy he can hardly lift them (Hn., 682).

[4]Stiffness and insensibility of the hands (Hn., 626).

32. Limbs and Body in General.

(a). NEURALGIA.

P. 3; (3 a, 4th trit.).

[1]Weariness and aching in all the limbs (4th d.); (*Conc.*, diarrh.).

P. 3; (3 b, 8th trit.).

A feeling of stiffness in the thighs as after a long march; in the ev'g this feeling invaded the muscles of the nape, and there was general weariness (4th d.); (*Conc.*, coryza, lost appet., and sweating). On the next (5th) day, muscular stiffness still more decided, extending to the arms, making movement painful (*Conc.*, coryza). Less general stiffness, but severe coryza and eczema of hands (6th d.).

P. 15; (M., 1x trit., 1 gr. doses).

[2]*Sharp pain in upper third of r. humerus*, lasting 5 to 10 m., then suddenly shifting to the r. metacarpals; continuing there some time, it shifted to the shaft of l. femur (aft. 2 h.). It seemed to be rheumatic in character, but was confined to the shafts of the bones; he had never experienced such pain before, nor any tendency to rheumatism (1st d.); (*Conc.*, oo. *Seq.*, good sleep).

P. 16; (Harles).

Excitation of the nerves at the point where the drug is applied, up to a considerable erethrism; this effect is chiefly seen upon the digestive tract.

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

[3]Periodically great anguish, with tearing in the limbs, pain in the bowels, and general aggravation of all symptoms (aft. 17 h.).

[4]Cramps in the calves, and a sense of constriction in the bowels (aft.

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[1]All his limbs are painful, whether he walks or lies (Hn., 766). *Weariness in the legs and feet;* dull, tired aching; they are used up and ready to give out (Hg.). The legs are tired as from mountain-climbing (Hg.). Weariness of the lower extremities (Hn., 680).

[2]Cramp in the fingers of the r. hand when he stretched them out straight (Hn., 636). Painful cramp in the proximal joints of the fingers of both hands (Hn., 37). Occasional violent pains in different parts of the body; in the knee joint, in the soles, in the region of the heart (Al., tox.).

On making a false step with the affected foot, there goes a shock through the whole limb, with pain as if dislocated (Hn., 676, 699).

[3]**(Hn.) Severe tearing in the arms and legs, owing to which he cannot lie on the painful side; it becomes most tolerable on moving about the painful part (Hn., 673).

[4]Cramps in the fingers and calves, especially in bed at night (Hn., 709).

2½ h.); (*Conc.*, spasms, eyes). Bruised pain and creeping in all the limbs, worse from the knees down.

Severe left-sided neuralgia recurring at the same hour for many days (see 16).

Tox. 6; (Young man, 23, ½ oz. *ars.*).

Much pain throughout the system; great and incessant itching of the skin, strangury, and tenesmus (2d d.).

Tox. 9; (W., 50, *ars.* in soup).

Swelling of the face and joints followed the other symptoms after some days (*Antec.*, menstrual return).

Tox. 10; (Young woman, 3 tablespoons *ars.*, etc.).

'Severe pains in the upper and lower extremities, which were swollen, but neither red nor hot (aft. 8 d.).

She soon (11th d.) lost almost entire control over her extremities, and has since been bed-ridden; she can move her arms freely, can close and open her hands, but with no force; her feet are still (at latest accounts) paralyzed, but she can bend her knees.

Tox. 11; (Dr. P., 127 grs. *ars.*, calomel, hyd'te iron, etc.).

'*He was weighed* 43 hours after taking the drug, and found he had lost 42 lbs. (*Antec.*, prostration, vomit'g, and purging).

Severe neuralgic pains set in at about the end of a fortnight, with paralysis, cramps, and constipation; the pains were so severe that he averaged for more than 18 mos. 36 to 38 grains morphine daily; on one occasion he swallowed 8 ozs. laudanum without producing the slightest narcotism.

The neuralgic pains were confined to the arms below the elbows and to the legs below the hips; they did not follow the main nervous

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'Cramps in the lower extremities (Al., tox.). Cramps in the legs (calves) at night, followed by exhaustion and weakness (Hg.).

'*Complete emaciation* (miners in *ars'l* ores, Greiselius; Hn., 748). Gradual emaciation and death within a year (tox. in a youth, Lusitanus; Hn., 749). Fatal marasmus (external use of *ars.*, Saltzburger; Hn., 750). Emaciation of all the body, with very profuse sweats (Hn., 867). She emaciates much, with earthy complexion, blue rings around eyes, great weakness of all the limbs, disinclination to work, constant desire to lie down (aft. 8 d.); (Hn., 866).

Emaciation, with weakness and prostration, the surface cold and dry, or sweaty and cold; marasmus, pale, dirty complexion offensive, carrion-smelling stools, blue rings about the eyes (Hg.). Exhaustion, loss of flesh, wants to lie still; thirst, but at once vomits up the water drank (Hg.).

32. Limbs and Body in General. (*Toxic 11 continued.*)

trunks; they were never darting, but always steadily increasing to a climax, and as steadily decreasing; cold air or water would always bring them on; they were always worse between 9:30 p. m. and 8 a. m. In the course of the first fortnight he lost entirely the use of hands and arms, feet and legs; the paralysis was of both motion and sensation, but he remained acutely sensitive in these parts to cold.

After nearly five years the feet remain partially paralyzed, so that it is difficult for him to walk any distance; there is little sensation below the instep; there is some soreness still, on motion and pressure, in the arch of the r. foot.

The neuralgia is nearly gone, and he hopes in a few months to be entirely well (aft. nearly 5 years).

Tox. 13; (M., 41, took *ars.* 5 months ago).

Lancinating pains in the paralyzed hands and arms, feet and legs; pains begin regularly about 5 p. m. and last until midnight (*Conc.*, see 10 and 16).

'There is a feeling of heat and numbness in the hands and arms up to about three inches below the elbows, and in the feet and legs from the toes to within three inches of the knees (aft. 5 months).

After one year, he had no pains save on the approach of storms and stormy weather, when he has peculiar, painful sensations in the fingers (*Conc.*, still partial paralysis of hands and feet); (see spasms, 10).

Tox. 14; (W. took *ars.* by mistake).

Extensor and flexor muscles of *the limbs are highly atrophied* (see 10). ³The atrophy is greatest nearest to the periphery, the hands and

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Insensibility and falling asleep of the upper and lower extremities, which lasted during the whole illness and prevented her from holding objects tightly (Al., tox.). Paralysis, with anæsthesia and the most violent pains (Al., tox.). Wandering pains in the limbs; coldness of the extremities; sensation of numbness in the hands and feet, with fearful pains day and night, which drove all sleep from her for three months (Al., tox.). Partial paralysis of the limbs, they no longer move freely (tox., many (6) cases, Al.).

³*Great formication* in the hands at night (Hn., 624).

³*(Al.) *Great emaciation*, so that the hands seem mummified, the bones protrude, but are not enlarged, the skin hangs in folds (Al., tox.). The lower extremities become much wasted (Al., tox.). *(Al.) Great emaciation; progressive emaciation, without loss of appetite (Al., tox.). From being healthy and well fed, she became scarcely more than skin and bones (in 8 w.); the complexion was ashy gray and pale, there were sordes on the mouth and nose, the hair fell out, ecchymoses and greenish spots appeared on the body (Al., tox.).

32. Limbs and Body in General. (*Toxic 14 continued.*)

arms, the feet and legs, show the bones, tendons, and epiphises with much distinctness (8th week). The muscles most affected are the calves of the legs, the muscle of the fore-arm, the thenar, hypothenar, and interossei, and in a less degree those of the thighs and arms, especially the extensors; (the contrast between the look of health in face and body and the wasted limbs strikes the eye at once).

There is pain in the legs, even when completely at rest, and these pains are increased by motion; besides these pains her legs constantly feel sensitive to cold, so that she keeps them covered with fur, though the room is well warmed (see 10).

Tox. 15; (M., *ars.* in tea, 2d dose).

A peculiar, tingling sensation in l. arm (aft. 5 m. from 1st dose, lasting ½ h.); (*Seq.*, naus., vomit'g, headache). Tingling in the axilla for 8 d. (from 3d d. of 2d dose); (*Conc.*, cough, fever, urine). Pains in the upper and lower extremities accompany the paralysis (see 10).

Tox. 16; (W., *ars.*, twice a day for 3 mos.).

Prickling pains in both legs (at the end of three months), from soles to about 2 inches above knee; sensation completely lost in left leg, nearly so in right, total loss of motion in both; (*Conc.*, mind, facies, urine. *Seq.*, labor).

Fatal 4; (M., 15½ drs. *ars.*, drowning, &c.).

Acute pains in the l. leg disturbing sleep (3d n.); (see 16). Leg a little cold to touch and painful on pressure, otherwise natural (3d d.). Pain very acute, the toes remarkably cold and livid (4th d.). Leg cyanosed and livid, but still some pulsation in popliteal and femoral arteries (5th d.).

Mortification progressed and the leg was amputated on the 10th d. Sphacelus attacked the stump, and patient died on 21st d.; the stump showed sphacelus in whole extent of soft parts.

(b). TISSUE CHANGES.

P. 12; (Dr. J., *ars.*, 3 c for 6 w.).

He lost flesh, had some acidity of the stomach and some thirst; (*Conc.*, skin of ankle).

Tox. 2; (M., *ars.* in food).

Great emaciation had occurred (19th to 24th d.); (*Conc.*, weakness, paralysis, pulse, eyes, abd., urine).

Tox. 3; (W., ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Great emaciation had occurred (at end of 23d d.); (*Conc.*, see 30).

Tox. 11; (Dr. P., 127 grs. *ars.*).

Lost 42 lbs. in 43 hours after taking the drug.

32. Limbs and Body in General.

Tox. 16; (W., *ars.*, twice a day for 3 mos.).

She had lost flesh considerably (see 30).

Generalities of Authors.

Hunt.

Tenderness of the soles, more rarely of the palms, are among the first signs of an overdose (see 16).

Stille.

Increased flesh (small doses). Great loss of flesh (chronic tox.). Œdema of the face, especially of the lids. [1]Œdema of ankles; occasionally œdema of the whole body. The joints become stiff and swollen (chronic). Locally it is corrosive, producing gangrene of the tissues. The blood is fluid after death (acute tox.).

SKIN AND SUPERFICIAL GLANDS.

33. Skin in General. (Sensations, Surface, Eruptions.)

P. 3 a; (M., 4th trit.).

[3]*Itching* on internal surface of thighs (6th d.), increasing (7th d.), and affecting especially the left side of the scrotum, which was red and very hot; it disturbed him much, and the sweating and itching were such as to compel the use of cold compresses; next m. (8th) there was an eruption of minute vesicles at the seat of irritation, which ran a course of exudation and dessication; the itching greatly lessened in 4 or 5 d., and all was over by the end of a week; (Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre pronounced it "une magnifique eczema"); (*Antec.*, diarrhœa. *Conc.*, oo).

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[1]*Swelling* of various parts of the body of an elastic kind; (Fowler; tox., Hn., 719). Swelling of the feet; (*ars.* in suppressed ague, Jacobi; Hn., 718). Swelling of the whole r. side to hip and l. thigh; (*ars.* in cancer of breast, Thelenius; Hn., 713). Great swelling of the face and the rest of the body; (*ars.* in cancer of breast, Frenelius; Hn., 717). Complete anasarca; (Ebers, *ars.-pot.* in ague; Hn., 715). Feet swollen, the swelling extending up over the calves; before it tearing in the calves, which was relieved by warm cloths (aft. 3d d.); (Hn., 686).

[3]*Eroding itching of both thighs*, causing scratching in the ev'g on undressing (aft. 13 h.); (Langham'r; Hn., 646). Excoriating itching between the thighs; (in miners of *ars'l* ores; Dinge; Hn., 644). **(Hn.) Eroding itching on the r. thigh near the groin, causing him to scratch (aft. 4 h.); (Langham'r; Hn., 645). Much itching on the r. thigh and on the arms (Hn., 798). Itching and running sensation as of fleas on the thighs up to the abdomen, also on the loins, making him scratch (Hn., 799).

33. **Skin in General.**

P. 3 b; (8th trit.).

An eruption of small, conical, closely-set red pimples, covering the whole dorsum of the l. hand, appeared (on the m. of 6th d.); later they appeared on the r. hand; itching, increased by rubbing, was present; the eruption extended to the fingers the next (7th) day; and the itching was more intense; it began to fade on the next (8th) day, but had not wholly disappeared on the 14th d.; (the same authority termed it "une miliare confluente"); (*Conc.*, coryza).

P. 7; (Mlle. E., 4th trit.)

[1]*Frequent itching* of the dorsum of fingers, with the appearance of acuminated papules between them (3d d.). This continued till the end of the proving (15th d.), and the itching was so violent as to compel vigorous scratching; similar sensations and phenomena, only in a less degree, on r. ear; (*Conc.*, coryza last 4 or 5 d. of proving).

P. 8; (M., 4th trit.).

[2]*Itching of the hairy scalp*, compelling scratching; also of pit of stomach; skin of head tender to touch; (*Conc.*, pain in teeth); (6th d.). [3]Itching of head and several parts of body, which had ceased, returned after 3 daily doses (8th d.) to such a degree as to prevent sleep; (*Conc.*, oo. *Seq.*, teeth painful, salivation).

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[1]*An eruption* comes out on the hands between the fingers, and on the abdomen, of whitish, pointed pimples containing watery fluid at their apices, with burning itching as from gnat-bites; when scratched so that the fluid escapes, the itching goes off (Hn., 818). Fine itching in the palm causing him to rub (Langham'r; Hn., 627). Eroding itching on l. wrist inciting to scratch (Langham'r; Hn., 623).

[2]*Gnawing*, *itching of the whole hairy scalp*, inciting him to scratch (aft. 8 h.); (Langham'r; Hn., 151). Innumerable very red pimples on the hairy scalp; (from powdering hair with *ars.*; Vicat; Hn., 147). Burning pain; burning itching; gnawing itching; eroding ulcers; the hairy scalp to middle of the forehead covered with an ulcerous crust; (from powdering hair with *ars.*; Knape; Hn., 149–153, 145). *Eruption of pustules on hairy scalp* and face, with burning pain; ulcerous scab a finger's breadth in thickness, which fell off after some weeks; (powdering hair with *ars.*; Heimr'ch; Hn., 144, 146).

[3]All round the neck, on the shoulders and sides, *a kind of colorless, smarting eruption* (Fr. Hn.; Hn., 604). Rash-like eruption on the abdomen especially (Al., tox.). Colorless, smarting eruptions on neck, shoulders, and sides (Hg.).

23. Skin in General.

P. 10; (4th trit.).

There appeared on his chest an eruption that made him suffer horribly (on the 8th and last d. of proving). It began with little, red pimples, obliging him to scratch, even to blood; the next (9th) day they appeared on the arms and back; [1]they were discrete, and covered the trunk and upper extremities (10th to 12th d.). The itching was so great (13th d.) that scratching gave insufficient relief, and pure vinegar was applied; the eruption gradually disappeared after this (*Conc.*, 00).

P. 12; (Dr. J., *ars.*, 3c, 1 drop 4 t. a d. for 6 w.).

[2]Over external malleolus two patches of squamous eruption; ten years later the skin was darker than the rest of the body, and occasionally itched.

P. 13; (Dr. W., 2 grs. 2x trit., 1 dose).

Face and hands swollen and itching; rubbing causes them to itch and burn; quite restless; (*Antec.*, fever. *Seq.*, loose stool); (5½ h.). Offensive foot sweat (3d n.) on retiring; (*Antec.*, slight fever).

P. 14; (Med. S., 5 grs. *ars.*, 2x trit.).

Itching and tingling in various parts, especially the eyes, with lachrymation (aft. 1 h.). The prickling of the skin is very annoying (aft. 1¼ h.); (shooting in occiput, restlessness). Prickling returned after eating, with oppressed breathing and restlessness (aft. 5½ h.). It continued more or less during the (1st) n., disturbing sleep; (*Conc.*, head, dreams, abd.).

Tox. 1; (80 cases *ars.* in bread).

Skin dry, with headache and fever, prostration and pain in the loins. [3]*Without exception*, there appeared at the end of the 2d, or beginning of the 3d d., swelling of the eyelids and conjunctivitis; [4]in some the whole face was swollen; many had herpes labialis; [5]in some there

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[1]**(Al.) Small ecchymoses like flea-bites (Al., tox.).

[2]Eruption of yellow spots on the chest; (*ars.* vapors; Wedel; Hn., 598).

[3]*Swelling of the face* of an elastic character, particularly of the eyelids in the mor'g (in 3 out of 48 persons; *ars.-pot.* in ague; Fowler; Hn., 136). Swelling of the face (from internal use *ars.*, Jenner; Hn., 141).

[4]*Around the mouth* red, tettery skin (186); eruption of ulcers on the lips (191); painless eruption on the lips at the edge of the red (aft. 14 d.) (187); eruption on the mouth, with burning pain (188); on the upper lip itching as from innumerable burning needles; the following day it was swollen above the red (Hn., 184). Nostrils and corners of mouth raw, red, sore (Hg.). Herpes labialis (Hg.).

[5]*Large wheals*, intensely red, first on the face and neck, gradually extending over the whole body (Al., tox.).

33. Skin in General. (*Toxic 1 continued.*)
was an eruption of urticaria; two women had a scarlatiniform eruption (one of these presented, some days later, enormous swelling of the legs, without albuminuria); one man only suffered from urticaria of the scrotum and herpes labialis; one man had herpes on prepuce. Almost all, even those who had no eruption, suffered from irritation of the skin, and in some scratching caused an urticaroid rash; (*Conc.*, thirst, headache, visual disturbances). Swelling of the face and skin eruptions had disappeared by the 7th d.; (*Seq.*, prostration, weight in stom.).

Tox. 2; (M., 28, *ars.* in food).

[1]*A pustular eruption* (in appearance and course similar to small pox) appeared on face, upper arms, and chest; some pustules were isolated, most confluent; they formed thick scabs, and left very evident cicatrices; with eruption the skin was dry and hot, the tongue dry, there was confusion, headache, and delirium; during eruption delirium, great agitation, dilated pupils, tumultuous heart action, and excessive prostration; (*Seq.*, typhus state).

Tox. 3; (W., 28, ½ gr. *ars.* in sol.).

Circumscribed *burning of the scalp* on the vertex (aft. ½ h.); (*Conc.*, see 16). [2]Scalp and face painful to touch (aft. 12 h.); (*Conc.*, eyes,

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[1]Very painful black pocks on the spot where the arsenical charm lay; (Verzach; Hn., 813). An eruption of black pocks, which causes burning pain (aft. 8 d.); (tox. from "cobalt," fly-powder; Pfann; Hn., 814).

[2]*Incitement to scratch* two large pimples between the eyebrows, after scratching they discharge bloody water; the following day they are full of pus (aft. 2 h.); (Hn., 156).

Pimples on the l. temple, which discharge bloody water, and after rubbing have a sore pain (aft. 3 h.); (Hn., 157). A pimple on the l. parietal, on the hairy scalp, and when rubbed it pains as if festering (aft. 7 h.); (Hn., 155).

The whole hairy scalp, from the gnawing itching (aft. 8 h.); (Hn., 151). The hairy scalp, which pains like ulceration; it is painful in every part, but the occiput, as from effused blood (aft. 8 h.); (Hn., 154). An eruption of pimples on the whole hairy scalp, which being rubbed and touched, pain as if festering, and the whole scalp was painful, as if blood was effused in it (aft. 11 h.); (Langham'r; Hn., 148). Scabby eruption on the occiput (Al., tox.). Hard, isolated pustules cover the scalp (Al., tox.). Moist discharge from the scalp (Al., tox.). On the scalp scabs and purulent eruptions, which are sensitive to touch, to cold, and to cold air, with burning, biting, pricking pain (Hg.).

33. Skin in General. (*Toxic 3 continued.*)

face, debility, stool). Scalp painful to touch; hair matted in places, coming out on combing (aft. 47 h.); (see 16). On motion sensation as if the whole skin were harsh and would crack (36th to 48th h.); (*Conc.*, many).

[1]*Pimples* on forehead and chest (aft. 36 h.); [2]face red and puffed; [3]lips swollen and cracked (36th to 48th h.); (see 16). [4]Hair still matted (7th d.); hair of left side falling out; it is now matted only on this side; (*Conc.*, l. side neuralgia); (see 30).

Tox. 4; (Girl, 1 dr. *ars.*).

Tingling of the whole skin (4th to 6th d.); (*Conc.*, jerking. *Seq.*, convulsions).

Tox. 5; (W., 23, part tablespoon *ars.*).

[5]Lips very dry and covered with herpes (1st d.). Skin dry and harsh, emitting a pungent odor (2d d.); (see 9).

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[1]*Eruption of small pimples* on several parts, also on forehead and under jaw, causing burning pain and slight itching (816); in the eruption of pimples, there is such a burning that she can scarcely remain quiet from anxiety (Hn., 819). Fine eruption on the face; acne punctata, the skin is dry and scaly (Hg.).

[2]*Face flushed*, *swollen*, and covered with cold sweat. **(Al.) Swelling of the face; face red and swollen (Al., tox.).

[3]Bleeding of the *lower lip* after eating (aft. 1 h.); (Langham'r; Hn., 194). Itching on the neck under the jaw (206); swollen glands under the jaw, with pressive, contusive pain (Hn., 207). A brown stripe, almost like a burnt part, extends through the red border of the lip (lower); (Hn., 109). Lips dry, brown, parched, and cracked (Hg.). Constantly licking the dry, parched, brown lips, burning thirst and fever (Hg.).

[4]*Falling out of the hair* (Gen. of Authors; Hn., 158). *(Al.) Falling out of the hair (Al., tox.). Falling out of the hair; the hair came in stiff, brittle, and of a gray color; but it soon again fell out, and then came in healthy, brown, and as thick and long as it was before (Al., tox.).

[5]*An ulcer eroding* all around on the lip, with tearing and smarting pain as from salt, worse in the ev'g when lying down, in the daytime when moving, when touched, and in the open air; it wakes him at night and prevents sleep (aft. 14 d.); (Hn., 183). Phagedenic ulcer of the lip (Hg.).

Vesicles filled with yellow fluid about the nose and mouth, afterward drying into scabs, which scale off (Al., tox.).

33. Skin in General.

Tox. 6; (M., 21, ½ oz. *ars.*).

[1]*Great and incessant itching* of the skin (2d d.); (*Conc.* tenesmus and strangury, and much pain throughout the system). Improvement set in on the 4th d., and pruritus was not again noticed.

Tox. 7; (M., alcoholic, about 1 dr. *ars.*).

Fetid sweat all over the body, urine suppressed, involuntary, watery stools (collapse, see 16, also 9). [2]*A profuse miliary eruption* appeared all over the body on the 6th day, with general amelioration of symptoms; [3]it was renewed several times in the course of a fortnight, and terminated in branny scales. [4]*Ulcers appeared on both heels* discharging an ichorous matter; (*Seq.*, slow recovery).

Tox. 8; (Mrs. ——, between 1 and 2 teaspoonfuls *ars.*).

[5]*Boils* on different parts of her body after 8 or 9 d.; (*Antec.*, vom., stools, sore mouth, eyes, paral., resp'n. *Seq.*, const., eyes, paral.).

Tox. 11; (Dr. P., 127 grs. *ars.*).

[6]*Great coldness of the surface;* profuse, cold sweat; (*Conc.*, stom., abd.; in 25 m.).

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[1]*Burning itching*, and after scratching the part is painful (Hn., 800); intolerable burning in the skin (Hn., 801).

[2]*Small spots with white points*, which resemble millet seeds, upon the whole body, even the hands and feet are covered; (from rubbing *ars.* on the head; Degrange; Hn., 810).

Copious eruption of a red, scorbutic, miliary rash (Hn., 811). Eruption of small pointed pimples, the itching going off by scratching, and not followed by soreness or burning; (*ars.* in the treatment of itch; Hn., 817). Inflamed measle-like spots on the head, face, and neck; (aft. opium as an antidote; tox. from dust of *sulfuret of ars.*, Thompson; Hn., 805). Rash over the whole body except the limbs, with numerous white blisters, the skin appearing inflamed between them (Al., tox.).

[3]*Alternating attacks of eruptions* and widely differing complaints (Hg.).

[4]*Ulcers on the heels*, with bloody pus (Hn., 788); (tox. in adult). The ulcer discharges much black, coagulated blood (Hn., 787). Ulcers on both heels, which discharge ichorous matter (Al., tox.).

[5]*Ulcers on abdomen*, genitals, and inside thighs swell and suppurate severely (Al., tox.)

[6]*Cold hands* (Stapf; Hn., 628). Continual cold feet, when he sits still he can hardly keep them warm (Hn., 683). Coldness of the feet and knees, with cold sweat on them, they cannot be warmed (694); cold feet, with contracted pulse (tox., 702). Cold sensation in the soles (Hn., 695).

33. **Skin in General.**

Tox. 12; (M., inhaled *ars'l* dust).

[1]*He felt as if pricked* with innumerable points on the skin (3d d.); (*Conc.*, resp., nose, throat). [2]Same (4th d.), also papules on hands, wrists, and forehead; and painful swelling of hands and r. arm; (probably the parts exposed to the dust, Ed.); (*Conc.*, sexual organs). His face became covered with pustules (4th d.), eyes red and sore. [3]General pruritus set in about the 13th d., and lasted for a number of days.

Tox. 14; (W. took *ars.* by mistake).

Sensitiveness of the skin is much lessened to tactile impressions (8th w., see 10), especially the palms, fingers, soles, and toes; the sensations of temperature are deranged; water of the same temperature as the body she does not feel; hotter water seems boiling hot, water cooler than the body seems freezing cold; sensitiveness to pain is increased; a slight prick causes loud cries and severe reflex movements; the skin of the extremities is normal to look at, but is very cold to the touch; (*Conc.*, cold feeling in legs, paral. of limbs).

Tox. 15; (M., 33, *ars.* in tea, &c.).

A line of excoriation at external angle of each eye, and desquamation of cuticle; *eruption of pustules* about angles of mouth, redness and aphthæ in fauces (2d d.); (*Antec.*, vom., purg'g. *Conc.*, collapse. *Seq.*, cough). [4]Tingling in axillæ for 8 d. (see paralysis, 10).

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[1]*Fuzzy feeling of the feet,* "going to sleep" of the feet, with coldness a hand-breadth above the ankle (Al.,. tox.). *Violent burning* over the whole body, as from hot needles or coals of fire (outward use, tox.). Burning like fire, with twitching of the part, and pulling pains (tox.). **(Al.) Burning, pricking pains on the surface, in the open sores, or in the inner parts (Al., tox.). Burning, as from hot needles, stinging in the inner parts; shooting pains (Hg.).
Unpleasant eruption and itching of fine pustules, which soon desquamate (Al., tox.).
[2]Small lumps on the hands (Hn., 629).
His symptoms were so severe when his physician saw him (on the 5th d.) that he did not think he could live; see pulse and resp.; improvement began on the 6th d.
[3]*Miliary eruption* all over the body, which falls off with scales (aft. 14 d.); (tox. in adult; Guilbert; Hn., 809).
[4]Soreness in the axilla (Hg.).

33. Skin in General. (*Toxic 15 continued.*)

†[1]In 5 weeks from the beginning of his illness *the skin of the entire body had desquamated*, most remarkably so on the hands.

Tox. 18; (M., 42, took *ars.* since 15, for psoria's).

The disease (gen. psoriasis) would become ameliorated, and the patches disappear, but on leaving off the drug would surely recur; [2]his skin finally became of a *dirty brown color*, especially the parts exposed to the light; (*Seq.*, loss of sexual power).

Fatal 1; (M., 60, took *ars.* for dis., and lived in *ars'l* rooms from ignorance).

The natural skin-disease, which had been better, returned more distressingly, and over a larger surface (after occupying the *ars'l* rooms; see 9, also 16). General pemphigus set in two weeks after leaving off the drug the second time, while still occupying the *ars'l* rooms; it first attacked the feet and arms, later the back; [3]then it suddenly developed into a red and shiny condition of the skin, as in erysipelas; [4]the whole body swelled to nearly twice the natural size, and was covered with a multitude of small blisters; the irritation of the surface was extreme, nevertheless the general health remained good; the temperature, urine, and bowels were normal, the appetite and sleep good; but the pulse was weak and quick (at the end of 2d period).

After removing his residence, the swelling began to diminish, and diarrhœa set in (see 25); the general state, however, remained good, though the tongue was rather red at the tip; [5]the swelling rapidly

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[1]*The skin came off from head to foot;* the skin of the whole body, except the head, came off; the thick skin of the soles came off (Al., tox.). The whole surface peels off in small or large flakes (Hg.).

[2]*The skin is dirty*, rough, and scaly (Hg.).

[3]*Hot, smooth swelling;* hard, blue-red swelling of the lower extremities (Hg.).

[4]**(Hn.) *Swelling of the head and face* (from powdering hair with *ars.;* 137); swelling of the head (from same; 140); enormous swelling of head and face (from same; 142); cutaneous swelling of the head, face, neck, and chest (from same; Hn., 143).

[5]*Shining, hot swelling* of the feet (dorsum and soles) to above the ankles, with round, red spots, that caused burning pain (aft. 3 h.). The swelling of the feet itches (Hn., 689, 712).

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†A toxic case is cited by Van den Dale, where, during the first ten d., there was pseudo-membranous diarrhœa, general desquamation of the skin, and falling off of the hair and nails; (C. D. P., No. 40).

33. **Skin in General.** *(Fatal 1 continued.)*
subsided, though the skin remained red and tender; still there was much less heat and irritation; [1]the blisters were fewer, but larger, and formed continually here and there; [2]similar blisters formed in the mouth, having a blackish fringe around them, and leaving sometimes a blackish depression.

Note.—Under *antim.-tart.* internally, and external anointing with oil, he improved much.

[3]*All the nails came off*, however, the sleep, though too prolonged, was disturbed by half-visions, and his pulse had become extremely intermittent. After sleeping four nights in his former residence, he experienced a decided return of the eruption, and was not nearly so well in other respects. The nature of the rooms was discovered at this point, and he removed; but he continued to feel weak, and complained much of his mouth (see 16); he died very suddenly after taking a slight cold, at a period of nearly 2½ years from commencing the drug.

Fatal 2; (W., *ars.*, died 56th d.).

Face and arms presented an eruption with the characteristics of eczema (42d d.); (see 16). Hands cold and moist (53d d.).

Fatal 3; (Young woman, *ars.*, died 20th d.).

[4]Face blue, and like the extremities, cold and clammy (in extreme collapse when first found); (see 9 and 16).

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[1]*Dark, erysipelatous redness*, and large blisters, which soon discharge and become gangrenous-looking; ears extremely swollen (Al., tox.). Bluish-black blisters on body or limbs, great irritability and prostration (Hg.). Blisters and blebs, especially such as have fetid, watery discharge (Hg.).

[2]Externally *about the mouth* blackish; (tox., Alberti; Hn., 195). Black-spotted lips; (tox., Guilbert; Hn., 192). Blackish lips and tongue; (tox., Hn., 193).

[3]*Discolored nails* (tox., Hn., 641). Loss of nails of hands and feet (Al., tox.). Ungual phalanges wasted, nails very hard, brittle, and claw-like (Al., tox.). Nails at first fiery-red, then black, as from suffused blood; at length they gave place to new nails, which were thin and transparent (Al., tox.). Toe nails brittle, irregular (Hg.). Nails first red, then black, finally replaced by new nails (Hg.). Bloody, black, inflamed nail matrices; burning scabs form on finger tips, with emaciation and prostration (Hg.).

[4]*Cold, blue-looking*, especially the face; bluish spots on the body (Hg.). *(Al.) Cyanosed; *(Al.) the whole skin became blue (Al., tox.). Hands and lower half of fore-arms dark and livid, as in malignant cholera (Al., tox.).

33. **Skin in General.**

Fatal 6; (M., 27, *ars.*, died 8th d.).

After a very bad night, *an urticarious eruption* appeared over the whole body, but not on the face; this disappeared the next day; (*Antec.*, eruption about the mouth, intense l. parotiditis. *Conc.*, none given). Several cases of urticaria from *ars.* are said to have occurred (C. D. P., No. 28).

Fatal 13; (Young man, 18, died 8th h.).

Anterior part of neck and chest livid (during collapse); (see 9). Anterior chest, arms as far as elbows, body as far as knees, except nates and scapulæ, copper-colored, without apparent elevation (at post-mortem); there was also intense venous congestion of head and thorax (post-mortem).

Gen. of Authors.

Marchand.

A papular eruption, of varying seat, the papules voluminous, itching little, and unaccompanied by inflammation; they lasted as long as the drug was continued, and disappeared when it was left off.
The epidermis came off in large, thick patches (I have seen this 4 times in cases taking arsenic for intermittents; Marchand).

Erichsen.

The skin in some cases assumes a *uniform lobster-red* color; phlyctenulæ and pustules appear; and if the *ars.* is continued, other and more serious symptoms may appear; (see 9).
The diseases for which *ars.* is being given may evince *a decided tendency to increased action*, the patches becoming red and irritable.

Hunt.

Those parts of the patient usually covered by the clothing *assume a dirty, dingy, unwashed appearance*, showing under a lens a delicate desquamation of the dermis (cuticle), in fact a faint form of pityriasis. Now and then a papular eruption (lichen arsenicalis) will show itself suddenly in patients taking *ars.*; it will as suddenly disappear under a few doses of liquor *ammo.-acetat.*

[1] **Stille.**

The skin grows rough and scaly; the joints swollen and stiff, with pains in the spine and limbs (chron. tox.). The skin looks lifeless, earthy colored (chron. tox.). Pustular eruptions (chron. tox.).

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[1] *The rough, dirty looking skin* presents dry eruptions on scalp and face; the eruptions destroy the hair follicles, and cause patches of baldness (Hg.). *Parchment-looking skin*; eruptions occasionally moist, mostly dry and scaly (Hg.). *Hard, horny skin* appeared on the little toes especially, with burning and pain, rendering walking painful (Al., tox.).

Gen. of Authors.

Livid eruptions (acute tox.). [1]Ulcers in nose, mouth, rectum, and on legs (chron. tox.).

Acts locally as a depilatory; and applied locally it causes the hair to grow; it causes pityriasis, psoriasis, erythema, urticaria, and papular eruptions, vesicles, pustules, ulcers, and gangrenous sores; *it is most conspicuous in its beneficial effects* in cases of scaly affections of the skin.

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[1]*An ulcer* that is particularly painful in the mor'g; it contains dark brown, bloody matter under a thin scab, has single stitches in it while sitting, better when standing, but most relieved when walking about (779); burning, tearing pain in the ulcers, as from a live coal (Hn., 783, 782, 794, 790). Itching in the ulcer changing into burning, or burning changing to itching (789, 796); around the ulcer, not in the ulcer itself, burning like fire; slight discharge of very fetid matter, with exhaustion and drowsiness in the daytime (Hn., 795).

Old ulcers, hitherto painless, become painful and sensitive (786); the ulcer gets a very elevated border (785); the ulcer becomes inflamed all around, bleeds on being bandaged, and gets a superficial dry scab (792); an ulcer appears on the leg, becomes covered with a gray scab, has burning pain and an inflamed border (Hn., 793).

A cancerous ulcer on the leg, rendering amputation necessary (in a refiner of *ars'l* ores); (Hn., 791).

*(Al.) *Deep mortification* of the skin (Al., tox.). Burning ulcers, with corroding discharges; base dark or black; very painful at night; the scanty or abundant pus is very fetid, and accompanied by burning or itching pains, which are better from heat and motion (Hg.). *Indolent, dirty, bluish or blackish ulcers* scabbing with heavy, dark, dry scabs; acrid and disgusting discharges (Hg.).

Dry, scaly, scabby eruptions of face or scalp in children, with loss of flesh, watery, excoriating stool, and irritable stomach (Hg.).

Skin diseases *better from moderate heat, worse from severe heat* and *from cold air or water;* severe, biting itching, or burning alternating with itching (Hg.). All discharges are corroding (Hg.).

APPENDIX.

HOW TO APPLY HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

The interest in Homœopathic Materia Medica, manifested by many physicians who have not had the advantages of homœopathic instruction, has led to appending a few rules and directions for the application of drugs according to the *Law of Similars*.

These extracts should lead to the perusal of the book from which they are taken, "*The Organon of Healing*," by Samuel Hahnemann. It is a work with many faults, and one written for the use of physicians half a century ago, but in "directions for the application of drugs to disease," it has not yet been surpassed by any work of recent date.

The following extracts from a translation by Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, are brief for lack of space, but may be regarded as the core of homœopathic practice.

HOW TO TAKE A CASE.

INDIVIDUALIZATION NECESSARY.

Genuine cures are not to be accomplished without rigid, special treatment (individualization) of each case; but in pursuing the investigation, it is necessary to distinguish whether the disease is of *acute*, or of *chronic* origin. In the first instance the principal symptoms are more quickly perceived and recognized; the whole presents itself spontaneously to the senses; and much less time is consumed by inquiry, and in noting the characteristic features (image) of the case, than in the laborious examination of the symptoms of chronic diseases, that have gradually progressed for several years. (Sec. 82.)

WHAT SORT OF A MAN A DOCTOR SHOULD BE.

INDIVIDUALIZATION in the *investigation of a case of disease*, demands, on the part of a physician, principally *unbiased judgment* and *sound senses*, *attentive observation* and *fidelity* in noting down the image of the disease. For this purpose, I will give the following general directions, which may serve the examining physician as guides in each given case. (Sec. 83.)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

(1) *The patient narrates the history* of his complaints; (2) *his attendants communicate* what they have heard him complain of, and describe his behaviour and other circumstances they have observed; (3) *the*

Sources of Information.

physician observes by means of sight, hearing, and touch what is changed and abnormal about the patient, and writes down everything in precisely the same expressions used by the patient and his attendants. *He quietly allows them to finish their story, if possible without interruption*, unless they digress upon irrelevant topics, only requesting them at the outset to speak slowly, to allow him to take notes of the speaker's words. (Sec. 84.)

How to Write Symptoms.

At the end of each statement of the patient or attendants, the physician should begin a new sentence in writing, so that the symptoms may be noted separately, one beneath the other. This will permit of subsequent additions to statements which were indefinite at first, but afterwards repeated more distinctly. (Sec. 85.)

Symptoms Should be Reviewed with Patient.

When the patient and attendants have ended their statements of their own accord, the physician supplies each symptom with a more precise definition, to be obtained by reading over the single symptoms communicated to him, and here and there instituting particular inquiry; for instance, at what time did this attack occur? Was it some time before the present medicine? Was it during its use? Or was it some days after discontinuing the medicine? Describe exactly what kind of pain or sensation occurred, and where was the exact place? Did the pain come in single paroxysms, at different times? Or was it lasting or uninterrupted? How long did it last? At what time of the day or night, and in what position of the body was the pain most violent, or altogether absent? In this manner every attack or circumstance alluded to by the patient should be made the subject of careful inquiry and description. (Sec. 86.)

Leading Questions Should be Avoided.

In this manner the physician obtains a closer definition of each statement, without predetermining the patient's reply, and avoids his answer by simple "yes" or "no." Otherwise the patient might be induced to affirm or deny facts, to state only partial truths, or to represent his case in a different light for the sake of convenience, or to please the physician, and thus to produce a false impression regarding the symptoms of his disease, which, again, would lead to an improper mode of treatment. If, in these voluntary statements, the patient neglects to mention the condition of certain parts and functions of his body, or of his state of mind, the physician should endeavor to refresh the patient's memory concerning his observations on these subjects. But the inquiry should be pursued without leading questions, so that the patient or attendant may be obliged to make special statements. (Secs. 87 and 88.)

Specific Questions to be Asked.

After the patient (who should be trusted with regard to the expression of his feelings, except in imaginary diseases) has properly completed the picture of his disease, and given the desired information

Specific Questions to be Asked.

by voluntary and unbiased statements, the physician (if he considers the information still imperfect) may find it necessary to ask some specific questions. (Sec. 89.)

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF PATIENT.

After having taken notes of the patient's statements, the physician should proceed to make a memorandum of what he has himself observed upon the patient, and inquire as to the peculiarities of the patient in times of health.† (Sec. 90.)

WHAT SYMPTOMS ARE RELIABLE.

Symptoms and sensations experienced by the patient during some previous use of medicines, do not furnish a true image of the disease; those symptoms and complaints, however, suffered by the patient *before the use of medicines, for several days, or after their omission*, truthfully portray the original form of the disease, and should be particularly noted by the physician. (Sec. 91.)

CHRONIC CASES.

When the disease is an inveterate one, or if the patient has persisted in the use of medicine up to this time, he may omit the same entirely, or something of an unmedicinal kind may be given him, while the rigorous examination of the case is postponed until the unadulterated, permanent symptoms of the chronic disorder can be ascertained in their purity, and a true picture of the disease obtained. (Sec. 91.)

ACUTE CASES.

But, if the disease is very acute, the urgent nature of which suffers no delay, and if the physician finds no time to seek information concerning the symptoms observed before medicines had been resorted to, he may have to accept the morbid state as modified by drugs, and to embrace it in one record.†† A disease complicated by the effects of drugs improperly employed, is usually more serious and dangerous than the original evil, and, therefore, urgently demands appropriate measures for its relief; these are found in carefully selected homœopathic remedies, which are able to overcome the complicated disease and, perhaps, to avert the danger caused by the drugs. (Sec. 92.)

THE CAUSES OF DISEASE MUST BE CAREFULLY SOUGHT.

If the acute or chronic disease is the result of some unfortunate incident which the patient hesitates to disclose, either spontaneously or upon careful inquiry, his friends, if privately appealed to, will usually furnish the desired information. (Sec. 93.)

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†In perusing this section one should not forget that this was published in its final form over forty years since, and in all probability written as it now stands ten or fifteen years earlier. The last (Author's) edition of "*The Organon*" was published in 1833.

††It should be remembered that the days of prodigious dosing were at their height at the time this was written.

Chronic Diseases.

The investigation of the condition of chronic diseases should be conducted with particular reference to the circumstances of the patient; his usual occupation, habits of living, his diet, his domestic relations, etc., should be carefully considered, in order to discover to what extent errors of living participated in the production and maintenance of the disease, and what will be the appropriate means of their ultimate removal and of the restoration of health. (Sec. 94.)

In chronic diseases, the investigation of the above-named, and all other symptoms, should be conducted as carefully and circumstantially as possible, and made to penetrate the minutest details, because they are most peculiar and most unlike those of acute affections, and also because they can never be too accurately considered for the purpose of successful treatment. Again, chronic patients are so inured to suffering, that circumstances, however characteristic and decisive in the selection of the remedy, are rarely, if at all, mentioned by them, but rather considered as a part of their unavoidable condition. Such patients forget that these are deviations from health, the true consciousness of which they have nearly lost during fifteen or twenty years of suffering; and it rarely occurs to them that these secondary symptoms, and other small or great deviations from the healthy condition, might be connected with the main disease. (Sec. 95.)

It is worthy of remark that the temperament of patients is often abnormally affected; so that some, particularly hypochondriacs and other sensitive and intolerant persons, are apt to represent their complaints in too strong a light, and to define them by exaggerated expressions, hoping thereby to induce the physician to redouble his efforts. (Sec. 96.)

But there are persons of another kind of temperament who withhold many complaints from the physician, partly from false modesty, timidity, or bashfulness; and who state their case in obscure terms, or who consider many of their symptoms as too insignificant to mention. (Sec. 97.)

Although it is very desirable to obtain the patient's own statement regarding his complaints and sensations, and to observe particularly the expressions he uses in describing his sufferings, the history of which is apt to be more or less misrepresented by friends and attendants, it is equally true that *the investigation of all diseases, especially of the chronic, demands great caution, reflection, knowledge of human nature, careful inquiry, and unlimited patience, in order to obtain a true and complete record of these diseases with all their details.* (Sec. 98.)

Acute Diseases.

On the whole, the physician experiences far less difficulty in the examination of acute diseases, or those of recent origin, because every new and striking incident and deviation from recent health is still fresh in the memory of the patient and his attendants. Although the physician should be well acquainted with a case like this, it requires a less urgent inquiry, since the most important facts are readily communicated to him. (Sec. 99.)

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

In the exploration of the totality of symptoms of epidemic and sporadic diseases, it is a matter of no importance whether or not anything of a similar kind or name ever occurred before. Neither the novelty nor peculiarity of such an epidemic makes any difference in the manner of its examination or cure, because, under all circumstances, the physician should presuppose the true image of any prevalent disease to be new and unknown; he should, therefore, investigate it anew and thoroughly by itself, if he claims to be a master of the art of healing, who neither allows conjectures to stand in the place of actual perceptions, nor ever presumes to know the particulars of a case of disease intrusted to him, without previous careful inquiry concerning all of its manifestations. This is particularly applicable to every prevailing epidemic, which is in many respects a phenomenon of peculiar kind, that will be found, on careful examination, to differ much from all previous epidemics to which specific names are erroneously applied; excepting, however, the epidemics engenderedby an unvarying contagion, such as small-pox, measles, etc. (Sec. 100.)

It is possible that a physician meeting with the first case of a certain epidemic should fail to perceive at once its perfect image, because every collective disease of this kind will not manifest the totality of its symptoms and character until several cases have been carefully observed. But after having observed one or two cases of this kind, a physician accustomed to exact observation may approach the true condition of the epidemic so closely that he is enabled to construe a characteristic image of the same, and even to discover the appropriate homœopathic remedy. (Sec. 101.)

By writing down the symptoms of several cases of this kind, the sketch of the disease will gradually become more complete; without being enlarged by additional phrases, it will be more closely defined (more characteristic) and made to embrace more of the peculiarity of this collective disease. General signs, such as want of appetite, sleeplessness, etc., are specified and defined, while the more prominent and special symptoms, which are rare in this, and peculiar only to a few diseases, will be made conspicuous by proper notation, and will constitute the characteristics of the epidemic. The individuals who suffer from a prevalent epidemic are apt to be affected *alike*, because each case arises from the same source; nevertheless, *neither the totality and scope of such an epidemic*, nor the totality of its symptoms (the knowledge of which is necessary for the purpose of obtaining a perfect image of the disease, and of selecting the suitable homœopathic remedy for the same), are to be observed upon a single patient; such knowledge is only to be obtained, in a perfect manner, by observation of the affections of several patients of different bodily constitutions. (Sec. 102.)

CHRONIC PSORIC† CASES.

The method of investigating acute epidemic diseases was also employed by me in the examination of the unvarying miasmatic,

†The best translation of the term "psora," an invention of Hahnemann, is the more common term "diathesis."

Chronic Psoric Cases.
chronic diseases, particularly in the study of psora. These diseases required much greater care and diligence than had hitherto been devoted to them, in order to discover the whole range of their symptoms. In these cases, also, one patient presents only a portion of those symptoms, while a second and a third, etc., exhibit still another set, which constitutes, as it were, but a detached fragment of the totality of symptoms belonging to the entire chronic disease. A complex like this, particularly that of psora, could only be ascertained by examining *a great many* chronic cases. Without a complete image construed out of the totality of these symptoms, it would be impossible to discover the medicines (particularly the antipsorics) for the homœopathic cure of the entire disease; but having done so, these medicines prove to be the true remedies for individual cases of chronic evils of this kind. (Sec. 103.)

How to Arrange the Collected Symptoms.

When all the prominent and characteristic symptoms, collectively forming an image of a case of chronic or of any other disease, have been carefully committed to writing, the most difficult part of the labor will have been accomplished. The image which has now been construed forms the basis of treatment, particularly of chronic diseases. This image is always accessible to the physician, whom it enables to oversee all its parts, to mark its characteristic signs representing the disease, and to prescribe a homœopathic remedy; that is, one which in its effects on healthy persons produces symptoms strikingly similar to those of the disease. *This remedy is found by comparing the lists of symptoms of all remedies that have become known in regard to their purely pathogenetic effects.* Upon subsequent inquiry concerning the effects of the remedy, and the changes of feelings it has produced in the patient, and after having made a new record of the case, the physician will only have to omit from his diary that portion of the original group of symptoms which has been improved, and to note what remains, or what has subsequently appeared in the form of new symptoms. (Sec. 104.)

HOW TO SELECT THE REMEDY.

The Most Suitable Drug.

A drug, completely tested with regard to its power of altering human health (and whose symptoms present the greatest degree of similitude with the totality of symptoms of a given natural disease), will be the most suitable and reliable homœopathic remedy for that disease, for which the specific curative agent will have been discovered. (Sec. 147.)

The Results to be Expected.

If the suitable homœopathic drug is properly selected and applied in this way, a natural, acute disease of recent origin, even if severe and painful, will gently vanish in a few hours; an affection of somewhat older date will disappear in a few days with every trace ot discomfort,

while little or no effect of the drug will be perceived, and recovery progresses in rapid, though imperceptible stages, to the full restoration of health. Old, and particularly complicated diseases, demand a greater proportion of time to be cured. Chronic drug diseases, in particular, often complicated in the course of allopathic treatment with an uncured natural disease, yield only after great length of time, if they have not become quite incurable, owing to the wanton waste of strength and substance of the patient; a result very often to be met with after old-school treatment. (Sec. 149.)

The Various Groups of Symptoms Encountered by the Physician.

Whenever a patient complains of only a few insignificant symptoms, of very recent origin, the physician is not to regard them as a disease requiring serious medical aid. A slight change of diet and habits of living generally suffices to remove so slight an indisposition. (Sec. 150.)

But if the symptoms complained of are very severe, though few† in number, the physician will, on further inquiry, generally discover several collateral symptoms of less severity, which will serve to complete the picture of the disease. (Sec. 151.)

If an acute disease is very severe, the symptoms of which it is composed will be so much the more conspicuous and numerous, and will increase the certainty of discovering the suitable remedy, provided we possess a sufficient number of medicines whose positive effects are well determined and recorded. From complete catalogues of this kind, it is not difficult to select a remedy out of the individual symptoms of which we may construe the antitype (Gegenbild), in the form of a curative, artificial disease, very similar to the totality of symptoms of the natural disease; and the medicine exhibiting these symptoms is the remedy we were in need of. (Sec. 152.)

The Symptoms to be Especially Used in Seeking a Remedy.

This search for a homœopathic, specific remedy consists in the *comparison* of the totality of the symptoms of the natural disease with the lists of symptoms of our tested drugs, among which a morbific potency is to be found, corresponding in similitude with the disease to be cured. In making this comparison, the more *prominent*, *uncommon*, and *peculiar* (characteristic) features of the case are especially, and almost exclusively considered and noted; for *these in particular should bear the closest similitude to the symptoms of the desired medicine*, if that is to accomplish the cure. The more general and indefinite symptoms, such as want of appetite, headache, weakness, restless sleep, distress, etc., unless more clearly defined, deserve but little notice on account of their vagueness, and also because generalities of this kind are common to every disease, and to almost every drug. (Sec. 153.)

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†Sec. 172, etc.

The Symptoms to be Especially Used in Seeking a Remedy.

Now, if the antitype, construed out of the symptoms of the most suitable medicine, consists of prominent, uncommon, and characteristic symptoms, equal in number and similitude to the disease to be cured, this *medicine* will prove to be the most homœopathic and specific remedy for the case. A disease of recent date will usually be cancelled and extinguished, without additional discomfort, by the first dose of the remedy. (Sec. 154.)

THE HOMŒOPATHIC AGGRAVATION.

Although a homœopathically selected remedy, by virtue of its fitness and minuteness of dose, quietly cancels or extinguishes an analogous disease, without manifesting any of its unhomœopathic symptoms, that is to say, without exciting additional, perceptible sensations, it will, nevertheless, as a rule (or in the course of a few hours) produce a slight aggravation resembling the original disease so closely that the patient actually considers it as such. Aggravation caused by larger doses may last for several hours, but in reality these are only *drug-effects* somewhat superior in intensity and very similar to the original disease. (Sec. 157.)

This slight homœopathic aggravation during the first hours is quite in order, and in case of an acute disease generally serves as an excellent indication that it will yield to the first dose. The drug-disease must naturally be somewhat more intense, in order to overcome and extinguish the natural diseases; as it is only by superior intensity that one natural disease can extinguish another of similar nature. (Sec. 158.)

The smaller the dose of the homœopathic remedy, so much the smaller and shorter is the apparent aggravation of the disease during the first hours. (Sec. 159.)

The dose of a homœopathic remedy can scarcely be reduced to such a degree of minuteness as to make it powerless to overcome and to completely cure an analogous, natural disease of recent origin and undisturbed by injudicious treatment. We may, therefore, readily understand why a less minute dose of a suitable homœopathic medicine, an hour after its exhibition, may produce an appreciable, hom œopathic aggravation of this kind. (Sec. 160.)

In stating that the so-called homœopathic aggravation (or, more properly speaking, the primary effect of the homœopathic remedy, which seemingly intensifies the symptoms of the original disease) is liable to occur in the first hours, this is to be understood as referring to acute diseases of recent origin; but whenever medicines of protracted effect are prescribed in diseases of long standing, where one dose must necessarily extend its operation over many days, such primary drug-effects, resembling an intensification of symptoms of the original disease (lasting an hour or more), will be seen occasionally in the course of six, eight, or ten days, while a general improvement becomes visible in the intervening hours. After the days of aggravation have passed, the convalescence, induced by these primary drug-effects, will progress almost uninterruptedly for several days. (Sec. 161.)

IN CASE WE CANNOT FIND A GOOD SIMILIMUM.

As long as we have at our disposal only a limited number of drugs whose actual effects are wholly known, it sometimes occurs that only a portion of the symptoms of the disease we wish to cure corresponds with those of the medicine selected as the most similar one; we may, therefore, be obliged to resort to a less perfect curative agent, for want of a better one. (Sec. 162.)

In this case, a perfect and easy cure cannot be expected to result from the medicine; because disturbances will be observed to follow its use which were not previously encountered in the disease; these disturbances should be regarded as accessory symptoms of the medicine, imperfectly adapted to the case. But these will not prevent the medicine from obliterating a considerable portion of the disease (*i. e.*, of those disease-symptoms which are similar to the drug-symptoms), thereby making a fair beginning in convalescence; still this will not proceed without accessory effects, which, however, are always moderate, if the dose is sufficiently attenuated. (Sec. 163.)

The cure, however, will not be essentially retarded by the scarcity of similar drug-symptoms, provided the remedy is carefully selected, and the symptoms which *determine its choice are mostly peculiar to the remedy, and of marked similitude* (characteristic) *to those of the disease;* in which case, the cure will result without particular inconvenience. (Sec. 164.)

But if the case presents no marked and peculiar symptoms of accurate similitude to those of a chosen remedy, and if the latter corresponds to the disease merely in regard to its general and vaguely defined symptoms (such as nausea, weakness, headache, etc.), and if no medicine of close homœopathic relation to the case can be found, the physician will look in vain for an immediate favorable result from the use of this unhomœopathic remedy. (Sec. 165.)

Instances of this kind, however, will be *very rare*, owing to the great recent addition of medicines, well tested with reference to their pure effects; and if such a case should occur, the temporary delay in its cure will be removed as soon as a subsequent medicine of more striking similitude is selected. (Sec. 166.)

If, in an acute case, accessory disturbances of some importance should result from the first and imperfect homœopathic medicine, its first dose should not be allowed to complete its operation, nor should the patient be left to suffer the entire duration of the effect of the medicine; but his case with its recent changes should now be re-examined, and the remaining original symptoms considered in connection with the accessory ones, for the purpose of construing a new picture of the disease. (Sec. 167.)

This will greatly diminish the difficulty of selecting from our stock of well-known medicines a remedy analogous to the newly examined case; and a single prescription of the remedy will suffice for the cure of the disease, or at least to bring it much nearer to its termination. If this remedy, also, should be found insufficient for the re-establishment of perfect health, the examination of the remaining morbid

condition, and the selection of the most suitable homœopathic remedy, should be repeated until the object of restoring the patient to perfect health is accomplished. (Sec. 168.)

On account of the limited number of thoroughly known remedies, cases may occur where the first examination of the disease and the first selection of a remedy prove that the totality of symptoms of the disease is not sufficiently covered by the morbific elements (symptoms) of a single remedy; and where we are obliged to choose between two medicines which seem to be equally well suited to the case, and one of which appears to be homœopathic to a certain portion of the symptoms of the case, while the second is indicated by the other portion. In these instances, after having decided upon and prescribed one of these medicines as most eligible, it is not advis able to administer the remedy of our second choice without farther scrutiny, because it may no longer correspond to the symptoms which remain after the case has undergone a change. It will, therefore, be our best plan to make a new record of the case, and to find the most homœopathic remedy for the state of the symptoms. (Sec. 169.)

In this, as well as in every other case where a change of symptoms has occurred, a new record should be made of the remaining symptoms, and a new homœopathic remedy selected (without regard to that second medicine, which at first appeared as second best), which is adapted as accurately as possible to the new state of the disease as now presented. But if it should appear, as it rarely does, that the medicine of our second choice were still suited to the remnant of the morbid condition, it would now deserve much more confidence, and should be employed in preference to others. (Sec: 170.)

HOW TO APPLY THE REMEDY.

One Remedy at a Time is the Best Method.

In the treatment of disease, only one *simple* medicinal substance should be used at a time.† (Sec. 272.)

It is impossible to conceive why there should be the least doubt as to whether it is more natural and rational to prescribe a single well-known medicine at a time for a disease, or to give a mixture composed of several different medicines. (Sec. 273.)

Perfectly simple, unmixed, and single remedies afford the physician all the advantages he could possibly desire. He is enabled to cure

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†The reader needs to keep constantly in mind that this was written at atime when poly-pharmacy was at its greatest development, if possible, and must have sounded very strange to those accustomed to administering many drugs at a time, and in enormous doses.

While advising as strict adherence as possible to this rule, Hering, in the *introduction to his translation of Jahr's Manual* (1836), gives the following exceptions: "Sometimes there is in patients a repellancy to certain medicines which a dose of no amount can avoid (overcome). The new practitioner will pursue the wiser course by selecting another remedy which is nearly similar to the former, and then alternate with both. Again, if a part of the symptoms disappears after a certain remedy, and another part after another remedy, while the first reappear, both remedies may be used in alternation until a change of symptoms requires a change of remedy."

natural diseases safely and permanently through the homœopathic affinity of these artificial morbific potencies; and in obedience to the wise maxim that "it is useless to apply a multiplicity of means where simplicity will accomplish the end," he will never think of giving more than one simple medicine at a time. Even in taking it for granted that all simple medicines were completely proved with regard to their pure and peculiar action upon the healthy human body, the physician would abstain from mixing and compounding drugs, aware that it is impossible to foresee the variety of effects that two or more medicines, contained in a mixture, might have; or how one might modify and counteract the effect of the other, when introduced into the human body. It is equally certain, on the other hand, that a *simple medicine, well selected, will by itself* be quite sufficient to give relief in diseases whereof the totality of symptoms is accurately known. Supposing, even, that a medicine had not been selected quite in accordance with the similitude of symptoms, and that, consequently, it did not alleviate the disease, it would nevertheless be useful by adding to our knowledge of curative remedies. By calling forth new symptoms in such a case, the medicine might corroborate those symptoms which it had already manifested in experiments upon healthy persons—an advantage which is not to be gained by the use of compound medicines. (Sec. 274.)

SIZE OF DOSE.

The fitness of a medicine in a given case of disease does not depend alone upon its accurate homœopathic selection, but also upon the requisite and proper size, or rather minuteness of the dose. *Too strong* a dose of medicine, though quite homœopathic, notwithstanding its remedial nature, will necessarily produce an injurious effect. Its quantity, as well as its homœopathic similitude, will produce an unnecessary surplus of effect upon the over-excited vital force; which, in its turn, acts upon the most sensitive portions of the organism, already most seriously affected by the natural disease. (Sec. 275.)

For this reason, too large a dose of medicine, though homœopathic to the case, will be injurious; not only in direct proportion to the largeness of the dose, but also in proportion to its homœopathic similitude, and to the degree of potentiation of the medicine; and it will prove to be far more injurious than an equally large dose of unhomœopathic medicine in every respect unsuited (allopathic) to the disease. In that case, the so-called homœopathic aggravation (*i. e.*, the artificial and similar drug-disease, called forth in the diseased parts of the body by the excessive dose, and the reacting vital force will rise to an injurious height; while the same similar drug-disease, *if excited within proper limits*, would have gently effected a cure. Although the patient will no longer suffer from the original disease which had been homœopathically cured, yet he will have to endure the exaggerated drug-disease and unnecessary loss of strength. (Sec. 276.)

For these reasons, and also *because a medicine is of great efficacy when it is quite homœopathic to the case*, its curative power will be wonder-

Size of Dose.

fully increased in proportion to the reduction of the dose to that degree of minuteness at which it will exert a *gentle curative* influence. (Sec. 277.)

WHAT POTENCY SHOULD BE EMPLOYED.

Here the question arises as to the proper degree of reduction at which a medicine will procure certain as well as gentle relief? That is to say, how small must the dose be of each homœopathicaly selected medicine, in order to fulfill the requirements of a perfect curl. To determine the dose of each particular medicine for this purpose, and how to render this dose so small as to accomplish its purpoee gently and rapidly at the same time, is a problem which, obviousls, is neither to be solved by theoretical conjecture nor by sophistyc reasoning. (*Pure experiments* and accurate observation alone cain solve the question); and it were folly to adduce the large doses of the old school (destitute of homœopathic bearing upon the diseased portion of the body, and affecting only the sound parts), to disprove the results of actual experience in regard to the minuteness of doses requisite to perform a homœopathic cure. (Sec. 278.)

Experience proves that the dose of a homœopathically selected remedy *cannot be reduced so far as to be inferior in strength to the natural disease, and to lose its power of extinguishing and curing at least a portion of the same*, provided that this dose, immediately after having been taken, is capable of causing a slight intensification of symptoms *of the similar natural disease* (slight homœopathic aggravation, §§ 157–160). This will prove to be the case in acute, chronic, and even complicated diseases, except where these depend on serious deterioration of some vital organ, or where the patient is not protected against extraneous medicinal influences. (Sec. 279.)

This incontrovertible principle, founded on experience, furnishes a standard *according to which the doses of homœopathic medicine are invariably to be reduced so far that even after having been taken they will merely* produce an almost imperceptible homœopathic aggravation. We should not be deterred from the use of such doses by the high degree of rarefaction that may have been reached, however incredible they may appear to the coarse material ideas of ordinary practitioners; their arguments will be silenced by the verdict of infallible experience. (Sec. 280.)

REPETITION OF DOSE.

A very fine dose of a well-selected homœopathic remedy, if uninterrupted in its action, will gradually accomplish all of the curative effect it is capable of producing, in a period varying from forty to one hundred days.† But it rarely is interrupted, and besides, the physician as well as the patient usually desires to accelerate the cure by reducing this period of time, if possible, by one half, one quarter, or even less. Experience has proved in numerous instances that such a result may actually be obtained under the following three conditions:

†This refers to chronic diseases of long duration. (Ed.)

Repetition of Dose.

By careful selection of the most appropriate homœopathic medicine; *by administering* the medicine in the *finest dose* capable of restoring the vital force to harmonious activity, without causing violent reaction; and *by repeating the finest dose* of an accurately selected medicine *at proper intervals*, such as are proved by experience to be most conducive to a speedy cure, and timed so as to prevent an injurious and revulsive counteraction of the vital force, whose action is to be tempered and modified in accordance with the morbific power of the medicine which is similar in effect to the natural disease. (Sec. 246.) Under these conditions the finest doses of the most nicely selected homœopathic medicine may be repeated with excellent, and often astonishing effect, at intervals of fourteen, twelve, ten, eight, or seven days. In chronic diseases assuming an acute form and demanding greater haste, these spaces of time may be abbreviated still more, but in acute diseases the remedies may be repeated at much shorter intervals; for instance, twenty-four, twelve, eight, or four hours; *and in the most acute diseases at intervals varying from an hour to five minutes. These periods are always to be determined by the more or less acute course of the disease, and by the nature of the remedy employed.* (Sec. 247.)

The dose of the same medicine is to be repeated several times if necessary, but only until recovery ensues, or *until the remedy ceases to produce improvement; at that period the remainder of the disease, having suffered a change in its group of symptoms, requires another homœopathic medicine.* (Sec. 248.)

A Physician Should Have no "Favorite Remedies."

A true physician will know how to avoid the habit of considering certain remedies as favorites, merely because he happened to find them frequently adapted to diseases and followed by favorable results. Such a habit would lead to the neglect of other medicines which, though less frequently applicable, might, nevertheless, be often more homœopathic, and consequently more beneficial. (Sec. 257.)

ON THE METHOD OF ARRANGEMENT USED IN THIS VOLUME.

It may not be altogether superfluous to add something by way of explanation of the *Method of arranging Materia Medica* pursued in this volume. It is the outcome of many experiments, the resultant of many changes, and has been adopted only after all the ends proposed seemed to have been gained.

What these ends were, may be inferred in part from an old memorandum, made over ten years since, which lately came to hand in looking over some files of papers. I reproduce it here.

"Things that must be plainly shown.

1. The origin of the symptom, with each symptom.
2. The individuality of the prover, the dose, its repetition.
3. Antecedent, concomitant, and sequent symptoms.
4. Time of appearance, continuance, intermission, and return.
5. Authority or authorities for each symptom.
6. Separation of pathogenetic from clinical symptoms.
7. Cognate drugs."

If one will seek for these points in any Materia Medica of the present day, he will find little reward for his pains. They are not of equal importance in estimating the value and reliability of any given symptom, but they are all of some import.

Before reviewing the special arrangement, it may be well to examine into these general features.

(1). The origin. It is of some value to know whether the symptom we are estimating is from a proving of the drug in moderate or minimum dose; or from the toxic effects of a very large dose; whether it is a "cured symptom," or one "observed on the sick." It is not sufficient that we may gather hints of this by looking back some pages; one does not always want to take that trouble when looking up a case.

(2). The individuality of the prover, whether a man, woman, child, or infant, is also of value. A further elucidation of the same point is found under Histories of Provers, Section 8, of Full Form, where such data can be found in a more extended form.

(3). Antecedent, concomitant, and sequent symptoms, the

(4). Time of appearance, continuation, intermission, and *reappearance* of a symptom, in short the association in which any given symptom is found, is of great importance in its application. Dunham, Dudgeon, Hughes, and Farrington are among the foremost to emphasize this point.

The order in which the given symptom appeared is shown in the *Full Form*, first by the place it occupies in the succession; later symptoms are not placed before earlier in the same paragraph; also a "time of appearance" date is attached to each symptom, and a separate line gives concomitant symptoms, and if need be, antecedent and sequent.

(5). Authority for each symptom. It is a universal complaint that our Materia Medica is encumbered by a great number of symptoms introduced on insufficient evidence. If an author has examined the evidence of genuineness, and has satisfied himself that a given symptom is a real effect of the drug in question, and on this account has admitted it to his symptom list, he, it seems to me, should stand sponsor for its character. *This has been the plan pursued in the present compilation.* Each author has been taxed with the responsibility for all the symptoms he has admitted to his pages. Had he given us other authority, that was

under any reasonable consideration accessible, we might consult that authority. But when he quotes a foreign periodical, a magazine article, or any other fortuitous account, it is to be expected that he has taken *the question of authenticity* fully into account before stamping it with his sign-manual. As I have said before, I do not "go behind the returns" of these authors. They are quoted as they stand before the profession. But the author is quoted every time; and this it is that enables the reader to place a value upon their reliability.

(6). Separation of pathogenetic from clinical symptoms, is a task that no one can accomplish at the present time. The origin of many a symptom has been so completely destroyed, that its restoration is impossible. But we may separate the *actually known* pathogenetic symptoms from those that have *mixed* data. Such has been the case in the present instance. Only such symptoms as have been derived from the cases related in the Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy, are admitted to the *main text; all others* are given as *foot-notes*. Of course many of the latter are pathogenetic. But the consultant is put on his guard, and at the same time knows that he can trust certain symptoms as pathogenetic.

A few years since some very earnest workers in Materia Medica proposed to admit only such symptoms as had the backing of at least three provers. It was a move to free our Materia Medica from a large bulk of doubtful and positively useless symptoms. But in rooting up the tares, it was evident the wheat would suffer. In the present instance, both are allowed to grow together, and to bear such fruit as they are able; but the doubtful are, as far as possible, placed in their true light, and the distinction as regards *frequency of appearance* is made so plain, that he who runs may read. In short, by the present method of arrangement, one may use, if he so elect, only the most authentic symptoms, or those of any shade of credibility, from the highest to the lowest.

(7). Cognate drugs are shown in the *Condensed Form* alone. *The list is not exhaustive*, as has been said before, but only suggestive. Enough has been said of the peculiar features of the *Full Form*. The remainder explain themselves. Venturing on the patience of the reader, I shall pass in review some of the points peculiar to the *Condensed Form*.

THE CONDENSED FORM is intended to supply *the briefest method of study possible to an understanding of the drug*, together with an estimate of the rank of each symptom as it occurs. *Known clinical symptoms* are so marked. *Symptoms show*, by the figures and abbreviations following them, *how many times they appeared* in different provings, and also whether accredited by the authority of the Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy, or Allen, or Hering, or Hahnemann. Peculiar distinguishing marks are prefixed to some to show *the relative estimation* in which they have been held by Hahnemann, by Allen, or by Hering.

As already set forth in the Preface, the differential marks of Dr. Korndoerfer are of the highest value, having as a basis the most ample experience. They are invaluable to the beginner, and of eminent service to the experienced.

I desire to call attention to *a condensation of this Condensed Form, found under Sections 6, 7, and 8 in the Generalities*. These are the "*boiled down*" *effects of the drug reduced to the last degree of concentration*. They are useful in fixing the results of a more extended study; but one can no more thrive in a prescriber's life on these concentrations, than he can feed constantly on the condensed essences of natural food. He will soon die of inanition. But for rapid and reliable consultation they are unexcelled.

A departure from the cumbersome method of Hahnemann, in arranging an index, has sufficient excuse to give it place and consideration without apologizing. Nevertheless, as most of the works on Materia Medica now in use follow the Hahnemannic method with slight variations, the present innovation may seem less desirable to some, than the methods to which long use and fixed habits have accustomed them.

I regret that space forbids a discussion of these points. The *sectional numbers* from 9 onward are the same in both forms. This greatly facilitates reference from one to the other. It is an easy matter to learn what were the associates of any particular symptom that may be under consideration in the *Condensed Form* by simply turning to *the same section in the Full Form*, and looking at the prover or toxic case which manifested it.

9, Facies comprehends, as the term implies, more than the mere face. It is intended to cover what we express in the colloquial "*looks*" *of the patient;* the

pose of the body, the expression of the face, the color and condition of the surface, the *general appearance*. Its intention is to give such a picture of the drug as one takes in with the eye when first looking at the patient.

10, *General Nerve Force* comprises what we express by the terms *vital energy* and nervous control of muscular effort. Any general effects upon the nerve centres, as such, which are shown as general symptoms, belong here. To avoid too great repetition (a matter unavoidable in the nature of an index), the more particular manifestations of nervous impairment are noted under the sections relating to the parts where they are manifested. The same plan applies to the next section,

11, *Sensations and Pains*, where *only the most general manifestations* are noted. The latter section, instead of being, as in Hering, one of the most prolix, is only used in the *Condensed Form*, and very briefly at that.

12, *Mind and Intellect*, and *13*, *Inner Head*, are sections that call for no comment. *14*, *Sleep and Dreams*, and *15*, *Febrile Cycle*, are sections that have hitherto been left to hunt a situation for themselves. They were glad to get in at any place. They are essentially *nervous phenomena*, influenced by and modified with the functional disturbances of all other physiological systems. In *No. 16*, *Attacks (Full Form)*, it is intended to give, in the briefest outline, the *general course* of the drug sickness. For some time the advisability of omitting this section was held in doubt. It has been admitted under the belief that it will prove space well employed. With the last mentioned section Nervous System closes.

The systems beyond this naturally explain themselves. Their symptoms embrace some repetition, but the aim has been to avoid this as far as that is possible in an index.

To those beginning the study of Materia Medica, this arrangement offers a method of association essentially the same as that of the other "sciences of life," physiological, not anatomical.

Note:—The *Full Form* of the following drugs is completed in MS., but their publication at this time involved too much expense and too great a risk. If it seems best in the future, owing to a sufficient demand for the *Full Form* of all drugs, as far as possible, then the *Full Form* of the following drugs will be published: Arsenite of copper, Arsenicum hydride, Arsenicum iodide, Arsenicum metallicum, Arsenite of potassium, Arsenate of sodium. These will in the aggregate make about 165 or 170 pages.

CHEMICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL REVIEW OF THE ARSENIC GROUP.

ARSENICUM METALLICUM.

Metallic Arsenic. Arsenic (Dana).

Symbol As., atomic weight 75, trivalent, and quinquivalent.

The atomic weight of arsenicum is an exception to the general rule, "The atomic weights of elements, give, under similar conditions, equal volumes of vapor." The atomic weight of As. vaporized occupies only one half the space occupied by the vaporized atomic weights of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, etc., under similar conditions.

Arsenicum is a steel-gray, solid metal, granular in texture, very brittle, and very combustible, quickly oxidized, and volatilized before reaching the melting point. Rubbed on the hands it gives a peculiar odor compared by many to garlic.

Metallic arsenic may be separated by the following method: Place a grain, or less, of common arsenic ($As_2 O_3$), at the bottom of a narrow test-tube; cover it with half an inch or more of coarsely powdered charcoal; then covering the end of the tube loosely with the thumb, hold it horizontally over a flame, heating first the upper part of the charcoal nearly to redness, then immediately changing the lower end to the flame; soon the arsenic will begin to volatilize, its oxygen will unite with the charcoal to form carbonic acid gas, and metallic arsenic will be deposited on the cooler parts of the tube as a dark mirror-like incrustation.†

The quantivalence of arsenicum is both trivalent and quinquivalent, that is, an atom of arsenic will combine with or replace *three atoms* of an univalent element like hydrogen, or in some cases *five atoms*.

Ex. 1. $As H_3$; $As I_3$; $As Br_3$; $As Cl_3$; (each of the latter elements are univalent).

Ex. 2. $As_2 O_3$; $As_2 O_5$; oxygen is bivalent, as is seen in $H_2 O$, the elements of water. (Oxygen in the first arsenical compound equals 6 or 6 times the value of Hydrogen, hence As_2 is here trivalent; in the second compound the O_5 equals 10, for the same reason; hence the As_2 equals 10, and As equals 5, or is quinquivalent.)

In its chemical relation, arsenic is closely allied to antimony, phosphorus, and nitrogen; their entire compounds run in parallel series, their crystallization also is alike in each series.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

Arsenic, White arsenic, Arsenious acid, Arsenious oxide, $As_2 O_3$.

The arsenic of commerce is obtained from various arsenical ores (see native ores), which are roasted in furnaces prepared with long flues for the purpose. When the native ores are subjected to a high temperature, the arsenic they contain

†Compounds of mercury and of antimony each give a very similar ring under like treatment; to distinguish arsenicum, *note the very peculiar garlic-like odor* evolved in the process; this odor will be still more strongly marked, if the charcoal in the above experiment be replaced by black-flux. In this case the strong, gar ic-like odor and the mirror-like ring are very characteristic of arsenicum. It seems probable the odor arises from an oxide formed during the process. Arsenic also occurs native: see "Native forms of Arsenic," at close of Appendix.

becomes volatilized, and, combining with the oxygen of the heated current of air passing over them, is condensed in the cooler parts of the flues as an incrustation of heavy white powder, or in vitreous masses.

Note.—Arsenious oxide, or arsenious anhydride, when dissolved in water is said to yield *true arsenious acid*, which is $2H_3$ As O_3, (Atf.) Arsenic oxide, or arsenic anhydride ($As_2 O_5$), may be produced by heating strongly *arsenic acid* (H_3 As O_4). These two acidulous radicals produce respectively the *arsenite* and the *arsenate* salts.

Poisoning by arsenicum compounds, especially by common arsenic, is not difficult to detect when arsenic is present in appreciable quantities. If some of the suspected material is treated as directed for producing metallic arsenicum, the results will readily show the presence of metallic deposits. If, however, arsenic is present in only minute amounts, its differentiation from antimony should be carefully verified by several experiments.

TEST No. 1.—To *an aqueous solution of the suspected substance* add hydrochloric acid (chemically pure), until moderately acidulated, and through it pass sulphuretted hydrogen; a yellow precipitate indicates arsenic; an orange precipitate indicates antimony.

Confirmation of this test may be made by placing some of the precipitate in a solution of *bisulphite of potassium;* if it be the sulphide of arsenic, it will be dissolved; if the sulphide of antimony, it will be insoluble.

TEST No. 2.—"Marsh's test" is most satisfactorily made as follows: Place in a bottle adapted to the generation of hydrogen, pure water and metallic magnesium (which is readily procurable in the form of rods from dealers in chemicals), and add from time to time, as needed, chemically pure sulphuric acid; lead the generated gas through a drying tube filled with chloride of lime, in loose, dry pieces; when the gas has been long enough generating to assure its freedom from mixture with air (otherwise it is explosive), light the fine jet escaping from the pointed delivery tube. First find whether any dark stain will be deposited on a cold porcelain surface; if this be the case, the chemicals are not pure, and tests worthy of reliance are impossible. If no stain be left, add a small amount of the aqueous solution of the suspected substance to the contents of the generating bottle. If, after a short time, a dark stain is deposited upon a cold porcelain surface, this stain is either *metallic arsenic* or *metallic antimony*. At the same time, hold successively several cold beakers over the flame. A white film will be deposited on the glass; this is either the *arsenious oxide*, $As_2 O_3$, or the *antimonious oxide*, $Sb_2 O_3$.

To differentiate: Dissolve a little chloride of lime in water; place a drop of this upon the dark stains on the *porcelain*. If they be metallic arsenic, they will at once disappear; if they be metallic antimony, they will remain unchanged. Deliver against the whitish deposits on the *beakers* a current of sulphuretted hydrogen, and at the same time slowly heat the glass from without with a flame; if a yellow deposit is formed near the flame, it is sulphide of arsenic; if the deposit be orange, sulphide of antimony. Test these sulphides with a solution of bisulphite of potassium, as under Test 1.

ARSENICUM COMPOUNDS.

Compounds in general may be considered from a chemical standpoint as composed of two radicals, the one usually metallic, the other usually non-metallic. This rule is, however, subject to many exceptions, and it is less confusing if the radicals of a compound are spoken of as being the one the acidulous and the other the basylous radical.

Arsenicum metallicum is a basylous radical, and unites both with acidulous simples and acidulous compounds to form *arsenicum salts*.

(a). *Arsenicum* uniting with *acidulous simples* forms salts characterized by the termination "ide."

Ex. As Cl_3, arsenious chloride; As Br_3, arsenious bromide; As_2 H_2, arsenious hydride, a solid; and As_2 H_6 is arsenic hydride (arseniuretted hydrogen), a gas. $As_2 O_3$ and $As_2 O_5$ are respectively arsenious oxide and arsenic oxide; in a similar manner, $As_2 S_3$ and $As_2 S_5$ are arsenious sulphide and arsenic sulphide.

Note.—An "ide" compound may consist of more than two simple substances in combination, as Fe S As, arsenio-sulphide of iron.

(b). *Arsenicum* uniting with *acidulous compounds forms* arsenicum salts, characterized by the name of the acid with which it is united.

Arsenicum as a base affords a long list of salts with the mineral and vegetable acids. Very few have been developed except in the laboratory. The general examples, arsenicum nitrate, arsenicum phosphate, arsenicum citrate, etc., etc., indicate, *in a faint degree, the possibilities here.* None are known to medicine, with the possible exception of a hint of arsenicum tartrate, which has been provisionally given a place in the preceding pathogeneses.

THE ACIDULOUS RADICALS OF ARSENICUM, $As\ O_3$ and $As\ O_4$ may be noted here. These radicals are trivalent, and uniting respectively with three atoms of hydrogen form *arsenious acid* ($H_3\ As\ O_3$), and *arsenic acid* ($H_3\ As\ O_4$); (written also $As\ (HO)_3$ and $As\ O\ (HO)_3$.

Arsenious acid in combination with bases forms a series of salts, the "*arsenites.*" Ex. $Na\ H_2\ As\ O_3$, arsenite of sodium, which may be conveniently termed the "ITE" *series.*

Arsenic acid in combination with bases forms a series, termed in a similar manner the "ATE" *series.* Ex. $Na_2\ H\ As\ O_4$, arsenate (or arseniate) of sodium.

The general formula for the "*ite*" series is $U_3\ As\ O_3$; a similar formula for the "*ate*" series is $U_3\ As\ O_4$; in each of these the univalent hydrogen represented for convenience by the generalized (U_3), may be replaced in one, two, or three atoms by any univalent, or correspondingly, by a bivalent or trivalent base.

The number of salts embraced in these two series and their various modifications is almost fabulous. They are counted by hundreds, and cover the whole range of basic simples and basic compounds, organic and inorganic.† Their value from the medical standpoint is almost unknown, so few are those of which we have even the slightest knowledge.

NATIVE FORMS OF ARSENIC.

Arsenic (Dana); Arsenicum metallicum.

Native arsenic occurs in two forms, both of which are nearly pure metallic arsenic:

(1) Arsenic; crystalline or massive, metallic luster, color tin-white, soon changing to a tarnished black, the so-called black oxide of arsenic. (Dana.)

(2) Arsenolamprite; foliated or massive, color lead-gray, luster brilliant metallic, soon tarnishing; both forms are found in Saxony and elsewhere. (Dana.)

Arsenic trioxide. (Dana.) *Arsenicum-alb.* This is found native in two forms:

(1) Arsenolite in minute crystals, or in silky, vitreous masses. Composition, $As_2\ O_3$. (Dana.)

(2) Claudetite in prismatic crystals, or in thin plates resembling selenite. Composition, $As_2\ O_3$. (Dana.)

Orpiment; rarely in crystals; usually in foliated and columnar masses associated with native arsenic and realgar. Composition, $As_2\ S_3$. (Dana.)

Realgar; occurs in crystalline or massive forms, but is liable to change on exposure to air to orpiment and arsenic trioxide. Composition, $As_2\ S_2$. (Exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen and becomes $As_2\ S_3$, and $As_2\ O_3$.) (Dana.)

Arsenical antimony; $Sb\ As_3$. (As, 65, 2; Sb; 34, 8.) (Dana.)

Antimonial arsenic; (antimony with a trace of *ars.*). (Dana.)

Bismuth also contains, at times, a trace of *ars.* (Dana.)

Cobalt diarsenide; $Co\ As_2$. (Dana.)

Mispickel, arsenopyrite, sulph-arsenide of iron. Composition, Fe As S. (Dana.)

With copper, the following native ores occur: Domeykite, $Cu_3\ As$. Algondonite, $Cu_6\ As$. Whitneyite, $Cu_9\ As$. (Dana.)

Niccolite, nickel-arsenide; Ni As. (Dana.) Composition, As, 56, 1; Ni, 43, 9. (Dana.)

With silver, arsenic gives the native ore, *proustite,* a rare, beautiful, transparent crystal of scarlet-vermilion color. Composition, $Ag_3\ As\ S_3$. It also occurs in massive form. (Dana.)

Black-oxide of arsenic occurs as a mixture on the surface of metallic arsenic, as mentioned above. It is considered by Suckow as a mixture of metallic arsenic and arsenic trioxide (*ars.-alb.*). (Dana.)

Note.—The metallic arsenic often contains traces of antimony, silver, iron, gold, or bismuth. (Dana.)

†The long list of salts in the "*ite*" *series* and in the "*ate*" *series* was to have been briefly pointed out in the balance of the Appendix; but the demands for less space have caused the omission of several pages. (Ed.)

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